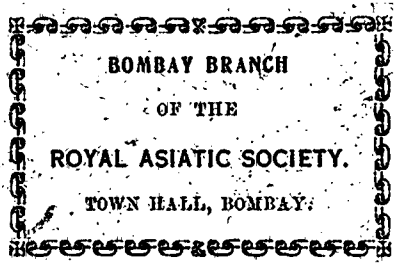
Administration Report,

N: W. Provinces & Oudh

1881-82



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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. & OUDH;

134121

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1882.

ALLAHABAD:

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1883.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. & OUDH

FOR

1881-82.

General Summary.

THE Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881-82 was administered by the HON'BLE SIR GEORGE E. W. COUPER, *Bart.*, C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., as Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner.

The rainfall for the Provinces during 1881-82 was only 32·1 inches; but while this was 18·6 inches less than in the preceding year, it was considerably above that of 1877-78 and 1878-79. The agriculture of the year depends practically upon the periodical rains, and the fact that the fall was both deficient in quantity and somewhat untimely in distribution augured badly for the Provinces. The actual result was, however, not so unfavourable as might have been anticipated. The autumnal harvest was, as a whole, below half an average crop, but the spring harvest was for the most part good. Prices were lower than they had been for several years before—a result due partly to the plentiful stocks in hand, and partly to the rapidly improving means of communication, which tend to render prices to a great extent independent of local harvests. The health of the people was generally good, a severe outbreak of fever in the Tarái being the only exception. The cattle suffered in the Jhánsi and Allahabad Divisions, owing to failure of water and insufficiency of fodder, but elsewhere there was no serious mortality.

The most important events in the internal administration of the Provinces during the year were the revision of the financial arrangements between the Imperial and the Local Governments and

the inauguration of the policy of local self-government. Towards the close of 1881 the Supreme Government issued Resolutions explaining the method upon which it designed to adjust the financial relations between itself and subordinate Governments, and indicating the lines on which it was considered desirable to extend the principle of decentralisation by investing the local executive bodies with larger powers, administrative and financial. The financial arrangements for the Provinces were completed within the year under report, and came into force from the 1st of April, 1882. The development of the scheme of local self-government had advanced several stages when the year closed, but it was then still far from completion. The entire subject of local self-government will fall more conveniently within the report for the year 1882-83, and all that is at present necessary is to give a brief summary of the main points dealt with in the year under report.

As regards Provincial finance, the policy of the Government of India was in the direction of still further decentralisation. The heads of income and expenditure under the control (entire or partial) of the Local Government were increased in number, so as to include all but a small number of items specially appertaining to the Imperial fisc; while equilibrium between Provincial income and expenditure was to be secured by the allotment not of a lump sum as formerly, but of a percentage of the land-revenue, a source of income hitherto reserved as an Imperial head of account. The effect of these arrangements was to give to the Local Government an extended sphere of financial activity and responsibility, and to interest it directly in the careful management of the revenue derived from the land. It is needless at present to enter into any details. These will be discussed when the first accounts under the new system are examined and reviewed in the report for 1882-83.

In respect to the changes in the constitution of the local governing bodies in the districts and towns, the action taken was also markedly in the direction of decentralisation. A series of Resolutions was issued by the Local Government, laying down the principles determined on and giving details of the new arrangements. The district committees, which had existed for years in these Provinces, were re-organised and the non-official element greatly strengthened. Under the heads of Education, Medical Charity, and

Public Works the powers of these committees were defined, the object being to vest these bodies with a much larger share of authority in these departments than they had before enjoyed. Thus, all schools up to and including *Zila* or District schools, and all dispensaries, were placed under their immediate control, subject to certain conditions necessitated by the existing circumstances. In the Department of Public Works the functions of the committees were greatly widened, all local buildings and roads being transferred to their charge, and a portion of the general establishment being made over to them. For the administration of these institutions and works an allotment was made to each district on the basis of the several budgets; and this amount, subject to standing orders as to check and audit, and to rules of business issued subsequently, was made over to each committee to expend on the sanctioned objects. The arrangements thus described came into operation during the current year. But subsequent orders received from the Government of India has necessitated their revision. This has recently occupied the attention of the Government, and has resulted in material alterations in the system, which will, it is hoped, come full generally into operation from the year 1883-84.

Political. In political affairs the year was uneventful.

The discussion regarding the succession to the Gursarai estate in the Jhánsi district continued to demand the attention of the Government. The death of the Rája Kesho Rao left matters in a state of confusion. His sons were at variance as to the succession to the headship of the family, and as to the question of the allowances to be paid by the head of the family to its other members. In regard to the first point, it was ultimately decided that, in pursuance of the arrangement entered into by the family in 1868, Atmarám should be recognised as the head of the family, with the title of Rája and the management of the estates; but nothing was decided as to the succession after his death. The Government offered to arbitrate as to the allowances to be made to the other members, but this plan did not commend itself to the family, which has been told that, in default of their accepting this arbitration or arranging matters among themselves, they must resort to the civil courts for a settlement of their disputes.

Discussion as to the demarcation of the Nepál boundary was continued, the plan eventually advocated being the reservation of a neutral slip of uncultivated land, 30 feet in width, on each side of the boundary line. A case of disputed boundary between British and Rámpur territory was brought to notice during the year. The Kosi is the recognised boundary along a portion of the line between the two States, but a change in its course and difficulties as to the application of the deep-stream rule have originated the pending dispute. On neither of these cases had final orders been passed by the close of the year under review.

The question of the treatment of Muhammadan pilgrims to the Hedjaz, referred by the Government of India, was considered, and the views of the Local Government were forwarded for orders. The measures suggested to facilitate the journey, and ameliorate the hardships, of the pilgrims were shortly, (1) the grant of passports in the districts of their residence to all intending pilgrims, and (2) the entertainment of agents at the ports of embarkation to give advice and assistance to all who might be in need.

Legislation.

There was very little legislation during the year that specially affected these Provinces. The Rent Law in force in the North-Western Provinces (XVIII. of 1873), having been found to require amendment in several important points, was revised, and eventually repealed; Act XII. of 1881, which became law on the 1st April, 1881, replacing it on the Statute Book.

The enactments defining the position of the Rája of Benares in the Family Domains (Regulations XVII. of 1798 and VII. of 1828) had for some years been under the consideration of the Government, and it was found necessary to amend the older provisions so as to bring them into harmony with the altered circumstances. The amendments and alterations which were finally decided on became law under the title of Act XIV. of 1881.

The arrangements under which the patwári cess was abolished in the North-Western Provinces, and all patwáris in Oudh constituted servants of the State, were embodied in Act XIII. of 1882, which came into force on the 10th March, 1882. The measures taken to give effect to this change will be explained in the Report

for 1882-83. All the other legislation of 1881-82 either affected the Provinces as included in British India generally or did not affect them at all. Numerous additions to, and modifications of, existing rules, under various enactments, were made during the year, but none of them require special mention.

Finance.

In last year's report the closing balances were put at Rs. 64,08,000 Provincial and Rs. 25,95,000 Local, total Rs. 90,03,000; but subsequent amendments resulted in the following amounts being accepted as the closing figures of 1880-81 and the opening ones of 1881-82 :—

	Rs.
Provincial	66,66,000
Local	25,74,000
Total ...	92,40,000

So far as is known, the transactions of the year under report were approximately as under :—

		Rs.
(1) Receipts ...	Provincial	3,16,71,000
	Local	83,07,000
	Total ...	3,99,78,000
		Rs.
(2) Charges ...	Provincial	2,48,99,000
	Local	1,06,69,000
	Total ...	3,55,68,000

The closing balances were thus as follows :—

	Rs.
Provincial	1,34,37,000
Local	2,13,000
Total ...	1,36,50,000

Further details will be found in the chapter devoted to provincial finance. The gradual utilisation of these large balances on provincial projects of various kinds had been finally determined on before the close of the year under review.

Instructions were issued requiring the purchase in local markets of all stores procurable thereat of good quality and reasonable price. In regard to other classes of stores, the restriction of purchase

through the office of the Secretary of State was maintained. The question of the further simplification of audit of contingent expenditure in public offices was considered, and measures taken to secure the object in view. And arrangements were matured for the transfer to the Comptroller-General of the custody and care of all Government Promissory Notes held by public officers *ex-officio*.

Revenue.

(*a*) In the North-Western Provinces, out of a fixed demand of Rs. 4,29,17,583, Rs. 4,18,44,953 were realised in the year; and the doubtful and irrecoverable items are very small. In Oudh the corresponding figures were—demand, Rs. 1,40,33,929, collections Rs. 1,37,18,541. The early part of the year was a somewhat trying one, both for rent and revenue-payers; but the moderate extent to which resort was had to coercive processes, and the freedom with which suspensions were granted, show that no undue pressure was brought to bear in realising the land-revenue. Liberal advances were made under the Land Improvement and Takávi Acts during the year; and the suitableness of the simplified rules under the latter Act was proved by the increase in the number of advances throughout the Provinces.

(*b*) At the instance of the Government of India a set of rules was compiled regarding the reservation of the rights of the State to mines and minerals. In the case of waste land grants these rights are sufficiently guarded by the rules in force, as all rights in mines and minerals are reserved, and the rules provide for the right of access to and reasonable facilities for working the same. The draft rules laid down that no Government land of any kind, whether waste or not, should be disposed of by lease or grant, or in any other way, without the reservation of the right to mines and minerals below the surface, as well as of the right of access to and reasonable facilities for working the mines on the part of Government or its assignees.

(*c*) An extract from the report of the Famine Commission regarding the dates fixed for the payment of the instalments of land-revenue, which was forwarded by the Government of India, led to an inquiry as to how far the principles approved by the Famine Commission had been observed in regulating the instalments

of revenue in these Provinces, and as to whether any further changes were called for. This question had been the subject of discussion by the Local Government as far back as 1878. The view taken by the Famine Commission was that the number of instalments, the amounts payable on each occasion, and the dates when they fall due, should correspond to the number of main crops raised, to the average date when these crops come to maturity, and to the relative outturn and value of the crops; also that where the relation of landlord and tenant exists, the dates for the payment of the land-revenue should fall a sufficient time after the period of harvest, in order to allow tenants to realise on their crops before paying their rents, and to enable landlords to collect the rents before the revenue becomes due. These general principles have long been acted on both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to arrange the dates and amounts of the revenue instalments in such a manner as to correspond with the particular harvest from which the instalment has to be paid. With this object the revenue instalments payable at the autumnal harvest, which is a harvest of grains for home consumption as opposed to market grains, have generally been fixed at a smaller amount than those of the spring harvest; while on the spring harvest (including that of sugarcane) has been generally imposed the larger share of the revenue. And the dates of payment of land-revenue in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have been prescribed with reference to the dates on which rents are payable by tenants, and these again follow the in-gathering of the harvests. District officers were, however, asked again to examine carefully the instalments at present fixed, and to propose any changes they might consider advisable. In the answers received the changes suggested were few and unimportant, and the conclusion arrived at was that the present system is on the whole well adjusted.

(*d*) The Land-revenue and Rent Acts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have the force of law in these Provinces only, and when it becomes necessary to serve or execute processes issued under those Acts on persons residing outside the local limits in which the Acts are in force, the legality of the service or execution may be called in question. The Board of Revenue ruled that a Collector in the North-Western Provinces is not in a position, under the

existing law, to execute on a person residing in his district processes issued by a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh under the Oudh Rent Act. A similar legal difficulty might also arise in case the persons on whom a Collector in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh might wish to execute processes resides in Bengal, the Punjáb, the Central Provinces, or in any other province or administration in British India. It was therefore suggested to the Government of India that it would be advisable to pass a short Act of general application, making revenue and rent processes capable of execution throughout British India in the same way as processes of the civil courts are now capable of execution under the Civil Procedure Code. The matter was still under consideration at the close of the year under report.

(*e*) Rules were framed under section 4, Act III. of 1879 (The Destruction of Records Act) for the systematic removal and destruction of useless records of vernacular revenue offices, and also for the disposal of English records, books, and papers belonging to, or in the custody of, revenue courts and offices; and these have been sanctioned by the Supreme Government. The want of some such rules had long been felt, and all offices were becoming overcrowded by the accumulation of files and papers, many of which could be destroyed without any risk of inconvenience hereafter.

(*f*) The improvement of the breeds of cattle has for some time been under the consideration of the Government of these Provinces; and a note drawn up by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce on the subject led to a grant being sanctioned for the purchase of bulls for improving the breed of plough-cattle. Arrangements have also been made for the award of prizes for cattle at the principal fairs, with the special view of encouraging the breeding of the commoner classes of cattle. The Government also promised to allot Rs. 100 for every Rs. 300 subscribed in any district for cattle-prizes, on condition that the Director of Agriculture and Commerce and the Commissioner should always have timely notice of the date on which it was proposed to hold a cattle-fair or show in any district, and be constituted members of the managing committee. In this capacity the Director of Agriculture and Commerce will have the opportunity of assisting the committees of district shows, which are now becoming common in

many parts of the Provinces, with advice in matters of cattle-breeding, agricultural implements, improvement of staples, and other subjects concerning which his department has special knowledge.

(*g*) Proposals were submitted during the year under review for raising the occupiers' rates for flow-irrigation from the Upper Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals. In favour of the proposed enhancement of rates it was urged (1) that the scale of rates in force was wrongly adjusted, the rates for flow-irrigation being too low as compared with those for lift-irrigation; (2) that the alteration would lead to economy in the use of canal-water; and (3) that the enhancement would increase the canal revenue, as cultivators obtain water by flow-irrigation at rates greatly below its real value. There was a considerable conflict of opinion on the part of the officers consulted as to the expediency of the change. After a careful consideration of the arguments adduced on either side, the Government came to the conclusion that the proposed enhancement of rates would have little, if any, effect in substituting lift for flow-irrigation, and that little, if any, economy in the use of canal-water would result from the change. On the third point, *viz.*, whether the change would cause an increase in the canal revenue, the information collected did not admit of a positive opinion being formed. The inquiries proved, however, that it would not be possible, without injustice and much difficulty in adjusting rents, to introduce the higher rates on the Jumna Canal, and on the Ganges Canal from Aligarh upwards, at this stage of the land-revenue settlements of the districts concerned. In districts below Aligarh, watered by the Upper Ganges Canal, the land-revenue settlements have much longer to run than in the upper districts; but, on the other hand, it is probable that in them irrigation was more developed when the settlements were made than in the districts above them, and that the State enjoys in them, in the shape of land-revenue, a fair portion of what it might have taken as water-rate. On the whole, while admitting that probably in many cases in the former districts the rents of occupancy-tenants have not been raised so high that there would be any injustice or hardship to the tenants from charging the higher rates, the Government held it to be established that there might be many other cases in which these results would

follow, and in which it would be necessary to interfere by legislation for their protection. It was decided, therefore, not to introduce the enhanced rates at present. Before the next revision of settlement is begun, it must be definitely settled what rates are to be charged for canal water, and whether rents are to be re-adjusted to the altered rates for water.

(*h*) With the object of encouraging the investment of capital by landholders in the permanent improvement of land, the following rule was issued by the Government, in order to give to the proprietors of land an assurance that future re-assessment shall not be suffered to interfere with their recovering their capital expenditure with reasonable interest:—"The Settlement Officer shall so assess lands irrigated from masonry wells or otherwise permanently improved by landlords at their own cost, that no extra demand shall be made from the landholder who has constructed the well or works until he shall have recovered his outlay thereon, including capital and reasonable interest." Steps were taken to make the rule as widely known as possible amongst the agricultural population.

(*i*) The preparation of revised rules under the Land Improvement Act had been for some time under consideration. Revenue officers unanimously declared it to be hopeless to expect that the provisions of the Act for obtaining advances would be made use of to any but a limited extent, so long as the complicated procedure laid down by the present rules remains in force. The conclusion arrived at was to the effect that Act XXVI. of 1871 and Act XXI. of 1876, as well as Act X. of 1879, should be repealed and a short Act passed, empowering the Local Government to make rules for advances connected with agriculture, and declaring that such advances shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue. The method in which such advances should be given, whether for works of permanent improvement, or for the purchase of seed, bullocks, &c., would then be laid down in rules to be framed by the Local Government. A draft Act to effect this object was accordingly submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

(*j*) The final settlement reports of the Bijnor, Azamgarh, Muttra, Agra, and Muzaffarnagar districts were reviewed by the

Government during the year, and the assessments were recommended for the confirmation of the Government of India for the usual term of thirty years in each case. In the permanently-settled districts the work of survey and of the preparation of accurate records continued uninterruptedly.

(*k*) In the North-Western Provinces there were 117 estates under the Court of Wards at the close of 1881, against 106 in 1880. In Oudh there were 61 estates managed by Deputy Commissioners on behalf of the Court of Wards or under the provisions of the Encumbered Estates Act, against 66 in the previous year.

Forests.

In the preceding year rules had been laid down for placing the forest officers in the Oudh Circle in closer communication with and subordination to the district officers. The reports received on the subject showed that the scheme had worked well; and after consulting the local authorities, it was decided to extend the rules to the whole of the Central Circle and to the Saháranpur Division of the School Circle. Rules were also laid down for taking security from forest subordinates to the amount of not less than one-tenth of the estimated value of the public moneys or securities passing through their hands, discretion being left to Conservators to increase the amount if they think fit to do so.

License-tax.

The net license-tax collections during the year amounted to Rs. 11,63,000, or Rs. 20,000 less than the collections for 1880-81. The decrease extended to every division of the Provinces. The number of persons finally taxed was 49,129, the average sum payable being about Rs. 23·6 per head.

Excise.

The gross receipts under excise aggregated Rs. 39,63,321, an amount unprecedented in the annals of these Provinces, exceeding by Rs. 4,63,321 the sum assumed as normal income in the decentralisation measures of 1877. This result is due to increased prosperity on the part of the people and to improved administration on the part of the district officers, and it has been achieved without any apparent development of insobriety among the drinking class. Following the example of Bengal, the outstill distillery system was introduced

experimentally into the Gorakhpur, Basti, and Sháhjahánpur districts of these Provinces, and has so far proved a financial success. Proposals for its further extension were submitted by the excise authorities, who recommended that it should be put in force in tracts (1) which are already under the farming system, or (2) which border on native territory or the outstill districts of Bengal, or (3) in which the lowness of the revenue and the absence of effective supervision suggest the existence of illicit distillation. These proposals seemed moderate and well-considered, and the outstill system was extended to eleven districts and parts of districts during the year.

Stamps.

Local Governments were requested by the Government of India to fix the rates of discount for the sale of non-judicial stamps in consultation with each other, so as to guard against encouraging a traffic in stamps by import from a province where the rates are high to another where the rates are lower. The bulk of non-judicial stamps sold in these Provinces are impressed stamps, all other stamps together forming little more than one-seventh of the total. On impressed stamps the discount allowed in these Provinces and in the Punjáb is the same, *viz.*, 3 per cent. at places where stamps are sold by Government, and 5 per cent. at other places. In Bengal the discount is $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. everywhere. On other stamps the rates of discount are somewhat higher in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than in the Punjáb and in Bengal. It was explained to the Government of India that in Bengal and in the Punjáb discount is allowed on the sale of court-fees stamps; while in these Provinces no discount is allowed on such stamps, which are sold by official and salaried vendors only. Non-official vendors of stamps in these Provinces have therefore no source of income except the discount on general stamps. The profits made by them are already very low, and any reduction in those profits would probably cause them to abandon the business. The conclusion arrived at by the Government was, that if complete uniformity was desired, the proper solution of the difficulty would be to abolish discount on court-fees stamps everywhere, and then to assimilate the rates of discount on general stamps. The inquiries seemed to indicate that the difference between the rates of discount allowed in Bengal, the Punjáb, and these Provinces is not likely to affect the revenues of these

Provinces injuriously, and that there is no reason to believe that it affects the revenues of either Bengal or the Punjáb.

Registration.

One hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred and seventy-seven documents were registered during the year, against 199,492 in the preceding period. There was a decrease over the united Provinces, both in registered sales and mortgages of immovable property, which points to diminishing pressure on the landed classes generally.

Agriculture and Commerce.

Experiments for reclaiming *reh*-infected land by cultivation, drainage, and flooding were continued; but the results were disappointing, though progress has been made in determining the trees and grasses that may advantageously be cultivated on *usár* ground. The question of utilising *reh* in glass manufacture is under consideration.

Four hundred and forty-two miles of roadway were planted with trees during 1881-82 in addition to the 1,340 miles previously laid out. Many of the large landholders have undertaken the care of avenues in the proximity of their villages or places of residence, and good results may be expected. The training of apprentices in the public gardens at Saháranpur and Lucknow was vigorously prosecuted during the year; and horticultural experiments were carried on with a fair amount of success at both these centres. The sericultural operations in the Dún are now entirely in the hands of Messrs. Lister and Co. The Gházipur tobacco farm has been leased for 50 years to a private firm.

Instructions were issued to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for the preparation of statistics relating to the handicraft manufactures of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the handicrafts to be limited to those characteristic of each division or other portion of the Provinces, and the statistics to show (*inter alia*) the number of firms employing labour and of independent workmen, the average amount and value of outturn, and a general summary of the past and present history of the craft.

Traffic registration was maintained during the year under review under the three heads of *foreign*, *railway*, and *internal* (*road*), at a total cost of over Rs. 32,000. The returns are valuable, both to the Government and to the commercial and trading community.

Crime.

The police force entertained throughout the Provinces for the prevention and detection of crime numbered in all 124,849 (27 to every 100 square miles), and involved an expenditure of about 73½ lakhs of rupees. The number of reported cases of crime cognisable under the law by the police was 195,535, much the same (deducting cases of hurt) as in 1880. The year was a fairly prosperous one with the agricultural and other classes of the community, being much the same in this respect as its predecessor; and the criminal results of the two years were very much alike. It is satisfactory to note a distinct falling off in the number of cases of professional crimes of poisoning and kidnapping, the leading gangs having been broken up by the police in previous years; while few traces remain of any such organised system of dakaiti as formerly prevailed. The average daily jail population was 28,068, including convicts, persons under trial, and civil prisoners. The average cost of the prisoners was about Rs. 3 per head per month. Their health and conduct were on the whole satisfactory.

The total number of persons confined in the four lunatic asylums in 1881 was 1,154, 202 of whom were criminal lunatics.

Police.

The Oudh rules for the relaxation of the chaukídári cess and the payment of village watchmen were revised. The Oudh system differs from that in force in the North-Western Provinces, the Oudh chaukídár being paid by the landholder direct, a cess being imposed and collected by the district officer only in cases where there is distinct default on the landholder's part. The responsibility for the payment of the Oudh chaukídár by the talukdár on the one hand and the under-proprietor on the other, which had never been very clearly laid down, was defined; and district officers were instructed to realise the cess in accordance with the instructions issued. The respective powers of the Commissioner and the Magistrate in regard to nominations to certain non-gazetted appointments in the district police force were more clearly defined.

Judicial.

(*a*) *Criminal.*—The proposal to restrict by legislation the possession and sale of poisonous drugs, with the view of suppressing the growing evil of

cattle-poisoning, having been found inexpedient, the Government endeavoured to effect its object by inducing all respectable land-holders to withhold the skins of cattle dying under suspicious circumstances from the *chamárs*, who are generally credited with being the cattle-poisoners; and by instructing Magistrates to visit with severe punishment all persons convicted of the offence of cattle-poisoning, and to endeavour to ascertain in each such case where and how the poison had been obtained.

(*b*). *Civil.*—It was decided, after considerable discussion, that the rules issued under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code, regarding the sale of ancestral immovable property in execution of decrees, did not apply to the rights of tenants at fixed rates. An inquiry was instituted as to the effect which the extended application of these rules would have on the work and responsibility of district officers; and it was ultimately decided to await the results of another year before coming to a decision on the question at issue.

A revised edition of the rules defining the qualifications of persons to be appointed to the office of Munsif in the North-Western Provinces (in Oudh all Munsifs are subject to the departmental examinations) was prepared and issued, the object being to enlarge the area of selection, and thus allow of a wider discretion in the selection of nominees. In several districts the territorial jurisdiction of the subordinate courts was found to be unsuitable, and a scheme was accordingly drawn up, providing for the more equal apportionment of work and the more convenient location of the courts.

(*c*) *Miscellaneous.*—Instructions were issued in connection with a number of miscellaneous matters, such as the disposal of criminal and civil court records and the organisation of the revenue process-serving staff.

Litigation.

The litigation in which the Government was concerned during the year, in one or other of its three capacities as representing the State, Municipalities, or the Court of Wards, included 281 cases in the North-Western Provinces. Of these 222 were decreed, and the percentage of cases in which the Government was successful was 87. As before, the greater part of the litigation was connected with the management

of estates under the Court of Wards. This accounted for 194 cases, 98 of which appertained exclusively to the extensive Awa Estate. Only 19 cases of the 281 were instituted by and against Municipalities, and in every one of these the decision was in favour of the Government. The claims made by and against the Government respectively aggregated Rs. 1,41,773 and 7,40,705. In Oudh there were 44 cases in which the State was concerned, and here also the percentage of success was 87.

Medical and Sanitary.

At the close of 1881 there were 212 dispensaries open in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, or one dispensary to every 208,052 persons. The indoor patients treated numbered 40,977, the outdoor, 1,550,830, being a large increase under both heads over the figures of the previous year.. Surgical operations rose from 74,210 in 1880 to 77,826 in 1881, and the results were very satisfactory. The income of the year was Rs. 3,87,716 and the expenditure Rs. 3,67,518, the average cost per patient being 3 annas 7 pie against 3 annas 11 pie in 1880.

The registration of vital statistics, now universal throughout the Provinces, continued to be maintained as successfully as could be expected, and the returns point to a greater degree of accuracy than was ever before attained. The proposal to constitute each railway station a separate mortuary and birth circle, so as to secure correct returns both as to railway employés and passengers, was referred to the railway authorities. The returns of the year, the third in which registration of births extended to the entire population, show a per-milleage (in 1881) of 40·34 against 32·55 in the previous year, an increase ascribed to more efficient registration and to the calculation being based on the figures of the recent census, which showed the population to be 44,107,869. The death-rate was 31·79 per 1,000, as against an average on the figures of twelve years of 25·11, the greatest mortality occurring in the early cold-weather months following the rainy season. The total number of registered births during 1881 was 1,779,473, the total number of deaths was 1,402,473, the balance in favour of life thus being 377,000. In all 767,259 persons were vaccinated during the year. Of these 745,925 were primary cases, of which 684,026 were

reported successful. The returns of the department show that steady and rapid progress has been made since 1879, when the number of successful primary cases was under 200,000.

In connection with general and more especially with rural sanitation, such measures as the drainage of inhabited sites and the prevention (where possible) of people from sleeping on the ground, were suggested as likely to be productive of much good. Following the example set in Bánda, several district officers reported the introduction into the villages of their districts of simple reforms in the way of the cleanliness of wells, houses, and ponds, and the removal of manure and litter.

During the year 1881, 470 persons and 7,971 head of cattle were reported to have been killed by wild animals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, while 3,037 wild animals were destroyed, Rs. 8,435 being paid away in rewards. Human life suffered less in 1881 than in any one of the four preceding years, a result partly due to the vigour with which measures for killing animals were conducted. Wolves are of all animals the most destructive to human life, and arrangements are under consideration for a more organised system of hunting down these pests. The statistics regarding snakes were admittedly incomplete, but the figures submitted show 5,010 deaths from snake-bites. Rewards are not paid by the Government, for killing snakes, though in a few cases municipalities have endeavoured to encourage it by the offer of small rewards. Here also special measures are being tried, which will be duly treated of in next year's report.

Education.

(*a*) There were 6,521 educational institutions open in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881-82, with an attendance of 225,596 students, a small increase on the total of the previous year. The expenditure incurred for instruction (exclusive of direction and inspection) was over 16½ lakhs. There were 11 institutions affording university education (or its equivalent) at work during the year; 614 high and middle schools; and 24 schools for special or technical training. If the recorded results of the higher education were not quite up to the mark of the previous year, this was

counterbalanced by the marked success attending the great middle class anglo-vernacular examinations, in which the figures point to decided improvement. Of primary schools—Government, aided, and private—there were 5,562 for boys and 310 for girls, with an attendance of 205,164 and 8,784 respectively. The results of the upper and lower tests applied to primary pupils were on the whole satisfactory.

(*b*) The important subject of the education of European and Eurasian children in India has long been engaging the attention of the Government of India. A Resolution, announcing its intended policy, was published during the year, and a committee has been appointed to draft a code for regulating the manner of conducting European education in the Bengal Presidency, so far as it is dependent upon Government support. The recommendations of the committee have not yet been made known.

(*c*) At the instance of the Director of Public Instruction revised rules were published for the middle-class departmental examinations, embodying such alterations as the experience of the past five years had shown to be necessary or advisable. In connection with the general subject of the classification of instruction, in which no change was considered called for, the question of the transfer of pupils from the third to the second class in high schools was discussed. Eventually, the rules in force were modified so as to provide that, except where the special sanction of the Director of Public Instruction had been obtained beforehand, pupils of the third class must qualify by the anglo-vernacular test before being promoted to the second class.

(*d*) Among matters discussed but not decided during the year may be mentioned the institution of a central boarding-school for European and Eurasian children at Allahabad, and the proposed abolition of the Agra College. For the Allahabad project the Supreme Government promised a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,50,000, and instructions were issued for the early commencement of the work. In regard to the Agra College no definite arrangement had been come to at the close of the year; but it will probably be maintained upon the proceeds of its endowments, supplemented by a grant-in-aid and by private subscriptions.

Municipal.

There were 109 municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1881-82; with a total population of 3,099,868, and a total income of Rs. 35,33,621.

In the year preceding that of report, the Government of India took up the question of the alleged degeneration of octroi taxation into a transit duty; and the result of the inquiry showed that of the 109 municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 67 were apparently acting, in one way or another, in contravention of the canons that ought to regulate municipal taxation. The Local Government, in calling for detailed explanation, took the opportunity of inviting suggestions as to the best measures to be adopted for the protection of through trade. By the time the replies had been received, the results of the recent census were at the disposal of the Government; and the knowledge thus made available of the actual population greatly facilitated the decision as to the municipalities in which, and as the extent to which, through trade had been, and was being, taxed. Suitable orders were passed on each individual case; and the general principles laid down for guidance may be summarised as under:—

Freedom of through trade from duty:
Establishment (where desirable) of bonded warehouses:
Free grant of refunds of duty over a low minimum paid:
Uniformity of duties as far as possible:
Substitution of maundage for *ad valorem* rates on goods sold by weight.

In some cases, where either the local consumption represented only a small portion of the imports, or octroi was considered on other grounds unsuitable, it was abolished or modified, the substitute being either direct taxation or a duty on articles in which there was no through trade. Everywhere the principle was inculcated that only articles locally consumed should be taxed. The result of these measures will not be apparent till the reports on the working of the municipalities for the year 1882-83 have been received and analysed.

In regard to towns administered under Act XX. of 1856, it was ruled that the object of the law was primarily to provide for efficient

watch and ward; that conservancy, medical charity, education, and local improvements, however good in themselves, were under the Act secondary only; and that much taxation over and above the necessities of police would not be justified by the needs of the towns in respect of such matters. In accordance with this view it was laid down that the total amount assessed under Act XX. of 1856 should not ordinarily exceed double the estimated cost of watch and ward, and that the average rate of taxation should not be more than Re. 1-8-0 per assessed house; but Commissioners were authorised to sanction exceptional treatment in special cases. Revision of the taxation under Act XX. of 1856 was therefore carried out with the view of securing a more equable distribution of it, and a more general exemption of the poorer classes.

The question of the sale (in fee-simple) of nazúl land in the vicinity of municipalities and towns was taken up, and instructions were issued to the effect that where (as is usually the case) there is a likelihood of any large increase in value within a reasonable time, the land should be leased for a term of years instead of being sold outright.

Public Works.

(*a*) *Canals.*—The capital outlay on canals during the year was Rs. 16,24,784, and the total outlay to the end of the year Rs. 6,65,84,370. The canals open and in complete operation are the same as those enumerated in last year's report. One new project, the Betwa Canal, which is classed as a famine protective work, was commenced during the year. The Sardah Canal surveys were completed, and the project is under consideration. The new divisions of the Lower Ganges Canal are rapidly developing irrigation, and the area watered from the Agra Canal has been more steady than in previous years; but money in excess of the sanctioned estimate will have to be spent on the main canal and distributaries of the latter work before it can be properly remunerative. The works on the portion of the Lower Ganges Canal above its junction with the Upper Canal, and the junction works themselves, are complete or approaching completion. Good progress has been made on the Bhognipur Branch below the junction, but much work remains to be done on the lower portion of this branch, and in remodelling the Cawnpore and Etáwah branch distributaries.

The direct revenue on account of water-rates and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 47,92,620, and the revenue collected with the land-revenue was Rs. 9,49,681. The working expenses were Rs. 20,26,323, so that the net revenue was Rs. 37,15,928. The interest charges, which have been reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent. on capital, were Rs. 24,53,561, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 12,62,367. The area irrigated was 706,025 acres in the kharíf and 1,209,823 in the rabi harvest. The rabi area has never been exceeded; the kharíf area has been exceeded by that of 1878-79 alone, when the excessive drought led to a large area being irrigated with canal-water. The large rabi area of 1881 was due to the early cessation of the autumn, and the absence or deficiency of winter rains. There was a remarkable increase in indigo irrigation in the kharíf, and in barley in the rabi area.

(*b*) *Railways.*—There were four provincial lines open for traffic in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881-82, *viz.*, the Muttra-Háthras, the Cawnpore-Farukhabad, the Gházipur-Dildarnagar, and the Muttra-Achneyra. The length of open lines was 144¾ miles in all. The financial results of the railways are not yet as satisfactory as might be desired or expected, but of their administrative value there can be no doubt. Survey operations were carried on in connection with the extension of the Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway to Háthras and with the projected line from Bareilly to Pilibhít, to be extended eventually to Sitapur.

(*c*) *Ordinary Public Works.*—The total outlay of the year on roads and buildings (omitting Imperial works) was Rs. 44,79,000, of which Rs. 26,10,000 was Provincial, and Rs. 18,32,000 Local, the balance (Rs. 37,000) being contributed by other departments or from private sources. Rs. 14,66,846 was spent on original works, Rs. 23,22,759 on repairs, and Rs. 9,45,511 on the establishment engaged in directing, executing, or accounting for the expenditure on the works. Of the expenditure on original works, the sum of Rs. 7,30,238 was on civil buildings, Rs. 5,66,185 on communications, and Rs. 1,70,423 on miscellaneous public improvements. Of the repairs expenditure, Rs. 3,65,020 went to civil buildings, Rs. 19,36,955 to communications, and Rs. 20,784 to miscellaneous public improvements. From Provincial Funds there is a large annual expenditure on the gradual construction of Revenue, Jail,

and Police buildings, details of which for 1881-82 will be found in the body of the report; and in addition to this there was an expenditure of Rs. 90,118 on the restoration of buildings of archæological interest at Agra, Jaunpur, and elsewhere. Full particulars of the progress made in these are given in the body of the report. The construction of the Muir Central College proceeded steadily, and the building is now approaching completion. The total expenditure has been Rs. 5,78,619 against an estimate of Rs. 6,34,664.

Miscellaneous.

The difficult question of the division of the Covenanted Civil Service employed in the North-West Provinces into the executive and judicial branches, with the numerous issues appertaining thereto, was again considered, and the discussion was advanced several stages. But by the close of the year there still remained several points for decision, involving the interests of certain members of the service. The position of Covenanted Civilians in Oudh also received the attention of Government. The peculiar circumstances of Oudh, which is still to some extent a non-regulation province attached to the North-Western Provinces, with a staff composed of Covenanted, Uncovenanted, and Military Officers, complicated what might otherwise have been a simple question, and no final decision had been passed when the year 1881-82 closed.

The question of the privilege leave to be granted to judicial officers of the Civil Service was discussed; and the decision eventually arrived at was, that while in the North-Western Provinces (there is no recess in Oudh) the new rule should not have retrospective effect, for the future the title to and extent of privilege leave claimed by Civilian Judges should depend on whether the Dashera vacation had, or had not, been availed of by them.

The rules issued in 1877 regarding the examination of candidates for employment in the public service, which had been found on inquiry to have been in many cases disregarded, were promulgated afresh; and it was ruled that where, as may occasionally be the case, candidates holding the required certificates are not forthcoming, vacancies may be filled up with persons who have not qualified, provided that their confirmation in the appointments shall invariably be dependent on eventual qualification; and that if the qualification test be not successfully undergone within two years,

removal from the appointments shall follow. Further instructions were issued as to the employment of unpaid apprentices in public offices, and for the periodical transfer of subordinate employés in the Revenue, Magisterial, and Police Departments at the instance and under the orders of Commissioners of Divisions.

The procedure to be observed in all cases of the degradation or dismissal of public servants was prescribed, the essential points being that in all such cases a fair opportunity be given for the defence, and that a formal proceeding be recorded embodying the statements made by the persons dealt with and the reasons for the action taken against them.

Rules were prepared and promulgated in regard to the maintenance of official libraries throughout the Provinces. Many obsolete and useless works were removed from the libraries, and arrangements were made for securing that all necessary publications and books should find a place in these collections.

No less than 1,029 publications of various kinds were registered during the year 1881, a very large increase on the figures of the ten preceding years. Of these 598 were in the vernacular of the country, 205 in one or other of its classical languages, 142 were polyglot, and 84 English. Original new works numbered 509, translations 181, reprints of original works and of translations 272 and 67 respectively. The year was thus prolific in quantity, but none of the works call for special notice. The subjects most treated of were language, history, science, law, religion, and philosophy.

There was a considerable increase in the number of Volunteers throughout the provinces during the year. A new corps, consisting of companies at Bareilly, Shâhjahânpur, and Chandâusi, was organised under the title of the "Rohilkhand Volunteer Corps;" and the Agra Corps was increased by the addition of three new companies, which raised the strength from 429 on the 31st March, 1881, to 755 on the 31st March, 1882. Cadet companies composed of boys from the local schools were also formed at Naini Tal, Allahabad, and Cawnpore.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

Physical Geography.

Sketch of the Meteorology of the year 1881 *in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Eastern Rajputana.*

THE year 1881 was one of light rainfall over the greater part of Oudh, but, on the whole, it may be described as an average year, differing as widely from the dry year which immediately preceded it as from the very rainy year 1879. The average rainfall over the whole country from Ajmere to Patna and from Saugor to the Himalayas did not differ more than an inch from the mean for many years; but while in Rajputana and the Agra and Jhánsi Divisions the rain was excessive, it was much below the average in many districts of Oudh. In regard to temperature, wind movement, and other meteorological phenomena the year presented no very remarkable variations from the normal conditions of each season.

The tables illustrating the meteorology of the year are here arranged in the same order as in last year's report, *viz.*:—

Temperature.	Wind.
Pressure.	Humidity.

Rainfall.

TEMPERATURE.

In table 1. the mean temperature of each month is given in comparison with the average of many years' observations for the same month at the same place. On the mean of the year the temperature did not vary half a degree from the average at the great majority of the stations, the exceptions being Agra, Nowgong, Ránikhet, and Ajmere. At the first of these places the year was nearly a degree hotter than the average, and at the others it was cooler; the difference exceeding a degree at Nowgong, where the rain was very heavy and the whole rainy season very unusually cool.

TABLE I.—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Month.	*Chakráta.*			*Ránikhet.*			*Dehra.*			*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*			*Bareilly.*		
	Average, 13-14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 11-12 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 18-20 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 19 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 20-22 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 15-16 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	42·3	43·2	+0·9	46·3	45·4	—0·9	55·3	54·5	—0·8	55·7	55·0	—0·7	56·3	56·6	+0·3	56·7	56·9	+0·2
February ..	43·7	45·5	+1·8	48·7	49·7	+1·0	58·2	60·2	+2·0	60·3	62·4	+2·1	62·1	64·3	+2·2	61·8	64·7	+2·9
March ..	50·7	46·9	—3·8	56·4	51·0	—5·4	66·4	62·8	—3·6	68·7	66·1	—2·6	71·4	67·8	—3·6	71·8	68·6	—3·2
April ...	59·9	59·6	—0·3	65·5	64·4	—1·1	75·9	76·4	+0·5	80·7	80·9	+0·2	81·8	83·0	+1·2	82·5	84·1	+1·6
May ...	64·4	64·8	+0·4	68·0	67·4	—0·6	82·1	81·8	—0·3	87·3	86·7	—0·6	88·8	88·6	—0·2	87·8	88·8	+1·0
June ...	67·7	64·9	—2·8	71·1	68·4	—2·7	84·7	83·4	—1·3	90·4	88·8	—1·6	91·7	92·0	+0·3	89·3	86·0	—3·3
July ...	64·3	64·5	+0·2	67·9	68·2	+0·3	80·1	79·5	—0·6	84·9	85·3	+0·4	85·9	86·3	+0·4	84·1	85·6	+1·5
August ..	64·2	64·5	+0·3	67·3	66·7	—0·6	78·8	77·7	—1·1	83·4	82·6	—0·8	84·7	83·8	—0·9	83·2	82·7	—0·5
September...	63·1	64·2	+1·1	66·2	66·6	+0·4	77·6	78·1	+0·5	82·4	83·2	+0·8	83·4	85·0	+1·6	82·0	83·8	+1·8
October ...	57·8	58·8	+1·0	61·2	61·3	+0·1	70·6	70·7	+0·1	74·2	74·8	+0·6	75·7	77·1	+1·4	75·7	78·3	+2·6
November ...	51·8	50·6	—1·2	55·2	54·0	—1·2	62·2	61·4	—0·8	63·4	62·3	—1·1	65·5	63·1	—2·4	64·8	64·2	—0·6
December ..	46·2	50·3	+4·1	49·7	52·2	+2·5	56·1	56·8	+0·7	56·2	56·6	+0·4	57·4	57·1	—0·3	57·3	58·4	+1·1
Year ...	56·3	56·4	+0·1	60·3	59·6	—0·7	70·7	70·3	—0·4	73·9	73·7	—0·2	75·4	75·4	00	74·8	75·2	+0·4

TABLE I.—MEAN TEMPERATURE—(*continued*).

Month.	*Agra.*			*Lucknow.*			*Gorakhpur.*			*Benares.*			*Allahabad.*			*Sutna.*		
	Average, 24-26 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 17-19 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 17-20 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 20-23 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 14-16 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 5-6 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ...	58·3	60·7	+2·4	59·8	59·3	−0·5	59·6	59·1	−0·5	59·7	59·0	−0·7	59·6	58·2	−1·4	60·9	60·9	0
February ...	65·2	70·5	+5·3	65·8	68·4	+2·6	65·1	66·4	+1·3	65·6	68·6	+3·0	65·2	68·6	+3·4	66·6	69·8	+3·2
March ...	75·2	72·6	−2·6	76·3	73·8	−2·5	75·0	72·8	−2·2	75·8	74·0	−1·8	77·2	74·0	−3·2	77·4	74·2	−3·2
April ...	86·5	88·9	+2·4	87·0	88·0	+1·0	85·0	87·0	+2·0	85·9	88·0	+2·1	86·5	88·4	+1·9	87·5	88·3	+0·8
May ...	93·6	95·0	+1·4	91·3	90·3	−1·0	87·7	87·8	+0·1	91·3	91·5	+0·2	92·0	91·8	−0·2	91·2	91·8	+0·6
June ...	94·5	93·7	−0·8	92·0	89·6	−2·4	88·2	86·1	−2·1	90·8	89·2	−1·6	91·3	89·1	−2·2	91·6	88·5	−3·1
July ...	86·8	85·7	−1·1	86·2	85·8	−0·4	84·0	85·4	+1·4	85·0	84·8	−0·2	84·9	84·3	−0·6	82·7	82·3	−0·4
August ...	85·1	82·4	−2·7	85·1	83·8	−1·3	83·7	83·9	+0·2	83·8	82·4	−1·4	83·4	82·2	−1·2	81·7	80·4	−1·3
September,	83·7	84·5	+0·8	84·1	85·2	+1·1	83·2	84·5	+1·3	83·2	84·2	+1·0	82·6	83·1	+0·5	81·0	80·9	−0·1
October ...	78·5	81·6	+3·1	78·3	79·8	+1·5	78·3	78·3	0	77·8	78·2	+0·4	77·2	77·0	−0·2	77·1	77·1	0
November,	68·8	69·2	+0·4	68·1	67·4	−0·7	68·8	66·7	−2·1	67·4	67·1	−0·3	66·8	65 1	−1·7	68·4	67·2	−1·2
December ...	60·8	63·0	+2·2	59·9	60·8	+0·9	61·2	61·1	−0·1	60·0	60·4	+0·4	59·6	59·3	−0·3	60·8	61·1	+0·3
Year ...	78·1	79·0	+0·9	77·8	77·7	−0·1	76·6	76·6	0·0	77·2	77·3	+0·1	77·2	76·8	−0·4	77·2	76·8	−0·4

TABLE I.—MEAN TEMPERATURE—(*concluded*).

Month.	Nowgong.			Jhánsi.			Jeypore.			Sambhar.			Ajmere.		
	Average, 10-12 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average 16-18 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 12-13 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 10-12 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 15-16 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	60·7	60·3	—0·4	62·0	64·7	+2·7	58·8	60.0	+1·2	55·5	58·1	+2·6	57·5	58·3	+0·8
February	69·2	69·4	+0·2	68·0	72·1	+4·1	62·8	68·2	+5·4	61·4	67·7	+6·3	62·9	67·8	+4·9
March	77·7	74·1	—3·6	78·0	75·1	—2·9	75·3	71·8	—3·5	74·6	71·7	—2·9	73·4	70·7	—2·7
April	87·0	88·8	+1·8	88·0	89·8	+1·8	85·0	84·1	—0·9	85·7	85·3	—0·4	83·4	82·7	—0·7
May	94·2	95·9	+1·7	94·5	96·6	+2·1	89·9	91·6	+1·7	91·1	92·7	+1·6	89·2	90·8	+1·6
June	93·7	90·2	—3·5	92·8	90·6	—2·2	91·1	91·2	+0·1	92·6	91·5	—1·1	88·7	88·2	—0·5
July	84·7	81·7	—3·0	83·9	82·3	—1·6	84·3	82·2	—2·1	85·7	83·6	—2·1	82·4	80·7	—1·7
August	83·7	80·9	—2·8	82·6	80·3	—2·3	81·7	80·4	—1·3	82·8	81·2	—1·6	80·6	77·6	—3·0
September	83·0	82·0	—1·0	82·2	82·7	+0·5	82 5	81·2	—1·3	83·1	81·0	—2·1	81·4	78·6	—2·8
October	78·8	78·0	—0·8	79·9	81·7	+1·8	76·8	78·8	+2·0	77·4	78·5	+1·1	77·2	76·1	—1·1
November	68·6	65·6	—3·0	71·8	69·7	—2·1	67·6	66·1	—1·5	65·2	64·3	—0·9	67·1	63·7	—3·4
December	61·7	60·6	—1·1	63·9	64·3	+0·4	60·2	62·1	+1·9	58·3	59·4	+1·1	60·1	60·9	+0·8
Year ...	78·6	77·3	—1·3	78·9	79·1	+0·2	76·3	76·4	+0·1	76·1	76·2	+0·1	75·3	74·7	—0·6

The temperature of January was generally a little below the average, except at Jhánsi, Agra, and the Rajputana stations. In February there was a general excess of temperature, greatest at these same stations, the relative distribution of the anomalies being very similar to that of January. In March, on the other hand, there was a very uniform defect of temperature, averaging about 3° over the whole country, but amounting to 5·4° at Ránikhet. This defect continued into April in Rajputana and at the hill stations, but over the rest of the country that month was rather hotter than usual. The temperature of May differed very little from the mean except at the western stations and Gorakhpur, where it was nearly 2° hotter. The rainy months, June, July, and August, were very general cooler than usual, while September was also cooler than usual in Rajputana and Bundelkhand, though slightly warmer elsewhere. In October there was a general excess of temperature, greatest at Agra, and the temperature of November was equally general in defect. In December the thermometer stood higher than usual at the hill stations and most places on the plains where the "Christmas rains" usually fall; but at the southern stations, where hardly any rain falls in December, there was little deviation from the mean. The lowest air temperature observed at any place on the plains was 34·1° on the 8th of January at Ajmere, and the highest was 116·5° on the 9th of May at Nowgong.

Pressure.

The mean pressure of the year was generally above the average, the only station where it was defective being Chakráta, which is over 7,000 feet above the sea. The slight defect at this station, combined with the excess elsewhere, indicates that the mean temperature of the air below the level of Chakráta was probably somewhat under the normal. In almost every month the abnormal excess of pressure was greatest along a line passing from Jhánsi somewhat to the east of Agra and through Bareilly to Ránikhet. In the rainy season a ridge of high pressure, running in this direction, frequently divided into two distinct areas the low-pressure region, which usually extends from the Panjab towards the north-western angle of the Bay of Bengal.

TABLE II.—MEAN ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

Month.	*Chakráta.*			*Ránikhet.*			*Dehra*			*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*		
	Average, 6-7 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 6-8 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 7 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
January	23·263	23·282	+·019	24·103	24·140	+·037	27·735	27·790	+·055	29·121	29·162	+·041	29·275	29·328	+·053
February	23·229	23·273	+·044	24·085	24·135	+·050	27·692	27·750	+·058	29·058	29·095	+·037	29·227	29·248	+·021
March	23·241	23·228	—·013	24·073	24·083	+·010	27·632	27·673	+·041	28·966	29·009	+·043	29·113	29·160	+·047
April	23·235	23·220	—·115	24·063	24·042	—·021	27·550	27·542	—·008	28·852	28·835	—·017	28·992	28·984	—·008
May	*23·197*	*23·211*	*+·014*	*24·015*	*24·032*	*+·017*	*27·464*	*27·487*	*+·023*	*28·744*	*28·754*	*+·010*	28·889	28·891	+·002
June	23·130	23·115	—·015	23·933	23·937	+·004	27·345	27·366	+·021	28·614	28·629	+0 15	28·752	28·760	+·008
July	23·109	23·110	+·001	23·928	23·946	+·018	27·350	27·372	+·022	28·631	28·640	+·009	28·763	28·774	+·011
August	23·152	23·141	—·011	23·958	23·959	+·001	27·404	27·408	+·004	28·693	28·689	—·004	28·837	28·830	—·007
September	23·219	23·185	—·034	24·025	24·013	—·012	27·496	27·474	—·022	28·796	28·760	—·036	28·934	28·909	—·025
October	23·292	23·258	—·034	24·109	24·099	—·010	27·639	27·614	—·025	28·958	28·915	—·043	29·112	29 067	—·045
November	23·302	23·273	—·029	24·155	24·124	—·031	27·742	27·718	—·024	29·090	29·050	—·040	29·232	29·205	—·027
December	23·286	23·305	+·019	24·137	24·163	+·026	27·765	27·776	+·011	29·133	29·128	—·005	29·286	29·287	+·001
Year ...	23·221	23·217	—·004	24·049	24·056	+·007	27·568	27·581	+·013	28.888	28·889	+·001	9·034	29·037	+·003

TABLE II.—MEAN ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE—(*continued*).

Month.	*Bareilly.*			*Agra.*			*Lucknow.*			*Gorakhpur.*			*Benares.*		
	Average, 12-13 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 13-14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 13-14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 6-7 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 13-14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
January	29·423	29·491	+·068	29·465	29·534	+·069	29·677	29·714	+·037	29·781	29·823	+·042	29·773	29·819	+·046
February	29·369	29·411	+·042	29·405	29·440	+·035	29·609	29·633	+·024	29·716	29·740	+·024	29·703	29·728	+·025
March...	29·268	29·327	+·059	29·304	29·356	+·052	29·467	29·538	+·071	29·592	29·632	+ 040	29·603	29·638	+·035
April	29·147	29·139	−·008	29·182	29·185	+·003	29·377	29·359	−·018	29·466	29·441	−·025	29·474	29·452	−·022
May	29·035	29·066	+·031	29·064	29·074	+·010	29·275	29·272	−·003	29·385	29·405	+·020	29·369	29·373	+·004
June	28·927	28·952	+·025	28·941	28·957	+·016	29·147	29·158	+·011	29·255	29·290	+·035	29·250	29·258	+·008
July	28·934	28·954	+·020	28·947	28·959	+·012	29·157	29·154	−·003	29·260	29·281	+·021	29·255	29·258	+·003
August	29·002	29·000	—·002	29·014	29·012	—·002	29·223	29·205	−·018	29·328	29·327	−·001	29·324	29·299	−·025
September	29·098	29·073	—·025	29·116	29·121	+·005	29·316	29·301	−·015	29·422	29·411	−·011	29·416	29·402	−·014
October	29·262	29·222	—·040	29·287	29·278	—·009	29·491	29·459	−·032	29·599	29·560	−·039	29·589	29·558	−·031
November	29·396	29·375	—·021	29·431	29·415	—·016	29·634	29·596	−·038	29·723	29·696	−·027	29·727	29·696	−·031
December	29·442	29·447	+·005	29·481	29·502	+·021	29·694	29·678	−·016	29·784	29·777	−·007	29·787	29·784	−·003
Year ...	29·192	29·205	+·013	29·220	29·236	+·016	29·422	29·422	·000	29·526	29·532	+·006	29·522	29·522	·000

TABLE II.—MEAN ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE—(*concluded*).

Month.	*Allahabad.*			*Sutna.*			*Nowgong.*			*Jhánsi.*			*Ajmere.*		
	7 Average, years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	5-6 Average, years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	4-5 Average, years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 12-14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 13-14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
January	29·728	29·779	+·051	28·980	29·037	+·057	29·279	29·318	+·039	29·152	29·209	+·057	28·399	28·464	+·065
February	29·677	29·690	+·013	28·921	28·963	+·042	29·213	29·224	+·011	29·097	29·126	+·029	28·353	28·381	+·028
March	29·555	29·598	+·043	28·838	28·874	+·036	29·122	29·149	+·027	29·003	29·055	+·052	28·271	28·302	+·031
April	29·425	29·417	—·008	28·720	28·720	0	28·994	29·000	+·006	28·888	28·920	+·032	28·178	28·191	+·013
May	29·326	29·326	0	28·608	28·609	+·001	28·880	28·880	0	28·788	28·796	+·008	28·079	28·085	+·006
June	29·199	29·219	+·020	28·495	28·509	+·014	28·778	28·783	+·005	28·661	28·687	+·026	27·972	27·985	+·013
July	29·213	29·224	+·011	28·501	28·512	+·011	28·795	28·778	—·017	28·662	28·681	+·019	27·950	27·939	—·011
August	29·278	29·263	—·015	28·553	28·550	—·003	28·839	28·830	—·009	28·733	28·721	—·012	28·020	28·000	—·020
September	29·372	29·368	—·004	28·644	28·662	+·018	28·932	28·936	+·004	28·818	28·834	+·016	28·113	28·102	—·011
October	29·552	29·519	—·033	28·814	28·801	—·013	29·093	29·082	—·011	28·993	28·981	—·012	28·279	28·271	—·008
November	29·677	29·653	—·024	28·920	28·909	—·011	29·214	29·193	—·021	29·123	29·094	—·029	28·390	28·365	—·025
December	29·742	29·743	+·001	28·974	28·986	+·012	29·266	29·282	+·016	29·165	29·182	+·017	28·416	28·436	+·020
Year ...	29·478	29·483	+·005	28·747	28·761	+·014	29·034	29·038	+·004	28·923	28·940	+·017	28·202	28·210	+·008

The variations of the pressure anomalies from month to month were not the exact counterparts of those of temperature, though at most stations there were pressure minima in April and October, the two months of greatest general temperature excess ; while in Rajputana, where the cool weather of March extended into April, the April minimum of pressure was wanting. The opposition of sign which usually exists between the temperature and pressure variations was not generally observed during the rainy season, nor in November and December, the barometric pressure being affected by other causes than the variations of density in the strata of the atmosphere nearest to the ground. In November, for example, the pressure of that part of the atmosphere which lies above the level of the hill stations, and with which we are practically unacquainted, was less than usual, while in December it was considerably greater.

On the whole, there was a gradual fall of pressure during the year, when corrections are made for the annual variation, the fall amounting to about ·005 inch per month; but superimposed upon this were four wave-like oscillations, with periods averaging about three months each, and attaining their minima in February, April, August, and October.

Winds.

During the cold months of the year the variations of the prevailing wind directions from the average were not of any great importance, the most noteworthy being an unusually large proportion of easterly winds at Jhánsi in February and March. This was probably caused by the ridge of high pressure, which separate the cold-weather winds of the Peninsula from those of the Gangetic plain, lying somewhat to the north of its mean position. In May and June the winds over the northern plain were very generally more easterly than is as usual in those months, and the hot west winds of the afternoon did not reach far beyond the Ganges. This was probably a consequence of the high temperature of April and the beginning of May, which produced a rapid fall of the barometer and thus led to the early setting in of the rains.

TABLE III.—RESULTANT WIND DIRECTIONS.

Month.	*Chakráta.*			*Ránikhet.*			*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*			*Bareilly.*		
	Average, 10-13 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 11-12 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 14-17 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 12-13 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 12-13 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.
January ...	S 39° W	S 81° W	42°W	S 75° W	S 56° W	19° S	N 70° W	N 58° W	12° N	N 51° W	N 60° W	9°W	N 56° W	N 51° W	5° N
February...	S 9° E	S 48° W	57°W	S 53° W	S 52° W	1° S	N 52° W	N 81° W	29°W	N 52° W	N 77° W	25°W	N 62° W	N 39° W	23° N
March ...	S 23° W	N 14° W	143° N	S 52° W	S 36° W	16° S	N 70° W	N 62° W	8° N	N 50° W	N 60° W	10°W	N 53° W	N 70° W	17°W
April ...	S 59° W	S 76° W	17°W	S 63° W	S 64° W	1°W	N 74° W	N 59° W	15° N	N 52° W	N 55° W	3°W	N 56° W	N 55° W	1° N
May ...	S 59° W	S 85° W	26°W	S 62° W	S 47° W	15° S	S 14° W	S 15° E	29° E	N 30° W	S 43° E	167° E	S 88° W	S 72° E	160° E
June ...	S 67° W	N 89° W	24°W	S 64° W	S 46° W	18° S	S 10° E	S 32° E	22° E	N 24° W	N 64° E	88° E	S 88° E	S 66° E	22° S
July ...	S 65° W	N 88° W	27° N	S 64° W	S 57° E	121° E	S 37° E	S 40° E	3° E	N 88° E	S 49° E	43° S	S 61° E	S 40° E	21° S
August ...	S 68° W	S 81° W	13°W	S 66° W	S 40° W	20° S	S 27° E	S 48° E	21° E	N 87° E	S 43° E	50° S	S 55° E	S 41° E	14° S
September,	S 72° W	S 88° W	16°W	S 56° W	S 42° W	16° S	S 17° E	N 75° W	122°W	N 30° W	N 78° W	48°W	N 81° E	N 61° W	145°W
October ...	S 60° W	S 81° W	21°W	S 53° W	S 61° W	8°W	S 25° E	N 68° W	137°W	N 49° W	N 52° W	3°W	N 56° W	N 51° W	5° N
November,	S 46° W	S 62° W	16°W	S 51° W	S 57° W	6°W	S 68° W	S 66° W	2° S	N 52° W	N 43° W	9° N	N 56° W	N 53° W	3° N
December,	S 54° W	S 80° W	26°W	S 50° W	S 70° W	20°W	N 82° W	N 70° W	12° N	N 55° W	N 56° W	1°W	N 60° W	N 59° W	1° N

TABLE III.—RESULTANT WIND DIRECTIONS—(*continued*).

Month.	*Agra.*			*Lucknow.*			*Gorakhpur.*			*Benares.*			*Allahabad.*		
	Average, 13-14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 5-8 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 12-13 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 14-17 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 10-12 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.
January ...	N 56° W	N 68° W	12°W	N 43° W	N 3° W	40° N	S 85° W	S 82° W	3° S	N 78° W	S 88° W	14°W	N 45° W	N 53° W	8°W
February ...	N 75° W	S 46° W	59° S	N 55° W	N 6° W	49° N	N 81° W	N 71° W	10° N	N 83° W	N 80° W	3°N	N 72° W	N 46° W	26°N
March ...	N 69° W	S 85° W	26°W	N 47° W	N 29° W	18° N	N 83° W	S 79° W	18°W	N 86° W	S 89° W	5°W	N 70° W	N 67° W	3°N
April ...	N 87° W	N 81° W	6° N	N 52° W	N 39° W	13° N	N 67° W	N 66° W	1° N	N 73° W	N 85° W	12°W	N 56° W	N 60° W	4°W
May ...	N 74° W	N 72° W	2° N	N 46° E	N 57° E	11° E	S 80° E	S 65° E	15° S	N 23° W	N 37° E	60°E	N 18° W	N 61° E	79°E
June ...	N 62° W	N 57° W	5° N	N 8° E	N 6° W	14°W	S 71° E	S 58° E	13° S	N 44° W	N 35° E	79°E	N 29° W	N 52° E	81°E
July ...	N 89° E	S 85° E	6° S	S 78° E	N 86° E	16° N	S 66° E	S 48° E	18° S	S 10° E	S 30° W	40°W	N 72° E	S 54° E	54°S
Augut ...	S 33° W	S 18° W	15° S	S 77° E	S 69° E	8° S	S 56° E	S 45° E	11° S	S 2° E	S 11° E	9°E	N 51° W	S 10° E	139°E
September...	N 34° W	S 89° W	57° S	N 22° W	N 87° W	65°W	S 64° E	N 77° W	167°W	N 85° E	S 87° W	178°W	N 10° E	S 56° W	134°W
October ...	N 75° W	N 82° W	7°W	N 15° W	N 59° W	44°W	N 85° W	N 73° W	8° N	N 76° W	N 85° W	15°W	N 60° W	S 86° W	34°S
November ...	N 73° W	N 68° W	5° N	N 39° W	N 70° W	31°W	N 80° W	N 83° W	3°W	N 82° W	S 84° W	14°S	N 75° W	N 40° E	115°E
December ...	N 61° W	N 49° W	12° N	N 32° W	S 87° W	61° S	N 86° W	N 86° W	0	N 85° W	S 86° W	9°S	N 64° W	N 3° E	67°E

TABLE III.—RESULTANT WIND DIRECTIONS—(*concluded*).

Month.	*Sutna.*			*Nowgong.*			*Jhánsi.*			*Jeypore.*			*Ajmere.*		
	Average, 5-6 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 4-5 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 12-15 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 6-7 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 12-15 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.
January ...	N 9° W	N 9° W	0	N 6° W	N 3° E	9° E	N 30° E	N 50° E	20° E	S 77° E	N 55° E	48° N	N 41° E	S 71° E	60° S
February ...	N 37° W	N 68° W	31° W	N 44° W	N 50° W	6° W	N 6° E	N 87° E	81° E	S 79° W	S 70° W	9° S	S 79° W	S 46° W	33° S
March ...	N 53° W	N 53° W	0	N 70° W	N 79° W	9° W	N 21° W	N 88° E	109° E	S 88° W	S 81° W	7° S	S 75° W	S 53° W	22° S
April ...	N 57° W	N 60° W	3° W	N 80° W	N 84° W	4° W	S 80° W	S 46° W	34° S	S 89° W	N 85° W	6° N	S 76° W	S 87° W	11° W
May ...	N 52° W	N 54° W	2° W	N 67° W	N 64° W	3° N	S 86° W	N 86° W	8° N	N 84° W	N 50° W	34° N	S 60° W	S 82° W	22° W
June ...	N 57° W	N 56° W	1° N	N 76° W	N 56° W	20° N	S 50° W	S 27° W	23° S	N 63° W	N 47° W	16° N	S 64° W	N 88° W	28° N
July ...	N 81° W	N 86° W	5° W	S 73° W	S 59° W	14° S	S 45° W	S 6° W	39° S	N 70° W	N 18° E	88° E	S 57° W	S 85° W	28° W
August ...	N 68° W	N 80° W	12° W	S 70° W	S 83° W	13° W	S 63° W	S 36° W	27° S	N 60° W	N 59° W	1° N	S 63° W	S 79° W	16° W
September...	N 63° W	N 76° W	13° W	N 75° W	S 89° W	16° S	N 51° W	S 50° W	79° S	N 64° W	N 51° W	13° N	S 79° W	S 87° W	8° W
October ...	N 37° W	N 47° W	10° W	N 42° W	N 58° W	16° W	N 31° W	S 56° W	93° S	N 64° W	N 41° W	23° N	N 74° W	N 72° W	2° N
November ...	N 32° W	N 55° W	23° W	N 6° W	N 71° W	65° W	N 15° E	N 24° E	9° E	S 78° W	N 2° E	104° E	N 42° E	N 63° E	21° E
December ...	N 27° W	N 52° W	25° W	N 25° W	N 19° W	6° N	N 35° E	N 3° W	38° W	S 32° E	N 31° E	117° E	N 71° E	N°81° E	10° E

In July the easterly winds penetrated as far west of the Jumna as Jeypore, and extended to a vertical thickness of 6,000 feet, as shown by the resultant direction at Ránikhet. Over the greater part of the plains, however, the directions were more southerly than usual, and at Benares south-westerly winds prevailed. There was a similar general prevalence of southerly components in August, except at Benares and Allahabad, where the resultant wind direction for the month is generally from the west or south, while last year it was from the south-east. The meeting place of the two branches of the monsoon current in August lay to the south of the Jumna, in Bundelkhand, and in this region several very heavy falls of rain occurred.

The prevalent direction in September was westerly or north-westerly over the whole of the Gangetic plain, as well as in the country beyond the Jumna, the easterly rain-bearing current having ceased early over almost the whole region. There was nothing remarkable about the variations during the last three months of the year, except that at Roorkee the south-east winds, which sometimes last until the beginning of November, were wanting, and that, in November and December, there was an excess of easterly winds at Jeypore and Allahabad.

Humidity.

The mean degree of humidity of the air was below the average at nearly every station, the exceptions being Ránikhet, Roorkee, Nowgong, and Ajmere, at all of which places the temperature was considerably below the mean, a decrease of temperature producing an increase of dampness or relative humidity when other things are constant.

TABLE IV.—RELATIVE HUMIDITY—(MEAN OF 10 A.M. AND 4 P.M. OBSERVATIONS.)

Month.	*Chakráta.*			*Ránikhet.*			*Dehra.*			*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*			*Bareilly.*			*Agra.*			*Lucknow.*		
	Average, 12-13 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 11 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 13 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 13 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.
January ...	60	59	— 1	54	54	0	58	54	— 4	56	49	— 7	54	47	— 7	56	46	—10	48	35	—13	51	37	—14
February ...	62	61	— 1	54	53	— 1	57	48	— 9	53	44	— 9	49	47	— 2	51	44	— 7	43	33	—10	46	37	— 9
March ...	53	65	+12	47	63	+16	48	57	+ 9	40	55	+15	41	58	+17	42	52	+10	34	38	+ 4	35	40	+ 5
April ...	44	46	+ 2	38	44	+ 6	37	33	— 4	26	30	+ 4	32	34	+ 2	31	27	— 4	25	22	— 3	28	23	— 5
May ...	49	48	— 1	47	50	+ 3	39	35	— 4	30	31	+ 1	37	31	— 6	34	34	0	28	27	— 1	34	32	— 2
June ...	66	82	+16	60	77	+17	55	64	+ 9	44	54	+10	45	46	+ 1	50	64	+14	41	43	+ 2	42	53	+11
July ...	91	89	— 2	82	84	+ 2	80	79	— 1	70	70	0	69	67	— 2	74	73	— 1	67	72	+ 5	71	68	— 3
August ...	92	93	+ 1	83	89	+ 6	81	82	+ 1	71	76	+ 5	71	77	+ 6	75	82	+ 7	79	84	+ 5	73	77	+ 4
September ...	85	86	+ 1	76	79	+ 3	75	73	— 2	66	65	— 1	65	59	— 6	72	65	— 7	66	61	— 5	70	60	—10
October ...	60	53	— 7	54	57	+ 3	56	51	— 5	47	43	— 4	50	36	—14	55	42	—13	43	37	— 6	50	38	—12
November ...	50	43	— 7	49	50	+ 1	50	45	— 5	43	40	— 3	46	40	— 6	49	51	+ 2	37	29	— 8	41	31	—10
December ...	55	34	—21	50	43	— 7	55	44	—11	53	45	— 8	54	42	—12	55	48	— 7	46	35	—11	49	41	— 8
Year ...	64	63	— 1	58	62	+ 4	57	55	— 2	50	50	0	51	49	— 2	53	52	— 1	46	43	— 3	49	45	— 4

TABLE IV.—RELATIVE HUMIDITY—(MEAN OF 10 A.M. AND 4 P.M. OBSERVATIONS)—(*concluded*).

Month.	*Gorakhpur.*			*Benares.*			*Allahabad.*			*Sutna.*			*Nowgong.*			*Jhánsi.*			*Jeypore.*			*Ajmere.*		
	Average, 13-14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 13-14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 12-13 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 5-6 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 4-5 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 6-7 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 14 year.	1881.	Variation in 1881.
January ...	56	47	— 9	49	34	—15	54	44	—10	37	22	—15	39	35	— 4	41	24	—17	35	32	— 3	42	37	— 5
February ...	49	41	— 8	40	30	—10	45	38	— 7	30	19	—11	36	35	— 1	35	33	— 2	46	42	— 4	39	34	— 5
March ...	42	42	0	29	33	+ 4	34	42	+ 8	19	25	+ 6	28	31	+ 3	26	31	+ 5	32	41	+ 9	34	36	+ 2
April ...	37	29	— 8	25	20	— 5	27	24	— 3	18	14	— 4	22	18	— 4	21	19	— 2	25	28	+ 3	30	32	+ 2
May ...	49	47	— 2	31	35	+ 4	31	33	+ 2	21	18	— 3	23	15	— 8	23	17	— 6	25	23	— 2	33	27	— 6
June ...	59	70	+11	49	55	+ 6	48	57	+ 9	37	46	+ 9	40	46	+ 6	40	45	+ 5	38	42	+ 4	44	47	+ 3
July ...	77	76	— 1	74	73	— 1	74	75	+ 1	70	72	+ 2	67	76	+ 9	68	74	+ 6	62	73	+11	65	76	+11
August ...	79	80	+ 1	76	82	+ 6	76	85	+ 9	72	80	+ 8	70	81	+11	70	82	+12	64	75	+11	68	84	+16
September ...	75	75	0	72	68	— 4	73	72	— 1	64	66	+ 2	64	65	+ 1	65	60	— 5	50	53	+ 3	59	67	+ 8
October ...	59	64	+ 5	52	46	— 6	54	52	— 2	42	34	— 8	43	36	— 7	39	31	— 8	39	29	—10	38	41	+ 3
November ...	51	49	— 2	45	36	— 9	47	41	— 6	29	21	— 8	35	29	— 6	31	24	— 7	33	24	— 9	34	29	— 5
December ...	56	54	— 2	49	43	— 6	52	44	— 8	30	24	— 6	43	36	— 7	38	31	— 7	38	36	— 2	42	40	— 2
Year ...	57	56	— 1	49	46	— 3	51	50	— 1	39	37	— 2	42	42	0	41	39	— 2	41	42	+ 1	44	46	+ 2

There was a general defect of humidity in January and February and during the last two months of the year, the cold weather rains in both seasons being late and scanty. In March and during the months of the rainy season, with the exception of September, there was in most places an excess; while in April and May, owing to the high temperature, the air at most places was unusually dry. At the Bundelkhand stations some of the lowest humidities ever observed in this country were recorded in May. At Sutna the percentage of saturation at 4 P.M. fell on several days as low as 5, and on the 3rd it was only 2. At Nowgong the humidity fell to 4 per cent. on the 8th. At the Rajputana stations bordering on the desert the lowest humidity attained was 8 per cent.

The variations of the proportion of cloudy sky were generally similar to those of humidity in the air near the ground.

RAINFALL.

In the following table the rainfalls registered at numerous places have been combined, so as to give the average for each of the Revenue Commissionerships or other large areas of the same order. Over all the northern divisions, but especially in Gorakhpur, Basti, and the Fyzabad division, the rainfall of the year was much below the average; while in the south and west, with the exception of the Baghelkhand stations, there was a considerable excess, especially in the month of August. This distribution of the rain, and the early cessation of the easterly winds over the plain of the Ganges, point to the conclusion that the Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon current was weaker than usual and brought less moisture when it did blow, while the westerly branch from the Arabian Sea brought more than its average burden of water vapour.

TABLE V.—RAINFALL.

Month.	*Himalayan Districts* (15 *stations*).			*Meerut Division** (25 *stations*).			*Rohilkhand Division* (30 *stations*).			*Sitapur Division* (11 *stations*).		
	Average, 18 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 18 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 18 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 12·14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
January	1·73	0·38	—1·35	0·74	0·07	—0·67	0·89	0·07	—0·82	0·72	0·02	—0·70
February	2·64	1·09	—1·55	0·89	0·32	—0·57	1·04	0·50	—0·54	0·50	0·15	—0·35
March	2·20	4·84	+2·64	0·81	3·05	+2·24	0·78	4·01	+3·23	0·73	4·26	+3·53
April	1·09	0·68	—0·41	0·33	0·08	—0·25	0·32	0·02	—0·30	0·23	0·04	—0·19
May	2·28	1·83	—0·45	0·67	0·39	—0·28	0·86	0·76	—0·10	0·80	0·83	+0·03
June	6·88	6·61	—0·27	2·49	2·39	—0·10	4·40	5·48	+1·08	4·69	6·48	+1·79
July	16·78	15·34	—1·44	9·17	9·82	+0·65	13·72	10·65	—3·07	11·72	8·27	—3·45
August	14·86	16·52	+1·66	7·81	10·61	+2·80	10·08	12·48	+2·40	9·35	10·63	+1·28
September	7·25	6·92	—0·33	4·54	0·59	—3·95	6·99	1·39	—5·60	6·96	1·53	—5·43
October	0·89	0·06	—0·83	0·55	0·03	—0·52	1·01	...	—1·01	1·53	0·03	—1·50
November	0·11	...	—0·11	0·02	...	—0·02	0·06	...	—0·06	0·03	...	—0·03
December	0·78	...	—0·78	0·53	...	—0·53	0·42	...	—0·42	0·46	...	—0·46
Year ...	57·49	54·27	—3·22	28·55	27·35	—1·20	40·57	35·36	—5·21	37·72	32·24	—5·48

* Excluding Dehra Dún.

TABLE V.—RAINFALL—(*continued*).

Month.	*Fyzabad Division* (10 *stations*).			*Benares Division* (30 *stations*).			*Allahabad Division* (43 *stations*).			*Agra Division* (34 *stations*).		
	Average, 12-14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 18 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 18 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 18 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
January	0·62	0·02	—0·60	0·54	0·03	—0·51	0·64	0·03	—0·61	0·44	0·01	—0·43
February	0·51	0·03	—0·48	0·60	0·05	—0·55	0·33	0·10	—0·23	0·28	0·19	—0·09
March	0·30	1·15	+0·85	0·29	0·67	+0·38	0·56	0·50	—0·06	0·42	1·39	+0·97
April	0·21	...	—0·21	0·29	0·05	—0·24	0·14	0·02	—0·12	0·15	0·47	+0·32
May	1·24	1·51	+0·27	0·99	1·76	+0·77	0·39	0·66	+0·27	0·48	0·36	—0·12
June	5·15	8·87	+3·72	4·92	7·14	+2·22	3·54	4·26	+0·72	2·26	3·61	+1·35
July	12·99	7·28	—5·71	12·89	9·09	—3·80	11·32	9·78	—1·54	9·79	14·16	+4·37
August	10·00	8·47	—1·53	10·28	13·61	+3·33	9·45	16·27	+6·82	8·55	16·30	+7·75
September	8·75	3·55	—5·20	7·85	4·62	—3·22	6·64	1·63	—5·01	4·97	0·52	—4·45
October	1·75	0·58	—1·17	2·21	4·24	+2·23	1·40	0·34	—1·06	0·89	0·01	—0·88
November	0·05	...	—0·05	0·08	...	—0·08	0·19	0·03	—0·16	0·01	...	—0·01
December	0·21	...	—0·21	0·15	...	—0·15	0·18	...	—0·18	0·38	...	—0·38
Year ...	41·78	31·46	—10·32	41·09	41·26	+0·17	34·78	33·62	—1·16	28·62	37·02	+8·40

TABLE V.—RAINFALL—(*concluded*).

Month.	*Lucknow Division* (11 *stations*).			*Rae Bareli Division* (11 *stations*).			*North East Rajputana,* (10 *stations*).			*Jhánsi Division* (13 *stations*).			*Baghelkhand* (5 *stations*).		
	Average, 12-14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 12-14 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 6-20 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average 18 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.	Average, 3-19 years.	1881.	Variation in 1881.
January	0·59	0·03	—0·56	0·55	...	—0·55	0·14	·...	—0·14	0·54	...	—0·54	0·57	...	—0·57
February ...	0·36	0·08	—0·28	0·30	0·09	—0·21	0·33	0·22	—0·11	0·26	0 12	—0·14	0·63	0·30	—0·33
March	0·28	0·46	+0·18	0·21	0·24	+0·03	0·19	0·80	+0·61	0·26	1·06	+0·80	0·28	1·26	+0·98
April	0·16	...	—0·16	0·15	...	—0·15	0·13	0·14	+0·01	0·08	...	—0·08	0·13	0·01	—0·12
May	0·55	0·44	—0·11	0·47	0·80	+0·33	0·78	0·17	—0·61	0·26	...	—0·26	0·32	0·28	—0·04
June	3·61	4·47	+0·86	3·71	3·53	—0·18	3·14	2·63	—0·51	3·20	4·19	+0·99	4·92	2·72	—2·20
July	10·27	11·67	+1·40	10·20	6·54	—3·66	9·22	12·80	+3·58	11·95	12·80	+0·85	16·35	14·19	—2·16
August	9·62	13·77	+4·15	9·92	14·77	+4·85	8·61	12·28	+3·67	10·38	21·37	+10·99	12 61	19·50	+6·89
September ...	6·69	1·86	—4·83	7·20	1·86	—5·34	4·24	1·05	—3·19	5·77	0·79	—4·98	5·95	2·01	—3·94
October	1·10	0·05	—1·05	1·80	0·47	—1·33	0·66	0·02	—0·64	0·83	0·18	—0·65	1·16	0·10	—1·06
November ...	0·01	...	—0·01	0·04	...	—0·04	0·13	·0	—0·13	0·05	...	—0·05	0·22	...	—0·22
December ...	0·35	...	—0·35	0·14	...	—0·14	0·31	0·10	—0·21	0·24	...	—0·24	0·31	...	—0·31
Year ...	33.59	32·83	—0·76	34·69	28·30	—6·39	27·88	30·21	+2·33	33·82	40·51	+6·69	43·45	40·37	—3·08

In January scarcely any rain fell, and in February there were only a few light and partial showers, chiefly between the 20th and 24th of the month. As a rule, the rainfall in March does not exceed half an inch in the plains, but in 1881 there was an unusually copious fall, averaging nearly four inches, in the Meerut, Rohilkhand, and Sitapur divisions, and five inches in the hills (where some of the precipitation took the form of snow), but less over the rest of the country. In April the quantity that fell was inconsiderable everywhere, except in the hills ; but in May there were heavier showers, chiefly between the 11th and 15th and between the 20th and 25th, the latter being widely distributed and accompanied by winds similar to those of the rainy season.

The rainy season proper set in with the month of June, there being generally distributed showers, heavy in some places, between the 1st and 12th, the 19th and 22nd, and the 26th and 29th. In the hills there was no break exceeding one or two days in duration from the beginning to the end of the month. In the Meerut Division, however, but little rain fell except in the first and last of the periods mentioned above. Rain fell at most places on more than half the days of July, and there was nowhere a break of more than a week or ten days, but the rainfall was generally light in the eastern districts. In August, also, there was nearly continuous rainy weather; but in September, while there were several rainy periods in the eastern districts, it was only in a few localities over the west and centre of the Provinces that any considerable quantity of rain fell after the first three days. Over the greater part of the country the rains ceased entirely about the middle of September ; but in some of the eastern districts showers continued until the beginning of October, and on the 6th of that month there was heavy rain all over the Benares Division, as well as in the adjacent districts of Oudh and Allahabad, and over the Bundelkhand region as far as Lalitpur. With the exception of a few light showers in and near the hills, and one accompanying a thunderstorm in the Allahabad district, no rain fell during the remainder of the year.

The heaviest falls in one day recorded during the year were 14·6″ at Bhogpur, in Dehra Dún, on the 1st September ; 14·5″ at Kunch, in Jalaun, on the 21st July, and 13·4″ at Narhat, in

Lalitpur, on the 11th August. There were numerous other heavy falls, especially in the Bundelkhand districts.

SUMMARY.

The most important meteorological features of the year were:—

1. A mean temperature differing little from the average, except at Nowgong, Ránikhet and Ajmere, where it was below the average, and at Agra, where it was nearly a degree in excess. The temperature everywhere high in April and October, and generally below the mean in March and in the rainy season.

2. A mean pressure slightly below the average at the highest station and generally above it elsewhere, the excess being greatest at Jhánsi, Agra, and Bareilly. The pressure unusually high during the first half of the year and low during the remainder, but superimposed upon the general decrease, four smaller oscillations having generally the usual relation to the variations of temperature.

3. An usually early setting in of the easterly winds from the Bay of Bengal, these winds, however, being generally weak and bringing comparatively little moisture, while over the greater part of the country they ceased to blow early in September.

4. A somewhat unusual degree of dryness in the air at most stations, specially in the cold-weather months and in April and May.

5. Little or no rain in January and February or in November and December, but unusually heavy rain in March. A very early commencement and an early cessation of the monsoon rains, which were generally light in the region of easterly winds, but in many places very heavy where westerly winds prevailed.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES. SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY.

For the above, see pages 39 to 58 of Administration Report for 1872-73.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

See para. 1 of General Summary.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

1.—Survey.

North-Western Provinces.

Survey operations were completed during the year in Gházipur and Mirzapur. In Ballia an area of 402 square miles was surveyed in the past field season.

2.—Settlement.

North-Western Provinces.

Assessment.—Pargana Tirohan, Karwi sub-division, was assessed during the year to a revenue of Rs. 95,202, rising by annual increments to Rs. 95,315. The revised demand is Rs. 3,255, or 3·3 per cent below the old jama of Rs. 98,570.

Mapping.—The reproduction of the village field maps, both of the cadastral and settlement surveys, has been satisfactory.

The maps of the cadastral survey, under reproduction in the Survey Office at Calcutta, comprise the districts of Bánda, Jaunpur, Gházipur and Ballia, Mirzapur and portion of the Tarái district. The district of Agra, containing 1,510 villages and 2,929 number of sheets, was completed during 1880-81. The district of Bánda, containing 1,264 villages and 3,317 number of sheets, was completed in the year under report.

The settlement survey maps are drawn on the yellow transfer or lithographic paper for reproduction in the Board's office, and printed (lithographed) in the Government Press. They comprise the districts of Sháhjahánpur, Budaun, Bareilly, and Pilibhít of the Rohilkhand Division, and Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, and Bulandshahr of the Meerut Division. The districts of Sháhjahánpur, comprising 2,768, and Budaun, comprising

2,449 villages of the settlement surveys, have been completed. Azamgarh, containing 5,553 villages, was reported completed last year.

Records.—(*a*) *Temporarily-settled districts.*—In Bánda the records remaining incomplete were completed during the year, and all the settlement misls filed in the Collector's office. In the Karwi sub-division also record work is virtually at an end. The little work remaining in Chibu was completed and the records of the entire pargana have been filed. In Tirohan only 54 copies of the record-of-rights (jamabandi, wajibularz and khewat) remain to be faired, and 54 jamabandis and 108 khewats and wajibularzes to be copied.

(*b*) *Permanently-settled districts.*—Record work in Jaunpur has not progressed with that rapidity which was expected. This is due to the increasing value set upon tenant right and the pertinacity with which questions respecting it are fought out.

In Gházipur work is progressing steadily. The preparation of the papers in rough is well advanced, and fairing work has been put in hand in some parganas.

In the Mirzapur district rough work is in progress in the tahsils of Chunar and Mirzapur. In the latter some of the records have also been faired out.

The settlement of Ballia is in its infancy, and the work is confined to the preparation of the records in rough.

Closing of settlement.—During the year under report settlement was closed by notification in parganas Darsenda and Chibu in the Karwi sub-division of the Bánda district.

Oudh.

Settlement operations throughout the province have closed. The revisions of the assessment which experience proved to be necessary in many districts have been completed and the final settlement reports have been reviewed.

3.—Waste Lands.

North-Western Provinces.

The only transaction was the sale of a building site, consisting of 10 acres, in the Kumaun district, for Rs. 63.

The table below shows the progress made in realising the purchase-money on account of waste lands sold up to the close of the year 1880-81:—

District.	Sale price.	Realised.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún	78,948	77,778	1,170
Saháranpur	33,426	32,551	875
Kumaun	35,123	35,123	...
Garhwál	17,067	17,067	...
Bijnor	70,739	70,739	...
Bareilly	4,787	4,787	...
Jhánsi	100	100	...
Gorakhpur	49,992	49,992	...
Total ...	2,90,182	2,88,137	2,045

The sum entered against Saháranpur is on account of instalments not yet due. The Superintendent of Dehra Dún states that the balance of Rs. 1,170 in his district is due by a proprietor who, under the warrant, has the option of paying the balance of the purchase-money or interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. He purchased the grant in 1865 for Rs. 1,300, out of which Rs. 130 were paid at once: no further payment has been made since then.

Oudh.

Nil.

4.—Court of Wards.

North-Western Provinces.

During the year ending 30th September, 1881, seven estates, with an aggregate income of Rs. 2,39,315, were released from superintendence, and 18 estates, with an aggregate income of Rs. 1,29,593, were brought under the Court's charge. The number of estates under the Court at the close of the year was 117, as compared with 106 in 1879-80, and the total income of wards' estates in each division was in—

	Rs.		Rs.
Meerut	1,00,455	Jhánsi	21,471
Rohilkhand	4,65,968	Allahabad	11,07,926
Agra	9,74,170	Benares	6,38,163

The most important estate released was that of Mánda in the Allahabad district, which has an income of Rs. 2,20,077 per annum.

This estate furnishes a striking illustration of the benefits which ensue from the management of the Court. The family is one of the most ancient and respectable of the North-West nobility. They are Gaharwar Rájputs, popularly believed to be descended from Rája Jai Chandra of Kanauj, and the title of Rája appears to be of immemorial antiquity. The estate came under the management of the Court of Wards in 1864, and not only have 16½ lakhs of debts been since then paid off, but the estate has been made over to the proprietor with a surplus of Rs. 1,76,638. This is by no means a solitary instance; other similar cases might be noticed, and each succeeding year bears testimony to the highly successful financial results of the Court's operations.

Of the new estates brought under management, 11 were placed under the Court by order of the Civil Court; the proprietors of four were declared incompetent by Government; two estates were taken over on the recommendation of the local officers, and one at the instance of the Court of Wards of the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The most important of the new estates is the Sahanpur taluka in Bijnor, with an income of Rs. 71,200. It was taken over not only to save the family from impending ruin, but also to test the truth of the alleged overassessment of the forest portion, regarding which the Board are not as yet able to pronounce a positive opinion.

Of the 124 estates that were at one period or other of the year under the management of the Court, 13 estates belonged to disqualified females, 83 to minors, 9 to lunatics, 31 to persons declared disqualified by Government, one to a person otherwise disqualified, while one is managed by the Court of Wards as security for the repayment of a State loan. This makes up a total of 138 properties, but these really represent 124 estates. This apparent discrepancy is due to 14 properties appearing under more than one class.

The only districts in the provinces where there are no wards' estates are Dehra Dún and Garhwál. The district of Aligarh has been for some time a blank one, but the estate of Mahroni has now been put under the Court by order of the Civil Court. There were ten properties with incomes exceeding a lakh during the year under report, *viz.*, Sherkot, Pawáyan, Awa, Mánda, Partab Chand,

Faiyaz Ali's, Dúbé, Majhauli, Agori Barhar, and Kantit. On the other hand, excluding those where there is any uncertainty in the accounts, there were no fewer than 24 estates of which the total annual income is under one thousand rupees, and in some instances the income is a mere trifle. All of these are the property of females, minors, or lunatics, classes for whom it is difficult or impossible for the Court of Wards to decline to act. The question, in the case of these petty properties, of reducing and simplifying the forms of account, which are now precisely the same as those for the largest estates, will be taken up, and by the introduction of simpler forms, time and labour will thus be saved to those who are responsible for management. On behalf of those estates the Court held 2,528 revenue-paying entire villages, 1,644 shares of villages and 118 detached patches of land, and 189 revenue-free entire villages, 41 revenue-free shares and 46 revenue-free patches. The aggregate gross receipts from all sources of the estates managed by the Court were Rs. 35,17,606, and the net income was Rs. 10,87,523. The aggregate gross receipts in the preceding year of the estates held by the Court were Rs. 33,51,797, and the net income was Rs. 10,40,812, so that there has been a slight rise during the year under report. The yearly income of 24 estates was less than Rs. 1,000 each.

Excluding the value of landed property, stock and houses, the total assets and liabilities at the close of 1880-81 were as follows :—

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Government securities ...	9,43,665	Government loans ...	6,13,729
Debts secured	9,11,662	Court of Wards' loans,	2,64,922
Do. unsecured ...	29,508	Other debts ...	21,31,182
Takávi advances... ...	20,521		
Recoverable arrears of rental,	5,59,243		
Cash balance	5,55,974		
Total ...	30,20,573	Total ...	30,09,833

There was thus a net surplus of Rs. 10,740, as compared with a net deficit of Rs. 71,782 at the end of 1879-80. The point to be looked to, however, is not the financial position of the estates as a whole, but the condition of, and the progress made by, each individual estate under the Court. Sixty-four estates are in debt, and although, from the fact that to some of these estates large sums are due, all of them do not show a deficit, no less than 55 do so. The estates with a surplus of over a lakh are:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Sherkot ...	... 1,97,206	Partab Chand	... 3,75,920
Awa ...	... 7,27,855	Agori Barhar	... 1,74,094
Mánda ...	... 1,76,637	Kantit ...	... 4,72,104

and those with a deficit over a lakh are—

	Rs.		Rs.
Sahanpur ...	... 1,81,548	Majhauli ...	... 4,44,786
Sarai Bharat ...	... 1,15,050	Sarai Mir ...	... 1,16,241
Dúbé ...	... 3,19,035	Sunwani ...	... 5,67,017

In this last case nothing can be done towards paying off the debts until an appeal to the Privy Council now pending is decided.

As a rule, the chief business which the Court has at first to undertake is to free estates from debt, the great majority being more or less encumbered when taken over. When once this has been accomplished, balances to the credit of the estates rapidly accumulate. At the end of 1880-81, the amount invested in Government securities was Rs. 9,43,665, as against Rs. 8,47,642 in 1879-80, and the amount of the secured debts was Rs. 9,11,662, as against Rs. 6,28,316. The amount of the cash balances at the end of 1880-81 was Rs. 5,55,974, as against Rs. 9,25,665 in 1879. The amount in 1880-81 is large; but these balances are often not ascertained or available till the accounts for the year actually have been or are soon about to be closed, at which time it is frequently impossible promptly to effect suitable investments. Proper care is always taken, by forecasting the finances of the estates, to retain uninvested only such amounts as may be required for the working of the estates and the maintenance of the wards.

The demand for arrears of rent due to the various estates was Rs. 6,02,007, and the current demand was Rs. 30,70,941, making

a total of Rs. 36,72,948. Collections on account of arrears amounted to Rs. 1,15,266, or 19 per cent., and on account of the current demand to Rs. 28,06,198, or 91 per cent. The total balances are Rs. 7,51,483, of which Rs. 5,59,242 are recoverable, Rs. 37,842 doubtful, and Rs. 1,54,399 irrecoverable, the percentage of irrecoverable balance to the total demand being 4 per cent. The estates with a rental demand of over one lakh are :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Sherkot	1,36,727	Dúbé	2,54,196
Pawáyan	1,27,413	Majhaulí	1,39,126
Awa	6,75,528	Agori Barhar ...	1,02,919
Mánda	2,20,869	Kantit	2,14,806
Partab Chand ...	1,42,605		

Out of the total balance of seven and-a-half lakhs remaining at the close of the year, more than five lakhs are attributable to the Awa and Dúbé estates alone. In Awa this was caused almost entirely by the unfavourable character of the seasons. The kharíf was a total failure and the rabi was a bad one. Besides this, a considerable part of the estate has not yet recovered from the drought of the previous years. Under these circumstances, the manager wisely did not press the people for their rents. To an enormously wealthy estate like Awa, the fact of there being a high percentage of arrears in any one year is not of much importance, while the discontent and probable ruin of many of the tenantry which would result from pressing for immediate payment is a matter of the very greatest importance. It is not quite so clear from the accounts received that the unfavourable collections in the Dúbé estate are so entirely attributable to the bad seasons. But the fact that by far the greatest portion of arrears is classed as irrecoverable, which means that the tenants have not got the wherewithal to pay, certainly goes to show that the results are not merely due to laxity in collection. In 32 estates the current demand was realised in full, and in only 10 estates were the collections below 75 per cent. of the demand.

The total rental of the land was Rs. 28,21,624, the interest on cash investments Rs. 25,569, and the miscellaneous income (including interest on loans) Rs. 4,60,961, making a grand total of

Rs. 33,08,154. Against this the following payments must be set :—

	Rs.
Government revenue	14,01,222
Cesses	1,71,778
Patwáris' rate	77,614
Owners' rate	2,542
Occupiers' rate	86,069
Cost of management	1,68,090
Miscellaneous charges, including law expenses, ordinary repairs, and interest on debts and loans	3,13,487
Total ...	22,20,802

An actual deficit to the amount of Rs. 171 occurred on one estate only—namely, Kukargaon in Jhánsi.

The percentage of cost of management to the total receipts was 5, the corresponding figure for the previous year having been 4·63.

The charge for management that has hitherto been made by the Court is very low in comparison with the enormous benefits which have undoubtedly been derived by estates from the Court's management. And the Board have been requested to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the appointment of non-official managers and for their superintendence, and also to consider whether any further charge can fairly be made upon estates for the services of the public establishments now employed, to a greater or less extent, in connection with the estates under the Court.

Including the cash balance of Rs. 8,96,232, the sum available for the maintenance and education of the wards, and for improvements, investments, &c., was Rs. 19,83,755. The expenditure under these heads was as follows :—

	Rs.
Personal expenses—	
(*a*) Ordinary	2,89,498
(*b*) Extraordinary	91,577
Educational charges	10,571
Works of improvement...	91,772
Takávi advances	9,760
Repayment of principal of loans made by Court of Wards or Government	76,929
Repayment of principal of other debts	4,66,017
Purchase of Government securities	1,30,986
Purchase of landed property and houses	1,66,648
Loans granted on mortgage or otherwise	3,03,303
Total ...	16,37,061

The division of personal expenses into ordinary and extraordinary is at present a somewhat arbitrary one, and the classification of items is not always uniform; but, in future, the column for extraordinary expenses will be strictly restricted to expenditure on marriages and religious ceremonies, and on other items of an exceptional and occasional kind. It is and has ever been the policy of the Court of Wards to discourage lavish and extravagant personal expenditure; and, as far as it can be done without unduly opposing the wishes and offending the sensibilities of wards and their relatives, such expenditure is always regulated with due regard to its practical utility and the position and means of the wards.

A sum of Rs. 91,771 was expended during the year on improvements in 29 estates, as compared with Rs. 67,257 spent in 1879-80. The expenditure appears small when compared with the funds available in a number of estates. It must in a number of cases be more advantageous to the wards that surplus funds should be invested in permanent improvements than in Government securities and loans to other estates. No hard-and-fast rules can be laid down on the subject, but while on the one hand improvement operations should be introduced where possible, on the other hand only such experiments should be undertaken as are likely to yield definite results that will benefit the landlord and tenants of the estates concerned.

Only Rs. 9,760 were advanced as takávi in 22 estates. This amount is disproportionate to the extent and condition of the estates which are under its charge; but improvement in this as in other respects will no doubt follow from the new scheme of management.

Rs. 3,728 were advanced by the agricultural banks started in the Kantit and Agori Barhar estates, as compared with Rs. 1,549 in 1879-80. These results are not very encouraging; but the experiment has hardly had a fair trial hitherto, and the estates cencerned have not been losers by their advances.

The total debts on the 50 estates, when charge was assumed, were Rs. 66,98,836, and debts amounting to Rs. 21,51,803 were subsequently incurred. Rs. 49,61,111 have been paid off, exclusive of interest; and the amount still due at the close of the

year was Rs. 38,89,528. The most important Government loan to these estates is that of Rs. 7,55,528 granted in 1879 to the Majhauli estate in Gorakhpur, of which about three lakhs have now been paid off. Twenty-three loans, amounting to Rs. 3,83,111, have been granted by the Court of Wards to encumbered estates under their charge from estates possessed of surplus funds. Of the above amount, Rs. 1,35,400 in 10 loans were lent in the year of report. The repayment of instalments and interest was, on the whole, satisfactory, though, on account of adverse seasons, one or two estates were unable to meet in full the demands against them.

The investments of the year amounted to Rs. 6,00,937, an unusually large amount, due to the rapid accumulation of surplus funds in the wealthy estates of Sherkot, Awa, Mánda, Partab Chand, and Kantit. Rs. 1,30,986 were invested in Government securities, Rs. 1,66,648 in the purchase of land, and Rs. 3,03,303 in loans to other estates. The rate of interest now charged on loans made by the Court from surplus funds is 7 per cent., as native bankers are prepared to lend to estates under the Court at this rate; but there can be no doubt that there is practically no risk in lending to a solvent estate under the Court; and 6¼ per cent., the rate at which public money is advanced on landed security, is under the circumstances a fair rate to charge. It is considerably higher than could be obtained by investing in Government paper, while the security afforded by the management of the Court is unimpeachable. This rate will therefore be charged when the investment from proximity and other reasons is advantageous to the lending estate, and where the estate has no other more profitable means of investing its savings than in Government paper. It will, however, be always borne in mind that the estate on which surplus capital has accrued has the first claim on its investment.

Four hundred and fifty-two notices of ejectment were issued under section 36, Act XVIII. of 1873, in respect of an area of 2,414 acres. Out of these 52 notices, referring to an area of 313 acres, were successfully contested; and 82, referring to an area of 528 acres, were unsuccessfully contested. In 145 cases the tenants relinquished land, the area of which was 717 acres; and in 173 cases the tenants, holding an area of 886 acres, were

permitted to remain in possession at enhanced rates. The number of applications for enhancement of rent filed and decreed was 57. The area on which the enhancements were sought was 274 acres. The rent previously paid by the tenants was Rs. 773, and the rent decreed was Rs. 1,114. The number of applications both for ejectment and for enhancement of rent was very small in comparison with the vast number of holdings under the Court. The principles that should regulate the action of the Court in regard to the growth of tenants' occupancy rights have lately been laid down, and the attitude of the Court towards its tenants generally is characterised by moderation and forbearance, and the power of ejectment and of enhancing rent is only resorted to in cases where it is thoroughly justifiable.

The rules based on sections 321-25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, regarding sales of ancestral landed property, were in force for ten months of the year only.

In 1879-80, 15,431 decrees were shown as having been transferred by Civil Courts to District Officers for execution. These figures, however, included decrees affecting land other than ancestral. But from a reference to the same figures for the year under report, it will be observed that only 4,265 decrees affecting non-ancestral land were transferred during 1880-81, so that 7,316 decrees in all were sent to District Officers, against 15,431 in 1879-80.

Though there are no figures available to show the number of cases transferred in 1879-80, which related to ancestral property, it may fairly be assumed, from the decrease in the total number, that there has been a considerable diminution in the number of applications relating to ancestral property. There is good reason to suppose that this decrease is, at any rate partially, due to difficulties thrown in the way of such executions by the new rules; but it is quite possible that there has been a considerable diminution, during the past year, in applications of all kinds for the execution of civil decrees.

Of the 3,051 decrees nearly one-third appertains to the Meerut Division, and in not a single case was the local officer's intervention successful. In Rohilkhand, ten estates were either farmed or

leased, two taken under Collector's management, and in one instance a part of the property had to be sold. In the remaining 661 cases the entire property was either sold or the cases are pending disposal.

Of the 668 cases in Agra, 114 were taken back by the Civil Courts. Of the remainder, the Collectors successfully intervened in 15, by farming or leasing six estates, and in nine cases by selling only a part of the lands. In 186 cases sale of the entire property was inevitable, in 52 compromises were effected, and 301 cases were undisposed of at the end of the year.

The transfers in Benares were 466; of these, four properties affected were either farmed or leased, and three estates were taken under management. There were only 24 cases pending in the division at the close of 1880-81, so that in 435 cases the entire land had to be sold.

Fourteen cases only in Jhánsi were made over to the revenue officers. Seven estates out of the 14 were taken under Government management and one farmed: one claim was compromised, and only in five cases was sale necessary. The sale of land in satisfaction of debts was formerly not allowed, and has always been very rare in Jhánsi.

In the 52 cases in which alone out of 3,051 transfers the Collectors were able to intervene with more or loss success, 10 estates were leased, 2 mortgaged, 14 farmed, 14 were held under direct management, and in 12 cases a part of the estate was sold.

The results are *primâ facie* not encouraging, but there is no reason to believe that Collectors generally could have done more in this direction than they have done. The fact is that the estates are, as a rule, hopelessly embarrassed before the Collector's action can commence, and the cases are rare in which he can then avert sale by the measures which the law allows him to adopt. The general view taken by Collectors of the conduct of the average judgment-creditor is that he is by no means so grasping and avaricious a person as he was formerly depicted. Some Collectors freely confess that they have had to alter their opinion of him in consequence of what they have seen in the cases transferred for execution to them. They find that, as a rule, applications for sale

are only made when all other methods of realising decree-money have hopelessly failed, or where a recusant debtor is determined not to pay up till the very moment of sale.

No statistics for Kumaun were furnished. In the hills it is difficult often to interfere in such cases, because the usual holding is generally from one to two acres, and it is impossible to expect profits from so small an area as will give any hope of ever satisfying a debt of even Rs. 100; but the land sold seldom passes into the hands of a bania, and land is never allowed to be sold if the owner of it can give any reasonable hope of otherwise satisfying the claims against him. The circumstances of this division are very different from those of the other divisions, and it is impossible to expect these rules to be of much service in it. It is sufficient if their spirit is adhered to, and this is the case.

Oudh.

The management of the Deputy Commissioner extended over 61 estates on behalf of the Court of Wards or under the provisions of the Encumbered Estates Act. The year (which throughout this chapter must be understood to be the revenue year ending on 30th September, 1881) opened with 55 estates on the roll; six estates were brought into the Court of Wards during the year, three were released, of which two were wards' and one encumbered. There remained now 58 estates.

The gross rental of the 61 estates was Rs. 18,45,504. The 55 estates under management at the beginning of the year had a rental of Rs. 16,59,186; that of the six estates added during the year Rs. 1,86,318; that of the three estates released Rs. 3,07,056. The 58 estates remaining at the beginning of the current year have a rental of Rs. 15,38,448.

The collections amounted to Rs. 17,03,899, or 92½ per cent. of the year's demand.

The demands from sources other than land rents was Rs. 4,14,502, of which Rs. 3,48,738, or 81 per cent., was realised. This is a great improvement on the previous year. There is reason to hope that as the areas under management have now come within smaller proportions, these details will receive greater attention.

The current land revenue of the estates amounted to Rs. 9,00,092. A balance remained unpaid of Rs. 44,268. The arrear balance of land revenue was reduced from Rs. 13,250 to Rs. 4,350.

The cost of management was under 4 per cent.

The income from all sources for the year amounted to Rs. 20,52,648 ; it was expended as follows :—

Heads of expenditure.	Amount expended.	Percentage of total income of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Overdue Government revenue, including cesses and rates	9,165	0 44
Current ditto ditto ditto ...	9,10,662	44·36
Management	80,968	3·94
Maintenance	1,77,929	8·66
Extraordinary allowances to proprietors ...	42 972	2 14
Law expenses	34,580	1·68
Subscriptions	9,347	0·45
Schooling expenses of minors	3 900	0·18
Improvements	87,009	4·23
Miscellaneous (including pay of village police and accountants)	1,9?,700	9 38
Debts	4,68,835	22·84
Total ...	20,18,037	98·3
Balance ...	34,601	1·7
Total income of the year ...	20,52,648	100·

Of the 61 estates under management, 26 were encumbered estates held under the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1870. The debts of these when first brought under State control amounted to Rs. 18,24,577. This has been reduced by the commencement of the year 1880-81 to Rs. 11,01,915. The balance still due at the end of the year was Rs. 10,29,557.

Of the 35 estates in the Court of Wards, 21 were in debt, 14 out of debt. The debts of the 21 were originally Rs. 19,61,063. They had been reduced by the beginning of the year to Rs. 14,03,374 ; during the year they were still further reduced to Rs. 11,31,352.

Of the total debts of the estates, Rs. 15,30,891 are due to Government, Rs. 6,30,018 to private creditors.

5.—State Properties.

(a.)—*North-Western Provinces.*

Including three properties which were inadvertently omitted by Collectors from their statements for 1879-80, the year under report began with 110 Government mahâls or shares of mahâls, paying land-revenue as shown below. During the year two more properties came into the possession of the State, and four were disposed of, so that at the close of the year there were 108 such properties :—

District.	*At commencement of the year.*		*Acquired during the year.*		*Total.*		*Disposed of during the year.*		*Remaining.*	
	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Muzaffarnagar	4	37	...	...	4	37	1	1	3	36
Meerut ...	2	600	...	...	2	600	...	..	2	600
Aligarh ...	2	248	...	...	2	248	...	...	2	248
Bijnor ...	7	2,174	...	...	7	2,174	...	...	7	2,174
Moradabad ...	12	3,525	...	...	2	3,525	...	...	12	3,525
Pilibhít ...	3	560	...	...	3	560	...	...	3	560
Agra ...	1	770	...	...	1	770	...	...	1	770
Farukhabad ...	1	81	...	...	1	81	...	...	1	81
Mainpuri ...	2	21	...	...	2	21	2	21	...	...
Jalaun ...	...	...	2	340	2	340	...	...	2	340
Lalitpur ...	10	707	...	...	10	707	...	..	10	707
Fatehpur ...	1	180	...	...	1	180	...	..	1	180
Bánda ...	12	6,468	...	...	12	6,468	1	400	11	6,068
Allahabad ...	51	19,834	...	...	51	19,834	...	...	51	19,834
Hamírpur ...	2	770	...	...	2	770	...	...	2	770
Total ...	110	35,975	2	340	112	36,315	4	422	108	35,893

The two mahâls acquired during the year are in the Jalaun district. They were sold by auction for arrears of revenue, and were bought in by Government.

The following alienations were effected during the year :—

Muzaffarnagar.—A patch of 1 rood and 20 poles, in which the mortgagee's rights had been confiscated on account of his rebellion, was released on the mortgagor paying the mortgage-money, Rs. 35.

Mainpuri.—Two properties, which were confiscated for the rebellion, &c., of the owners, were sold by auction for Rs. 438.

Bánda.—Mauza Lodhaura was purchased by Government in 1849 at a sale for arrears of revenue, and had since then been held direct or farmed. It is a pattidári village, and the revenue having admittedly been a crushing one, advantage was taken of the present settlement to restore it to the old proprietors.

In addition to the above, the site (area 20 poles) of the house of Phundun Lal, late Treasury Accountant in the Bareilly Collectorate, whose whole property was confiscated by Government, was sold for Rs. 67.

(*b.*)—*Oudh.*

At the close of last year there were 64 so-called estates on the roll as belonging to Government. One of them has been broken up into two: fourteen have been disposed of: two small plots in Fyzabad and Rae Bareli, with an area respectively of 53 and 10 acres, were sold: in Bahraich 12 villages on the Nipál frontier, too far off for effective management by the Deputy Commissioner, were sold to Sirdar Hira Singh, an energetic and excellent landlord, under whose management the villages may be expected greatly to improve; the price realised was Rs. 15,750. There now remain 51 estates on the register with a total area of 19,489 acres.

The current demand for rents was Rs. 28,825; and, except in four small villages in the Rae Bareli district, was collected almost in full. Including collections of arrears, the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 29,395. About half of these properties are managed through lessees: the charges for management are thus low.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

1.—Legislating Authority.

See page 68 of Administration Report for 1872-73.

2.—Course of Legislation.

See General Summary.

3.—Police.

The strength of the police force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was for the year under report 124,849 men. This force was made up as follows :—

At head-quarters	...	...	...	...	4
District Superintendents of Police and Assistant District Superintendents of Police		...	...	...	55
Subordinate officers	...	...	...	...	4,238
Mounted constables	...	...	...	...	638
Foot constables	...	...	...	...	17,269
Town police ...	Officers	...	...	841	10,926
	Men	...	...	10,085	
Village watchmen	...	...	...	...	89,510
Road watchmen	...	...	...	...	2,209
			Total	...	124,849

The total cost of this force is for the regular constabulary Rs. 43,46,619, and for the chaukidárs Rs. 29,97,263, making a total of Rs. 73,43,882. In these provinces there are 27 policemen to 100 square miles, while in Bengal there are 14, and in the Punjáb 19. But the population to be controlled by the force is apparently denser in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than in either of the other provinces ; and the number of police to every 10,000 persons in the former, exclusive of Kumaun (where the village headmen and patwáris do police duties) and the three railways on which special Government police are employed, is 6, against 11 in the Punjáb and 4 in Bengal. Further, judged by the number of crimes

reported by the police, the duties which devolve on the force in these provinces are twice as onerous as in Bengal, and three times heavier than in the Punjáb; and whether crime is or is not better reported in these provinces than in the others, this comparison must be remembered in judging the relative success of the police of the three provinces in dealing with reported crime.

The year was, taking the province as a whole, a fairly prosperous one; and as far as inducement to crime, dependent on the general condition of the population, is concerned, it may be fairly compared with 1880. The rainfall, however, was unevenly distributed, and the harvest losses in particular districts were probably sufficient to affect the prevalence of theft. There was an increase of 5,717 in reported cases of cognisable crime, the total number of reported cases in 1881 being 195,535, as against 189,818 cases in 1880; but if hurt cases be deducted, the total figures for the two years show very slight variation. An increase is shown of 111 cases of rioting, but this is possibly nominal, because every riot now counts for two cases, each faction in it being under a recent ruling of the High Court tried separately. Serious offences against the person increased from 5,246 cases in 1880 to 5,847 in 1881, the increase, which amounts to over ten per cent. on the figures of 1880, being common to almost all forms of this crime except the professional crimes of poisoning and kidnapping, in which there was a decrease. Serious offences against property show much the same figures in the two years, being 50,845 in 1881, as against 50,158 in 1880; nor is there much variation in the numbers under the various sub-heads of this class of offences. Minor offences against the person show an increase of 6,646 cases, which is due entirely to the large increase of 7,009 cases of simple hurt. The number of cases of hurt on grave and sudden provocation has diminished from 427 cases in 1880 to 22 in 1881, a difference which may be due to some change in the system of classifying the offence. It is possible that the same explanation accounts also for the large increase in the recorded number of hurt cases, and that offences which were formerly left unrecorded as being mere assaults have now been recorded under hurt; for while the number of hurt cases reported increased from 44,388 in 1880 to 51,397 in 1881, the number of such cases enquired into by the police diminished from 6,042 in

1880 to 4,945 in 1881. The number of minor offences against property decreased by 895 cases, the total being 68,813 in 1881 as against 69,708 in 1880. Petty thefts formed by far the greater number of offences of this class, the total number reported in 1881 being 50,133, as against 50,809 in the previous year. Lastly, the action taken under the vagrancy sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure was less by a fifth in 1881 than in 1880, and prosecutions under the Excise and Stamp Acts were also fewer. The general result of the figures is to show that, deducting hurt cases, reported crime as a whole was much the same in 1881 as in 1880; while, dealing with classes of offences, serious crime against the person increased, in offences against property there was little change, dakaiti and poisoning decreased, robbery increased, theft and house-breaking showed an increase under the more serious and a decrease under the pettier classes of the crime, action under the Excise and Stamp Acts diminished, and magisterial interference with bad characters, whether less needed or not, was relaxed.

The number of crimes reported increased in 24 districts and decreased in 25, and it is impossible to account for such increase or decrease in ordinary years. The only districts in which the increase was marked are Jhánsi, Bara Banki, Agra, Gházipur, Bijnor, and Saháranpur, in some of which the increase (excluding hurt and nuisance cases) was as much as 20 per cent.; but in none of them, with the doubtful exception of Saháranpur, does an explanation of the increase founded upon the occurrence of a scanty harvest apply. It appears from the district reports that in all these cases, except Saháranpur, the increase is attributed entirely to an improvement in the report of crime, and not to any excess of crime itself. The figures show have much can be done in a single year by careful supervision of the watchmen, in the improvement of crime report, and this being so, there is a corresponding risk of deterioration when that supervision is not maintained, so that deductions from district figures must be cautiously made. It is chiefly in crime against property that the police are a preventive force; and the variations in the amount of crime of this class in ordinary years perhaps afford a better test than any other statistics of the results of police administration.

The following table shows the incidence of reported crime per 10,000 of the population :—

	1880.	1881.
Including all offences—		
North-Western Provinces	39·0	39·5
Oudh	54·5	58·0
Combined	43·0	44·3
Excluding hurt and nuisance cases—		
North-Western Provinces	26·1	25·8
Oudh	40·4	40·7
Combined	29·8	29·7

The striking feature in these tables is the high incidence in Oudh as compared with the North-Western Provinces, a difference that has been noticed ever since the amalgamation of the two provinces, but which a complete inquiry has not yet determined to be due to a greater prevalence of crime in Oudh, or to a better system of reporting crime, or to both causes. Among a dense agricultural population, living in scattered hamlets and housed in mud huts roofed with light thatch, petty thefts are doubtless likely to be more numerous than among a better-housed and sparser population ; and it was the opinion of Sir George Couper that there is in Oudh greater poverty than in the North-Western Provinces, which gives rise to the commission of more crime and also prevents the people from protecting themselves by securer dwellings. Still it seems unlikely that there should be in the condition and character of the population of adjoining districts of the two provinces any such difference as the incidence in the reported crime would indicate between Cawnpore (22 offences for every 10,000 persons) and Unao (36 offences for every 10,000 persons) or between Azamgarh (16 offences for every 10,000 persons) and Fyzabad (25 offences for every 10,000 persons). In the North-Western Provinces the experience of 1881 has shown reports of crime to be deficient, and this circumstance suggests the possibility that the difference in the incidence of crime between the two provinces is in some measure due to more complete record of crime in Oudh. It has been noticed as bearing upon the question, that there is not the same disproportion between the provinces in the number of grave crimes against the person, in which concealment or failure to report is likely to be rare ; while in the ratio of convictions to population the difference

is little. There is no reason, however, why the question should not be thoroughly investigated and settled, since careful examination on the spot of the village statistics in adjoining districts, such as those above mentioned, ought to elicit the main reasons for the difference between the two provinces.

This subject will engage the special attention of the Inspector-General during the present year. Without further information as to the completeness of the record of crime, it is useless to compare crime incidence in these with other provinces, or in one district with another. Offences, whether they are to be enquired into or not, should be truly and faithfully recorded, and efforts have of late years been made to prevent concealment of crime, which demoralises the police and may mislead the administration. In petty crime, no doubt, the aggrieved party often does not think it worth his while to report, and official inquiry should not be forced upon him if it is not desired; but the repeated occurrence of petty theft is one of the harassments of rural life, and for its prevention the village watch is directly responsible; so that the complete report of crime, however petty, should as far as possible be secured, and the Magistrates of districts have been asked to report the general results of the local inquiries made in villages by the District Officers in order to check the village watchmen's crime reports.

The actual number of cases enquired into by the police was as follows:—

	1880.	1881.
North-Western Provinces	61,968	61,593
Oudh	27,124	27,293
Total ...	89,092	88,886

and the percentage of inquiries to reports is—

	1880.	1881.
North-Western Provinces	72	72
Oudh	58	58
Total	67	67

The number of inquiries in proportion to population was considerably greater in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces; but the difference in the percentage of inquiries to report is great, and is of course due to the excess in Oudh of crime reports. It would

appear that the amount of work done by the police of these provinces in making inquiries is much greater than in either of the neighbouring provinces of Bengal and the Punjáb, and it is a grave question whether so much inquiry is necessary and beneficial. It is quite true that Rs. 5 may relatively be as much to a poor man as Rs. 50 is to a richer, but the larger thefts are for the most part committed by bolder and more dangerous spirits than trifling thefts, so that it is very questionable whether the same class of criminal commits both classes of offences. A man who takes a sheaf of corn from his neighbour's field or lifts the drinking-cup from his door probably belongs to a wholly different order of offender from the burglars who plunder a villager's house; and indeed it may be said that trivial pilfering is a separate thing from theft. So that while it may reasonably be left to the injured individual to claim the assistance of the police in the former case, the interest of the community in general demands that offenders of the latter class should, if possible, be discovered and punished.

The percentage of convictions to reported offences of all kinds was 23·58 in 1881 as compared with 25·39 in 1880. Excluding nuisance and hurt cases, the percentages were 23·68 and 25·00 respectively. As there was little change in the provincial total of reported crime, these figures indicate somewhat less success in the detective work of the police in 1881 than in the preceding year.

The total number of prosecutions instituted by the police *suo motu* and by order of the Magistrate was 38,548 in 1881, as against 40,164 in 1880, and the percentage of convictions was 80·52 in 1881, as against 82·01 in the previous year. Taking cases instituted by the police *suo motu*, the percentage of convictions was 81·54 in 1881, compared with 82·75 in 1880, while in cases instituted by order of the Magistrate the percentage fell from 69·31 in 1880 to 63·02 in 1881. The result in the police prosecutions may be regarded as satisfactory. Oudh again shows a lower percentage of convictions than the North-Western Provinces, the figures for 1881 being—

	By police suo motu.	*By order of Magistrate.*
North-Western Provinces	84·74	64·59
Oudh	73·73	51·90

It is possible that this is due to less skilful and careful prosecution of cases in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces. In the former province there are no Court Inspectors; while in the North-Western Provinces, where these officers are employed, it is their special duty to revise the cases that arrive from the rural stations, to advise the discontinuance of the prosecution when the evidence is palpably insufficient, and to obtain remands for the completion of the evidence on points overlooked by the local police officer. It is doubtless advantageous that police prosecutions should be under the charge of a special officer at head-quarters, and the question of the introduction of Court Inspectors into Oudh is under consideration. District Superintendents of Police have also been told to give as much personal care and attention as possible to the cases they send up. In the North-Western Provinces the same number of prosecutions were instituted in 1881 by order of the Magistrates as in 1880, while in Oudh prosecutions were fewer.

In the North-Western Provinces, the proportion of persons convicted to persons arrested was somewhat lower in 1881 than in 1880, while in Oudh it was somewhat higher; in Oudh police arrests were made with less discretion than in the North-Western Provinces, or there was less skilful and careful prosecution; and arrests by order of the Magistrates led to fewer convictions in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces.

Property to the value of Rs. 5,05,674 (or 35·44 per cent.) was recovered out of a total loss of Rs. 14,26,700; and the greater part of the property was recovered in cases in which the police took action. The percentage of recoveries in 1881 was not so favourable as that for 1880; but these figures are a most fallacious test of the success or otherwise of police administration, since complainants are disposed to exaggerate their losses, while the police seek to minimise them; and one heavy loss not recovered may neutralise the recoveries of property in a large number of successfully prosecuted smaller cases.

Judged by the above tests, police work in these provinces in 1881 was not generally quite so good as in 1880, but the difference between the years was not great. Strenuous efforts were made last

cold weather to discover and point out defects in district administration, to correct errors, and to secure accurate returns; and there is hope that better results may be shown at the close of the present year. The police of these provinces have undoubtedly a laborious task, but there is no reason to believe that, taken as a whole, their duties are less thoroughly performed or less carefully supervised than in other provinces. They will in future be considerably relieved by the exclusion of hurt cases from their ordinary cognisance, and they will thus have more leisure for the investigation of the cases they take up, while the Superintendents have been directed to take a more definite share in the conduct of cases before trial.

The total number of arrests fell from 104,083 in 1880 to 102,531 in 1881. The decrease was entirely in the classes of comparatively petty crimes, the number of arrests for serious offences against person and property having increased. The number of cases reported and convicted, and the percentage of convictions to reports in each class in 1880 and 1881, was as follows :—

	Number of cases reported.		*Number of cases convicted.*		*Percentage of convictions to reports.*	
Class.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
I.—Offences against the State, &c	1,186	1,239	825	813	69·56	65·61
II.—Serious offences against the person	5,425	6,090	3,057	3,258	56·35	53·49
III.—Serious offences against person and property, or property only ...	50,375	51,077	4,485	4,528	8·90	8·86
IV.—Minor offences against the person	45,466	51,890	3,400	3,479	7·47	6·70
V.—Minor offences against property	70,417	69,357	20,683	19,213	29·37	27·70
VI.—Other offences ...	18,508	17,081	15,786	14,821	85·29	86·76

and the number of persons arrested and convicted, together with the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested in each class, was :—

	Persons arrested.		*Persons convicted.*		*Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.*	
Class.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
I. ...	5,105	5,891	3,784	4,081	79·22	76·15
II. ...	6,707	7,533	4,134	4,646	71·34	70·98
III. ...	9,168	9,366	6,286	6,276	75·13	75·29
IV. ...	9,939	9,612	5,618	5,872	62·75	71·80
V. ...	36,437	34,986	27,941	26,329	82·03	81·22
VI. ...	36,845	35,237	32,285	31,043	91·33	91.31

It would thus appear that, except in the case of minor offences against the person and miscellaneous offences, the action of the police has generally been somewhat less successful in 1881 than in 1880, but under no class has the falling off been very marked.

Offences against coinage.—These cases have again diminished, only 219 cases having occurred in 1881, against 258 in 1880; but the offence still occurs chiefly in the same districts as have always been notorious for this class of crime. Most of the cases are said to have been attempts to pass off copper coin silvered over; and from the steady reduction in the number of cases, it would appear that the efforts of the police to suppress the crime have not been unsuccessful, although in 1881 they did not succeed very well in their prosecutions in some districts.

Rioting.—The number of cases was :—

	1880.	1881.
North-Western Provinces	316	376
Oudh	270	321
Total ...	586	697

The increase, as already remarked, is probably due to the more strict observance of the ruling of the High Court that the two factions in a riot must be separately tried. Most of the cases occurred, as usual, in Oudh and the Benares Division. In certain districts the frequency of crime of this class is notorious, and District Officers have been directed to suppress it by exemplary punishment on conviction.

Murder by robbers, dakaits, and poisoners.—Fifty-eight cases were reported, as against 59 in 1880. In only 18 cases were convictions obtained, but 9 cases were pending at the close of the year. Murder in robbery (like robbery itself) is a difficult crime to detect, and it is in many instances the work of criminal tribes: but the measures which are now being taken to bring robbery under systematic detection will, it is hoped, lead to a diminution of fatal attacks.

Other murders.—Three hundred and twenty-three cases were reported in 1881, against 312 in 1880; and 551 persons were put on their trial, of whom 62 were discharged by the Magistrate, 153 were committed to the Sessions, but were acquitted either there or

by the High Court, and 214 were convicted. The ratio of convictions was less than in the previous year; and though the police were entitled to credit when they satisfied the committing Magistrate, the acquittals in the Sessions Courts would seem to indicate that the cases were not always thoroughly prepared. In 127 cases the motive for the murder was not ascertained, and it was of course among these that the greater number of the undetected cases were included. The police analysis of the classes of murder proper is as follows:—70 of the murders were committed for sake of plunder, 107 arose out of quarrels about women, 39 were due to disputes about land, and in 38 cases women, in consequence of domestic quarrels, jumped into wells with their children.

Culpable homicide.—The number of offences of this class in 1881 and success in their prosecution were much the same as in the previous year. The work of the Oudh police was, however, inferior to that in the North-Western Provinces.

Rape.—The number of cases reported in 1881 was 321, as against 298 cases reported in 1880; and of 202 persons put on their trial by the police, no fewer than 101 were acquitted by the Magistrates. But in a large number of the reported cases the charge is a false one, made with the object of preventing the women and her relations from being put out of caste for her adultery; and if the statements of the witnesses, *primâ facie*, establish the charge, it is not in all instances easy for the police to abstain from forwarding the case to the Courts for disposal.

Grievous hurt.—One thousand five hundred and sixty-three cases were reported during 1881 as compared with 1,357 in the preceding one. This crime ought to be easy of detection; but convictions are often prevented because cases in which the wounds are not serious are compromised by the parties, and the statement of the wounded man is not always trustworthy. The crime was especially common in certain districts; and the attention of the Magistrates concerned has been directed to the more efficient prosecution and the severer punishment of offences of this class.

Thagi and dakaiti.—No cases of thagi or river dakaiti have occurred for several years. One hundred and six cases of dakaiti occurred, of which 82 were in the North-Western Provinces and 24

in Oudh. Of the 1,015 persons believed to have been concerned in these crimes 333 were arrested and brought to trial. Of these 121 were convicted of dakaiti or on other charges and 164 remained under trial or investigation. It is satisfactory to note that dakaitis of a serious type continue to decrease, more particularly in Oudh. During 1881 the band of outlaws in the Hamírpur district was broken up, and there were only two serious cases of night attacks on houses, in both of which the majority of the dakaits are believed on good grounds to have come from foreign territory. There was also a marked decrease in the number of the attacks on carriages on the highway. But a large number of petty dakaitis were committed during the year, causing much loss and annoyance to the public. Most of these lesser dakaitis are attributed to members of criminal or wandering tribes, as in 34 out of 67 dakaitis in which arrests were made men of these classes were implicated. Since the close of the year these conclusions have been still further confirmed, and a more complete organisation of plans for the detection and frustration of these professional robberies has been established. In six cases death resulted from wounds inflicted by the dakaits. In three cases the dakaits are known to have carried swords and firearms, but they were not used except for intimidation.

Robbery.—The number of cases reported in 1881 was 446, an increase of 53 cases over the previous year, but still considerably below the average of the last six years. It was pointed out last year that this crime is much more prevalent in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces, but detection in Oudh was much less frequent than in the North-Western Provinces, the ratio of convictions having been 44 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and only 17 in Oudh. There has been no change in 1881 in the relative incidence of the crime, but there has been a marked improvement in the detective efficiency of the Oudh police, the ratio of convictions having been 38 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and 26 per cent. in Oudh. It seems doubtful, however, whether a trustworthy comparison between the provinces and between districts can be made, since there is a want of uniformity of procedure in different districts in classifying such acts as the snatching of a nose-ring from a woman. Such acts are a common form

of crime at fairs; and it appears that in some districts they are entered as robbery, in others as theft. Robbery is a crime ordinarily very difficult of detection, especially when money only is taken, since it is usually committed in the dark and suddenly; but the police as a whole did well.

Mail robbery.—There were ten cases reported during the year, of which three in Gonda were subsequently expunged from the registers as false. In three cases a conviction was obtained, in one case the accused was acquitted, and in three cases no clue was obtained. It is satisfactory to find that the crime has on the whole been steadily diminishing in these provinces. It was feared at first that the frequent transmission of cash by post to rural money-order offices would lead to a serious increase in mail robberies, but the danger has been obviated by the transmission of the money under fixed periodical escorts.

Poisoning.—This crime continues to decrease. There were only 30 cases in 1881, against 46 in 1880 and 53 in 1879. Some of these cases were however not professional, and two were probably accidental; in twelve cases conviction was obtained. The systematic pursuit of professional poisoners has been carried on for some years, and there is every reason to believe that organised bands of poisoners have for the present been completely broken up.

House-breaking and theft of all kinds.—These are the crimes in the detection of which the police are most employed, and the prosecution of which forms one of the most important parts of their work. In the combined provinces there were 33,238 cases of house-breaking reported in 1881 as compared with 32,774 in 1880. Inquiries were made in 87 per cent. of the reported cases in 1881, against 89 per cent. in 1880, and the ratio of convictions to reports was 11·83 in 1881, against 11·96 in 1880. The cases of simple theft reported were in 1880, 60,852, and in 1881, 60,432. Inquiries were made in 60 per cent. of the reports in 1881, against 60 per cent. in 1880, and the ratio of conviction to reports was 22·75 in 1881, against 24·59 in 1880. There was thus little change in 1881 in the incidence of crime or in the work of the police, but, judged by the figures, there was a slight diminution in their detective success. A judgment on these data must, however, be given

with hesitation until the Government is assured that the report of crime is complete, and the doubt on this latter point makes comment somewhat uncertain even on the percentage of convictions to inquiries; for though it may be assumed that the cases are genuine in which inquiry is made, inquiry cannot be made without report, and when report is full, inquiry will probably embrace a number of cases in which detective success is from the first doubtful. Gauging police work, however, by the somewhat doubtful test of the percentage of convictions to inquiries, and restricting comparison to the limits of each province, it appears that in house-breaking the North-Western Provinces police successfully detected 13·6 per cent. of the cases they inquired into in 1880 and 13·5 per cent. in 1881, while in Oudh the ratios were 13·2 and 13·5 per cent. respectively. In thefts the proportions were—for the North-Western Provinces 43·0 per cent. in 1880, 39·3 in 1881; and in Oudh 37·5 per cent. in 1880, 34·3 in 1881. The number of cases expunged after inquiry in 1880 and 1881 cannot be ascertained, but it was probably small, and the results given above may be looked upon as approximately correct. They show little difference between the two provinces in the success of their police investigations; and while there was in 1881 a small improvement in Oudh in the detection of house-breaking, in both provinces there was a considerable falling off in the detection of common thefts.

Cattle thefts.—The number of cattle thefts reported was 6,837, or 146 less than in the preceding year. In this number are included 438 cases that were not reported until the stolen cattle had been recovered, and 800 cases reported originally as strays, but eventually ascertained to be thefts. The number of cattle stolen was 10,165, and the value Rs. 1,55,004. In 1880 the number was 10,463, and the value Rs. 1,56,998. Of the cattle stolen 6,546, or 64·33 per cent., were recovered by the police or by the owners.

Arrests were made in 2,765 cases, and in 79·52 per cent. of the cases convictions were obtained.

Inquiries made during the year showed that while thefts are often reported by owners as strays, whether intentionally or in ignorance, the police are, as a rule, innocent of any intentional concealment of crime. Efforts are now being made to induce

village watchmen to make prompt report of all losses of cattle, and orders have been issued that all these reports should be read out and explained to other village watchmen on the occasion of their periodical visits to the police-station. It is satisfactory to note that, in spite of reports being more complete and correct than before, the number of recorded thefts has not increased, and that in recovering stolen cattle and in prosecuting the offenders the police were fairly successful.

Attempts at house-breaking.—The return of offences under this head is much the same in 1881 as in 1880, the number of reported cases for the former year being 15,864, against 15,877 in the latter, and the number of prosecutions 2,071 against 2,366. Convictions were obtained in 204 cases in 1881 and in 202 in 1880.

Mischief to cattle—Systematic cattle-poisoning appears for the present to have died out, only 313 cases in all having been reported in 1881. The crime in 1881 was chiefly confined to Jaunpur, Ghâzipur, Mirzapur, and Unao, Jaunpur being the district from which the arsenic used in poisoning had been chiefly obtained.

Vagrancy and bad character—One thousand and ninety-five cases were tried under Chapter XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of which 766 were instituted by the police, 268 by order of Magistrates, and 61 at the instance of private individuals. Altogether 2,210 persons were taken before the Magistrates, and of the 1,533 ordered to find security 1,237 persons failed to do so. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 91 in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 82 in Oudh, and the average term of imprisonment in default was over eight months in the North-Western Provinces and upwards of eleven in Oudh. Of the 1,533 persons required to furnish security, 687 had been previously convicted.

The question whether this provision of the law needs to be applied with vigour is one that must practically be left to the discretion of the Magistrate of the district. If he finds that the criminal classes can be kept in order without having recourse to it, his powers under it should be sparingly exercised. But if special action for the restraint of vagrants and bad characters is necessary, it is important that the Magistrate and the police should act

in concert, and that no overt steps should be taken without thorough consideration, for it can be productive of nothing but harm that men should be placed on their defence as bad characters and be immediately discharged. It is not altogether satisfactory that in so large a number of cases it should have been necessary to imprison the suspects, because they cannot be always detained in jail, and the short terms of imprisonment alone possible in the majority of instances are unlikely to have any real punitive or corrective influence upon men of habitually bad life. It has been pointed out to Magistrates that a pecuniary security, even if very light, enlists the suspect's neighbours in aid of the police, and will probably be found the most efficacious method of treating bad characters.

Excise and Stamps cases.—There was in 1881 a decrease in Excise and Stamp cases, but an increase of offences against the Salt and Customs laws, for which no explanation has been discovered.

The number of inquiries by order of the Magistrate into non-cognisable cases has fallen from 7,557 in 1880 to 6,278 in 1881. The orders which were issued during the year, enjoining Magistrates to refer to the police only such cases as cannot be otherwise properly decided, will doubtless still further reduce the number of these enquiries.

The number of time-expired convicts on the police register was 67,397. Of these 8,055 are said to have returned to honest courses. Cattle-stealing has now been added to the offences, conviction for which entails subsequent surveillance by the police. The number of time-expired convicts on the registers in Oudh is still half as many again as in the North-Western Provinces, and there is reason to believe that a large reduction could without disadvantage be made. Magistrates and District Superintendents in Oudh, when inspecting police-stations, have been directed to go over the rolls and weed out the names of those whose honesty during a sufficient probation seems to have restored their character.

Out of 31,283 persons convicted during 1881 of the more serious forms of crime, 4,147 were recognised before conviction, and 265 after it, as old offenders. In some districts, however, the

number of previously convicted offenders not recognised till after their latest conviction was large; and in other districts the number of previous convictions was so low that there are grounds for suspecting that recognition is not so thorough as it ought to be. The attention of the police has been called to the subject. It has been suggested that all offenders previously convicted of any of the offences specified in section 75 of the Penal Code should be tried by a Magistrate of the first class, since otherwise there is a risk that such offenders will escape with inadequate sentences. It has been pointed out that it is in the power of District Magistrates to arrange this by local order, and general instructions are being issued on the subject.

Complaints by village watchmen in Oudh of non-payment of their wages had decreased in 1880, but in 1881 they rose from 1,310 to 1,955. The watchmen number 32,473, and are paid by the landholders either in cash or by a rent-free holding. It is only the cash-paid watchmen whose wages can be in arrears, and the Magistrate of the district has authority on proof of default in the payment to levy a six-per cent. cess from the landholder, and thereafter pay the watchmen himself. This power was used in 247 instances in 1881; and as the watchmen ought to be punctually paid, District Officers have been directed not to hesitate to exercise, if necessary, the authority with which they are invested.

The regular police force was increased during the year, chiefly for the purpose of strengthening the reserves at certain stations, by 3 head-constables and 41 constables, at an additional cost of Rs. 3,150 per annum. In the strength of the municipal police administered under Act XV. of 1873 there was a small decrease, effecting a net saving of Rs. 571 per annum, in the town police under Act XX. of 1856 a net increase in cost of Rs. 1,785, while in the village police there has been a decrease in cost of Rs. 8,974 and in strength of 125 watchmen, chiefly owing to a large reduction in the Hardoi district. There was a saving on the whole of Rs. 84,902 on the entire police budget.

The statement of punishments inflicted upon members of the regular force shows the punishment of 1,017 officers in 1881 as compared with 839 in 1880, and of 2,146 men as compared with

1,778. The increase is entirely in the North-Western Provinces, and a large proportion of the punishments were inflicted in the Government Railway Police and in the districts of Meerut and Agra. A quarterly return of punishments has been instituted by the Inspector-General of Police which will enable him to check any tendency to undue harshness. The statement of rewards, on the other hand, shows an increase in the number of officers and men rewarded, but a decrease in the amount distributed. The decrease is entirely in the rewards from the Excise, Customs, and Opium Departments, and is perhaps not to be regretted, as a tendency to work for the rewards in these departmental cases, which was injurious to the efficiency and character of the police, was in the preceding year a cause of complaint. Rewards are given much more liberally to village watchmen in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces, and this may probably have some influence on the faithful report of crime in Oudh. Rewards to village watchmen for good service have the most beneficial effects, and Magistrates have been informed that, as far as possible, the grants made for the purpose should be fully utilised.

Criminal tribes.—Three tribes in these provinces are subjected to the provisions of Act XXVII. of 1871 and the rules framed thereunder: the Sanaurias of Lalitpur and the Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah. The Sanaurias of Lalitpur are not a hereditary caste, but consist simply of organised bands of plunderers recruited from all classes. One hundred and thirty-seven names are on the register, but the resident population at the beginning of the year numbered only 90, scattered among 22 villages. During the year, 15 obtained leave on passes, 19 absconded, 18 were imprisoned, 8 died and 2 were expunged. Thirty-nine were arrested or returned. The number under supervision at the close of the year was 89, of whom 58 owned land. Twenty-three are described as without occupation. The Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah are, on the other hand, hereditary tribes. Of the Aheriahs 544 men, women and children, living in 10 villages, are registered. The registered Haburahs number 72 and reside in 9 villages. To 62 of the total population passes were given; and 88, of whom 22 were men and the rest women and children, absented themselves without passes. Fifteen persons were arrested and punished for breaches of the Act.

Of the 146 families into which the registered population is divided 80 only hold land.

Eunuchs.—The eunuchs registered and supervised are those who are reasonably suspected of committing or abetting any of the offences specified in section 24 of Act XXVI. of 1871. The number of eunuchs on the register at the beginning of the year was 1,154. During the year 38 names were added, and 84 were struck off, of whom 54 died, 15 disappeared, 9 were exempted as being no longer suspected, and 6 were found not to be eunuchs. The occupations of registered eunuchs appear to be generally harmless. In some districts, however, they are still suspected of immoral practices. Most of them are miserably poor.

The value of the property left by eunuchs who died during the year was Rs. 3,119-7-0. Of this sum Rs. 731-9-11 escheated to Government, the rest either remained undisposed of or went to relatives or co-sharers of the deceased.

On the whole the provisions of the Act were well worked and the rules carefully observed during the year.

Arms. Licenses to possess, &c., cannon, &c.—Licenses have been granted by the Government of India to the following gentlemen:—The Mahárája of Benares, the Rájas of Rámpura, Jagamanpur, and Gursarai, the Rája of Bhadáwar, and Rája Tilak Singh of Hardoi.

Licenses to transport arms and military stores.—Ninety-eight of these were granted during the year, of which 92 were in the Cawnpore and Meerut districts alone, and the other six in Allahabad and Saháranpur. In 1880 the number granted was 87, Cawnpore and Meerut accounting for 84. The majority of dealers in European ammunition no doubt draw their supplies from Calcutta or Bombay, and the transport licenses in that case do not appear in the returns for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. With due allowance for this, however, the small number of these licenses is noticeable; and the inference is that, as regards ammunition at least, the local demand of the districts is met by local manufacture.

Licenses to import and export by sea.—These forms are blank for these provinces.

Licenses to export arms.—The return is blank, as licenses of this kind are granted by the Government of India and are not communicated to this Government. Copies of the licenses are, however, sent to the Magistrates of the district from which the articles are to be despatched and of the district where they cross the frontier. The Magistrates of the districts of despatch have been directed to enter in future all such licenses in the returns.

Licenses to manufacture or sell arms and ammunition, &c.—Two hundred and forty-five licenses were issued, of which 57 were new. Last year the number issued was 446. The decrease in some districts was very marked, *e.g.*:—

District.	*Number of licenses granted in* 1880.	*Number of licenses granted in* 1881.
Aligarh	24	...
Agra	40	6
Budaun	9	...
Sháhjahánpur	14	2
Cawnpore	9	...
Fatehpur	20	...
Hamírpur	25	...
Allahabad	23	3
Jaunpur	18	...
Jalaun	33	4
Bara Banki	14	1

Much of the decrease must have been due to the rule issued last year, under which firework-vendors, so long as they do not sell gunpowder, are allowed to take out licenses as simple possessors, and the largeness of the fee (Rs. 20) may also have deterred many petty dealers from applying for licenses. But equally noticeable is the difference in the number of licenses granted in the various districts. Side by side with Bijnor with 18 licenses, Bánda with 16, Gházipur with 23, Basti with 14, Lalitpur with 13, Sitapur with 15, Fyzabad with 16, Bahraich with 12, and Partabgarh with 14, are Meerut with 4, Allahabad with 3, and Cawnpore and Lucknow with none. In many districts the registration of manufacturers and sellers of arms and ammunition is manifestly incomplete. It is somewhat difficult to believe that, in districts like Cawnpore and Lucknow, there should not be a single manufacturer and dealer who ought to take out a license, and the Magistrates of those districts in which these licenses are exceptionally few have been directed to give

this matter their attention, and to be prepared next year with a plain explanation, and with proposals for placing the legitimate trade upon a proper and well-regulated footing, if any measures in this direction appear to be needed. It seems probable, on the other hand, from the large number of licenses granted in some districts, that the rule exempting firework-vendors has not everywhere been understood. It has been explained that these vendors are allowed to manufacture gunpowder for fireworks, the sole restriction being that they are not to sell gunpowder by itself. It was ascertained last year that repairers of arms had occasionally been required to take out licenses under this form. By recent orders this is no longer necessary, and reports for the current year should show what the practical effect of the exemption has been.

Licenses to sell arms and ammunition, &c.—The number of licenses granted under this form was 318, in 1880 it was 453. Hamírpur, Unao, and Sultanpur show no licenses under either this or the previous form. The numbers of licenses granted in various districts differ widely. While Bulandshahr and Etáwah have 31 and 30 respectively, Allahabad has only 5, Cawnpore 8, and Lucknow 9; and it seems somewhat improbable that, in districts like these last, dealers in gunpowder should be so few in number. In the entire Rae Bareli Division there is apparently but one ammunition shop. A considerable number of native sportsmen are believed to use native powder, and it is probable that this is not imported from other provinces, but is locally manufactured. It follows therefore from the smallness of the number of licenses to transport compared with the number of licensed vendors who are not licensed to manufacture that the provisions of the law regarding either the manufacture or the transport of ammunition are to some extent disregarded. The attention of District Officers has been drawn to this matter, and they have been directed to find out the source from which the vendors draw their supplies. It is true that persons lawfully possessing arms may transport ammunition without a license, but then only in reasonable quantities for private use.

Licenses to possess arms and ammunition.—These licenses increased from 18,854 in 1880 to 20,041 in 1881, and they in the latter year covered 19,420 firearms, 15,851 swords, and 1,414 other

weapons. There was a decrease in the Agra, Jhánsi, and Kumaun Divisions, and elsewhere an increase. The largest decrease was in the Mainpuri district, and was due to the recall of a number of licenses previously issued to retainers. In other districts the changes were unimportant.

Licenses to go armed on a journey.—These returns call for no special notice. Licenses, when applied for, seem to have been readily granted.

Licenses to possess arms in a district that has not been disarmed.—These licenses are confined to the Kumaun Division. Altogether 9,432 licenses were given, covering 3,928 firearms, 5,359 swords, and 321 other weapons.

Licenses to possess arms for the destruction of wild animals.—The number of these licenses in force was 5,806, against 5,053 in 1880. There was an increase in every division except Lucknow, where there was a decrease of 2. The licenses covered 6,428 guns, 769 swords, and 52 other weapons. More than half the whole number were granted in Kumaun, after which come the Sitapur and Fyzabad Divisions. In 13 districts no licenses under this form were granted, and in several others the number given was very small. A few licenses have been given in Bulandshahr with good results, although it was stated last year that they were not wanted: and in Basti, where no person would accept the conditions last year, 11 licenses are now in force. It appears probable that many more licenses would be applied for if the provisions of the law were more widely known, and Magistrates have been ordered to give every publicity to the provisions of the law, and been informed that these licenses should be granted freely wherever they are required. The number issued in several districts in which wild animals abound seems unduly small.

Inspections.—As a rule, inspections seem to have been regularly carried out except in a few districts, the attention of the District Officers of which has been called to the rules on the subject. The irregularities disclosed on inspection were for the most part of a trifling nature.

Punishments.—The number of persons punished during the year for evasions of the Act was 614. Of these apparently 60

were imprisoned, but the district reports do not clearly specify the number. The largest number of punishments was inflicted in the Agra and Kumaun Divisions—namely, 123 and 103 respectively. The majority of the punishments inflicted were light, and as a rule the penal provisions of the Act were worked with discretion. It has been pointed out to Magistrates that offences cognisable under the Act, which are due to ignorance or carelessness, would be sufficiently punished by a fine; and that imprisonment should not be awarded unless from the character of the offender or otherwise it can fairly be presumed that the arms were kept for an unlawful purpose.

Fines.—The amount of fines imposed under the Act was Rs. 5,349-3-6. Of this the Agra Division alone contributed Rs. 2,549-11-6, and in this division also the largest confiscations of arms during the year were made. The provisions of the law must of course be complied with; but Magistrates have been informed that in districts, like some of those of the Agra Division, bordering on Native States, in which the people are all armed and are not unfrequently turbulent, and from which raids of armed marauders into British territory are not unknown, the grant of licenses to possess arms and ammunition should not be too much restricted, and that offences against the Act due to negligence or ignorance only should not be too severely punished.

Rewards.—The amount (Rs. 480-8-0) paid in rewards was small, as was only to be expected when the circumstances under which contraband arms are usually discovered—namely, on the occasion of a search for stolen property—are taken into consideration. It is not advisable, by an indiscriminate grant of rewards, to encourage persons who volunteer information respecting unlicensed arms.

Confiscations.—The number of weapons, &c., confiscated was 1,188. These included 14 rifles, 407 guns, 25 pistols, 627 swords, 1 bayonet, 25 daggers, 29 spears, and 60 other weapons or articles. The largest number of confiscations was in the Agra and Benares Divisions. In Kumaun the number of arms confiscated, compared with the number of punishments inflicted, was small, as the arms in respect of which the offences were committed were usually

returned to the offenders on their applying for a license. This, indeed, is the proper course to adopt in cases where the offenders are of generally good character, and have omitted to take out licenses through ignorance or negligence only; and all Magistrates have been directed to observe it.

4.—Criminal Justice.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The number of offences reported was 227,165, against 167,899 in 1880, 166,138 in 1879, 220,852 in 1878, and of cases brought to trial 92,673, against 74,489 in 1880, 73,400 in 1879, and 108,934 in 1878. "Offences reported" in 1881 cannot, however, be properly compared with those of previous years, because, as a rule, only offences which were investigated by the police or came before a Magistrate used to be shown in the annual returns as "reported," whereas for 1881 all offences, cognizable and non-cognizable, of which information was given, complaint made, or cognizance taken, have been shown. Similarly, no comparision can be made between cases brought to trial, persons under trial, and persons discharged or acquitted in 1881, and the cases brought to trial, persons under trial, and persons acquitted or discharged in any previous year, because, as a rule, till 1881, cases dismissed under section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code or dismissed in default or on withdrawal from prosecution were not entered at all in the returns.

The only figures which admit of comparison are the number of convictions, which were 92,654, against 94,904 in 1880, 96,888 in 1879, 137,424 in 1878, 114,700 in 1877, and 97,955 in 1876. Crime, generally, therefore, may be taken to have been below the average of the normal years 1876, 1879, and 1880. Convictions (including committals) for theft were 15,226, against 15,191 in 1880; for receiving stolen property 5,900, against 5,553; for robbery and dakaiti 368, against 581; for criminal misappropriation of property 282, against 373; for criminal breach of trust 429 against 449; for cheating 290, against 301; for mischief 2,668, against 2,075; for criminal trespass 5,949, against, 5,328; and under the Code of Criminal Procedure and special and local laws 35,162, against 38,886.

Of the 92,654 persons who were convicted, 75,779, or 82 per cent., were tried regularly and the rest summarily. Fifty-nine per cent. of those convicted were fined, 29 per cent. imprisoned, 6 per cent. whipped, and the remaining 6 per cent. otherwise punished. The decrease in the proportion of persons fined is doubtless due to the decrease in convictions under the Municipalities and Police Acts.

Of the fines imposed, amounting to Rs. 3,26,891, Rs. 2,67,685 were realised within the year. The High Court realised 33 per cent. of the fines it imposed, Sessions Judges 36 per cent., and Magistrates, as in the previous year, 84 per cent. Of fines imposed, 43 per cent. were of sums not exceeding Rs. 10, 37 per cent. of sums exceeding Rs. 10 and not exceeding Rs. 50, 9 per cent. of sums exceeding Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 100, and 11 per cent. of sums exceeding Rs. 100. Only 5 per cent. of fines realised were paid to injured persons by way of compensation.

Of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 19 per cent. were sentenced to fifteen days and under; 54 per cent. to more than fifteen days and not more than six months; 23 per cent. to more than six months and not more than two years; 3½ per cent. to terms varying from two to seven years; and ½ per cent. to terms exceeding seven years.

Of the persons who were whipped, 37 received 10 stripes or less, 45 per cent. over 10 and not more than 20 stripes, and 18 per cent. from 21 to 30 stripes.

One thousand eight hundred and eighteen persons, or three more than in the previous year, were called upon to show cause why they should not be required to find security for good behaviour. Five hundred and eighty-eight of them were discharged and 1,189 required to furnish security, which 549, or 46 per cent., gave, and 640, or 54 per cent., were imprisoned in default of giving.

The total number of witnesses who attended the Courts was 381,276—namely, 133 the High Court, 13,100 the Courts of Session, and 368,043 the Courts of Magistrates.

Of the 13,100 witnesses who attended the Courts of Session 8,762, or 67 per cent., were discharged on the first day; 2,227, or

17 per cent., on the second day; 973, or 7 per cent., on the third day; and 1,138, or 9 per cent., after the third day.

Of the 368,043 witnesses who attended the Courts of Magistrates during the year, 336,346, or 91 per cent., were discharged on the first day; 24,534, or 7 per cent., on the second day; 5,372 on the third day; and 1,791 after the third day. Detention of witnesses was longest in the Pilibhít, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, and Basti districts.

Of the 133 witnesses who attended the High Court, 73 were examined and 115 received their expenses; of the 13,100 who attended Courts of Session, 9,891 were examined and 9,683 received their expenses; and of the 368,043 who attended Courts of Magistrates, 330,879 were examined and 27,374 received their expenses.

The amount paid to witnesses for travelling expenses was Rs. 19,479, of which Rs. 4,724 were expended in the High Court, Rs. 5,511 in Courts of Session, and Rs. 9,244 in Courts of Magistrates.

In the High Court 86 per cent. of the witnesses who attended received their expenses; in Courts of Session 74 per cent., and in Courts of Magistrates less than 8 per cent. Each witness to whom payment was made received on the average Rs. 41-1-3 in the High Court, Re. 0-9-1 in Courts of Session and Re. 0-5-5 in Courts of Magistrates.

The average duration of cases in Courts of Magistrates was four days.

The number of appellants and applicants for revision was 11,114, against 8,097 in 1880 and 8,675 in 1879. Appellants to Magistrates of districts were 3,326 in number; to Courts of Session 3,161, and to the High Court 1,101; of whom 36 per cent., 27 per cent., and 24 per cent., respectively, succeeded in obtaining the reversal or modification of the orders of which they complained.

The cases of 1,095 persons came before the High Court in revision. The Court refused to interfere in 53 per cent. of these cases. In 5 per cent., most of which were called for on perusal of the monthly sessions statements, sentences were enhanced, in 7

per cent. they were reduced, in 21 per cent. they were reversed, and in 14 per cent. new trial or further enquiry was ordered.

The duration of appeals was 8 days in Courts of Magistrates, 29 days in Courts of Session, and 29 days in the High Court.

The duration of applications for revision was 11 days in Courts of Magistrates, 10 days in Courts of Session, and 25 days in the High Court.

The number of persons under trial in Courts of Session during the year was 2,836, against 2,610 in 1880 and 2,801 in 1879. Of these 2,836 persons, 715 were acquitted and 1,832 convicted. The duration of cases was 32 days in Courts of Session.

During the year the High Court had before it references in respect of 91 persons on whom sentence of death had been passed by Courts of Session. The results of the references were confirmation of sentence in the case of 67 persons (73 per cent.), modification in respect of 10 (11 per cent.), acquittal in respect of 9 (10 per cent.), and new trial in respect of 5 (6 per cent.)

On the original side the High Court disposed of seven cases, convicting 6 persons and acquitting the same number. The average duration of the cases was 56 days.

The receipts of the Courts were Rs. 3,87,902, and the charges Rs. 15,86,085. The receipts include process-fees, other Court fees, fines, penalties of forfeited recognizances and other bonds, and sale-proceeds of property under sections 172, 354 and 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and section 27, Act V., 1861. The charges include (1) a moiety of the salaries of officers exercising Criminal and Civil or Criminal and Revenue powers, and the same proportion of the salaries of their office establishments employed in both departments; (2) one-third of the salaries of officers exercising Criminal, Civil and Revenue powers, and the same proportion of the salaries of their office establishments employed in all three departments; (3) tour charges; (4) expenses of complainants and witnesses; (5) country stationery; and (6) all other contingent charges, such as cost of furniture, service telegrams, and cloth for records.

The subject of securing greater uniformity in the award of punishment, to which reference was made in last year's report, has been receiving from several Magistrates the attention it deserves; and the improvement that has already begun will probably be still more marked in the returns for the current year.

During the year rules were issued under Act III., 1879, respecting the disposal of records, books and papers of Criminal Courts, and under Act VII., 1870, as to the fees chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by Magistrates.

(*b.*)—*Oudh.*

There were in Oudh 195 tribunals open on the last day of the year, being one more than at the close of 1880. The Lucknow City Bench, counted as one tribunal, consists of 11 Honorary Magistrates.

The staff of officers comprised :—

		Europeans.			Natives.
		Covenanted.	*Military.*	*Uncovenanted.*	
In 1880	...	22	18	13	149
„ 1881	...	20	20	14	151

Besides 147 Stipendiary Magistrates, there were 58 Honorary Assistant Commissioners; and 11 Honorary Magistrates served on the Lucknow City Bench.

The aggregate cost of all Courts was Rs. 12,84,456, the receipts being Rs. 8,64,942, showing a deficit of Rs. 4,19,514, against Rs. 5,24,479 in 1880. But as some items of receipt, which were not included in the return for 1880, have been entered in the new form, it is useless to make a comparison between the returns for the two years.

The offences reported in 1881 aggregated 79,347, exclusive of cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure; being 6,703 in excess of the figures for 1880 and 8,214 over those for 1879; but 38,641 below the figures for 1878 and 21,810 below those for 1877. The increase was chiefly under the head of "hurt." Under other heads the variations were comparatively trifling. Crime increased in seven and decreased in five districts. The consensus of opinion of District

Officers is that the apparent increase is due in a great measure to the more correct reporting of trivial offences by the police.

Out of the 79,349 cases reported, 10,013 were struck off, either by order of the Magistrate as frivolous or vexatious, or dismissed under section 147, Criminal Procedure Code; the percentage being 12·6, against 13·6 in 1880. The majority of the cases thus dealt with were cases of hurt and assault, criminal trespass, theft and extortion. There was a slight increase in the number of instances in which compensation was awarded under section 209, Code of Criminal Procedure.

The number of cases brought to trial exceeds the number shown in 1880; the figures, exclusive of cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure, being 25,894 for 1880 and 27,642 for 1881. The number of persons brought to trial increased proportionately to the number of cases, being 4,459 in excess of the figures for 1880.

Results of prosecutions. Offences against public tranquillity.—Of 2,631 persons who were brought to trial in 438 cases for offences against the public peace, 640 were discharged, 608 acquitted, and 1,312 convicted, as follows:—199 of unlawful assembly, 828 of rioting, and 285 of affray. Few cases were serious.

Contempts of lawful authority of public servants.—Of 771 persons brought to trial 352 were discharged or acquitted and 405 convicted.

Public justice.—The number of persons brought to trial (518) is much below the figures for 1880, which were 816. Of the 518 only 247 were convicted, 269 being discharged or acquitted against 454 and 347 in 1880.

Coin and stamps.—There were 86 cases in which 108 persons were brought to trial, resulting in 53 being discharged or acquitted and 55 convicted. In 1880, 111 persons were brought to trial, of whom 47 were discharged or acquitted and 61 convicted. The cases relating to coin were principally passing copper coin coated with silver, and attempts to pass bad coin which the deliverers had probably received innocently.

Weights and measures.—In 1881 the figures were similar to those for 1880, being 50 persons against 49 brought to trial, 19 against 22 discharged or acquitted, and 31 against 27 convicted.

Murder.—The number of persons brought to trial for murder was two less than in 1880. The figures for both years are given below :—

	Persons.			
	Brought to trial.	*Discharged or acquitted.*	*Convicted.*	*Pending, &c.*
1880 ...	186	84	82	20
1881 ...	184	84	67	33

Of nine persons accused of robbery or dakaiti with murder, only one was convicted, and four persons charged with poisoning were discharged or acquitted. Thirteen cases of murder from motives connected with women were brought to trial, and out of 18 persons concerned eight were discharged or acquitted and seven convicted. On account of murder from other motives 153 persons were brought to trial, 64 were discharged or acquitted, 59 convicted, and three died or escaped, whilst 27 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Attempt at murder.—There was a decrease under this heading in 1881, but the cases were less successfully prosecuted, the figures being—

	1880.	1881.
Persons brought to trial	32	27
Convicted	19	14
Acquitted or released	13	13

Culpable homicide and attempts.—Under these headings 66 cases, involving 140 persons, were brought to trial, against 65 cases and 148 persons in 1880 ; 68 persons were discharged or acquitted and 49 convicted.

Causing death by rash or negligent act.—There were 14 cases and 21 persons, of whom 17 were convicted in 1881 ; against 14 cases and 26 persons, of whom 10 were convicted in 1880.

Attempted suicide.—The number of persons brought to trial in 1881 were 323, against 294 in 1880 ; 142 against 98 were discharged or acquitted, and 181 against 195 convicted.

Concealment of birth, &c., &c. (*sections* 312 *to* 318).—One hundred and eighteen persons were brought to trial in 99 cases. Of these 83 were convicted and 32 discharged or acquitted. As usual, the majority of cases fell under section 318. There were 79 cases and

95 persons brought to trial in 1880, of whom 27 persons were discharged or acquitted and 65 convicted.

Hurt with aggregating circumstances.—There is an increase of 40 cases under this heading; 590 persons were brought to trial, 233 discharged or acquitted, and 338 convicted, being 69, 29, and 32 in excess of the figures for 1880.

Other cases of hurt.—Out of 9,898 persons brought to trial in 4,917 cases, only 2,164 were convicted; of the rest, 7,621 were discharged or acquitted, 10 died or escaped, and 103 remained under trial. In 1880 the figures were 4,218 cases, 8,746 persons brought to trial, of whom 6,599 were discharged or acquitted, 2,056 convicted, six died or escaped, and 85 remained under trial. A great number of these cases were compromised.

Criminal force or assault.—Under this heading there is a considerable increase over the figures for 1880; 1,396 cases and 3,052 persons against 1,230 and 2,456 were brought to trial; 2,361 against 1,821 were discharged or acquitted, and 632 against 592 were convicted.

Kidnapping, &c. (sections 363 to 374).—There were 83 cases in which 154 persons were brought to trial, 82 discharged or acquitted, and 65 convicted. In 1880, in 85 cases 192 persons were brought to trial, 81 discharged or acquitted, and 88 convicted.

Theft.—In 4,638 cases, 6,526 persons were brought to trial, of whom 1,974 were discharged or acquitted and 4,519 convicted. The percentage of convictions (69) is below that for 1880, which was nearly 72.

Robbery and dakaiti.—Ninety-nine cases, involving 267 persons, were brought to trial—113 persons were convicted, 88 discharged, and 49 acquitted. In 1880, of 264 persons brought to trial, only 84 were convicted, being 31·8 against 42·3 in 1881.

Receiving stolen property.—Under this head the figures are above those of 1880, as shown below :—

		Tried.			
		Cases.	*Persons.*	*Discharged or acquitted.*	*Convicted.*
1880	...	822	1,310	408	878
1881	...	901	1,399	417	966

The percentage of convictions in 1881 was 69, against 67 in 1880.

Criminal trespass resulting in death or grievous hurt.—There were three cases, in which eight persons were brought to trial, of whom five were discharged, two acquitted, and one convicted.

Criminal trespass for commission of serious offences.—In 1,984 cases, 2,919 persons were brought to trial, of whom 533 were discharged, 394 acquitted, and 1,959 convicted. The figures for 1880 were 2,003 cases, 2,871 persons brought to trial, of whom 925 were discharged or acquitted and 1,890 convicted.

Other cases of trespass.—There is an increase under this heading over the figures for 1880, as 783 cases against 627, and 1,359 persons against 1,237, were brought to trial. Many of these complaints are said to be instituted in order to obtain by a Magistrate's order rights which should be established in the civil courts. Eight hundred and ninety-six persons against 972 were discharged or acquitted, and 439 against 352 were convicted. The percentage of convictions in both years was low, being 32 in 1881 and 28 in 1880.

Offences relating to marriage.—There were 819 cases, involving 1,008 persons brought to trial; 428 persons were discharged, 368 acquitted, and only 169 convicted; 13 died or escaped, and 30 remained under trial. These cases are generally brought by the very lowest castes. If the prosecutor gets his wife back he drops the prosecution, while many of the cases that are tried fail because the woman is found to be only a mistress. In 1880, 604 cases and 823 persons were under trial; of the latter 639 were discharged or acquitted, 147 convicted, three died, escaped, &c., and 34 remained under trial. The percentage of convictions rose from 15 to 17.

Breaches of cantonment rules.—In this class of offence there is a slight increase. Four hundred and ninety-two cases were brought to trial, and out of 873 persons concerned, 792 were convicted. The figures for 1880 were 460 cases and 757 persons tried and 642 persons convicted.

Cattle trespass.—The figures under this head show a considerable increase. In the year under review 1,051 cases, 2,732 persons were tried, against 738 cases, 1,912 persons in 1880. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-five persons against 1,511 were,

however, discharged or acquitted, 450 against 370 were convicted, the percentage of convictions being 16 against 19.

Breaches of municipal bye-laws.—There was a decrease under this heading, 6,595 persons being convicted out of 7,485 tried in 1881, against 7,300 out of 8,061 tried in 1880. The percentage of convictions was almost the same, being 88 against 90 in 1880.

Nuisances.—Though the percentage of convictions under this heading rose from 91 to 93 in 1881, the figures were almost doubled. This increase is partly due to many injunctions having been issued in the rainy season regarding dilapidated houses so as to prevent danger to life. In 1880, 1,475 persons were convicted out of 1,610 tried; whereas in 1881, 2,471 were convicted of 2,643 brought to trial, which shows that charges were not instituted carelessly.

Offences under the stamp law.—The figures rose considerably under this heading, and the percentage of convictions from 67 to 77, 725 persons against 454 in 1880 being convicted out of 928 against 677 tried.

Proceedings under Criminal Procedure Code. Security for keeping the peace.—This heading shows an increase also: 2,078 persons —of whom 792 were discharged and 1,235 convicted—having come before the Courts, against 1,789 tried, 778 discharged, and 992 convicted in 1880.

Security for good behaviour.—There was a considerable decrease under this class of cases, as 516 persons were tried against 738 in 1880, 129 against 192 discharged, and 382 against 543 convicted. The percentage of convictions (73) was the same in both years.

Magisterial work.—As a consequence of the increased number of offences reported, the magisterial work rose from 50,459 to 55,381 persons dealt with. The number of cases was 663 below, and of persons 877 above, the average of the preceding four years:—

For trial in	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	*Average.*	1881.
Cases ...	29,600	38,639	24,452	27,347	30,009	29,346
Persons ...	56,496	65,507	45,554	50,459	54,504	55,381

Of the 55,381 persons who appeared before the Courts—

30,387 were arrested by the police.
2,003 appeared on warrants.
21,347 appeared on summons.
1,143 appeared voluntarily.

The persons dealt with by Honorary Magistrates (7,655) were fewer than in 1880, when 10,415 came before these gentlemen.

The difference is accounted for by the Lucknow Bench having dealt with only 2,958 persons, against 6,919 in 1880, in consequence of the City Magistrate having taken up the bulk of the cases under the municipal bye-laws himself. Tahsíldars dealt with 13,013 persons, against 12,011 in 1880. Native Assistants dealt with 17,999, against 14,942 in 1880, and European Assistants with 14,772, against 11,796 in 1880.

At the close of 1880, 272 cases remained undecided, and 303 at close of 1881. The average provincial duration was atmost the same as in 1880, being 6·22 days against 6·23.

Magistrates examined 84,692 witnesses, against 77,814 in the preceding year. Of these 80,918 were only detained one day. Forty-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight witnesses were dieted at the expense of Government at a cost of Rs. 21,334, or on an average of seven annas six pies each, being seven pies more than the average for 1880.

In the following comparative table are shown the forms of punishment inflicted during the two past years :—

	1880.	1881.
Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	2,422	2,484
Rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement.	5,293	5,271
Simple imprisonment	369	345
Fine with imprisonment,	2,543	2,501
Fine without imprisonment.	15,602	16,634
Whipping in addition to imprisonment.	229	239
Whipping in lieu of imprisonment.	2,243	2,379
Persons ordered to give security, &c., for good behaviour and keeping the peace.	1,557	1,615

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 83,737, being Rs. 8,458 less than in 1880. Rs. 70,074, or 83 per cent., were realised, being 8 per cent. in excess of the realisations of the preceding year. In 92 per cent. of the cases the fine imposed did not exceed Rs. 10 by the fines imposed. Rs. 15,691 were awarded to the complainant as compensation.

There were 619 appeals to the Deputy Commissioner, against 362 in 1880. In 23 per cent. of these the sentence was reversed and in 12 per cent. modified.

Sessions work.—There were 425 cases involving 722 persons committed to the sessions, or 29 cases less than in 1880. The average duration of trials rose from 40 to 42 days, counting from the date of commitment, but the duration from date fixed for hearing was only 1·64 against 1·94. Trials with assessors decreased from 420 in 1880 to 407, and as usual, in the bulk of the sessions trials disposed of, the Judges concurred in the opinion of the assessors. The number of witnesses examined in the sessions courts was 3,963, against 4,152 in 1880. Of these witnesses 3,518 were detained for one day, 372 for two days, 65 for three, four for four days, and four for more than a week. The number of witnesses dieted (3,756) exceeded the number (3,334) dieted in 1880, but the cost was less, being Rs. 2,902-12-0 against Rs. 3,334-1-0 in 1880, and at an average of twelve annas and four pies against one rupee.

The following are details of the various punishments awarded by Sessions Judges during the past two years :—

	1880.	1881.
Death	18	25
Transportation for life	79	70
„ for a term	64	94
Imprisonment with solitary confinement ...	98	79
„ without „ „ ...	231	152
„ simple	4	6
Fines	61	66
Whipping	24	9

Fines were imposed to the amount of Rs. 4,326, of which only Rs. 2,667 were realised. Of the fines imposed Rs. 2,236 were awarded as compensation, but only Rs. 538 were paid.

Appeals to Commissioners were 1,100, against 852 in 1880. In 142 cases the sentence was reversed and in 69 modified. In six cases the proceedings were quashed. There were only 11 cases pending at the close of the year, and the average duration fell from 9·52 to 8·82 days.

The proceedings in six cases were quashed.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.—In the following statement are shown the number of persons whose cases were disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner in the years 1880 and 1881. There

was an increase of 215 on the whole, but it was confined to revision cases. In appeals the number fell from 321 to 251.

	1880.	1881.
Report for confirmation of death sentence ...	19	20
Appeals	321	251
REVISION SIDE.		
Application by parties	108	118
References by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.	200	231
Cases called for *suo motu* by Judicial Commissioner.	329	572
Total ...	977	1,192

Altogether the cases of 4,569 persons came under revision; of this number the cases of 2,866 persons were called for *suo motu* by Deputy Commissioners, 525 by Commissioners, and 674 by the Judicial Commissioner. Altogether the sentences of 1,025 persons came in revision before the Judicial Commissioner. The sentences of four persons were enhanced, and of 78 reduced; 223 sentences were reversed; in five cases the proceedings were quashed; in 27 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered; 104 cases were pending at the close of the year, and in 584 cases the sentences were confirmed.

5.—PRISONS.

The daily average jail population during the year was 28,068·54. The details of this population were as follows :—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Convicts	24,949·50	1,527·50	26,477·00
Under trial... ...	1,260·00	82·55	1,342·55
Civil	243·12	5·87	248·99
	26,452·62	1,615·92	28,068·54

The following table shows in outline the main features of the year's population as compared with that of each of the five preceding years :—

		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Received during the year.	Convicts ...	51,610	63,772	88,223	49,625	46,502	45,519
	Under trial	48,901	66,303	84,997	49,386	46,272	46,449
	Civil ...	3,508	2,963	3,365	2,789	2,683	2,699
Total ...		104,019	133,038	176,585	101,800	95,457	94,667
Daily average number.	Convicts ...	28,698·00	26,536·00	37,323·00	32,912·00	27,672·75	26,477·00
	Under trial	1,450·25	1,924·75	2,151·00	1,373·00	1,259·50	1,342·55
	Civil ...	349·65	279·25	310·33	263·85	203·24	248·99
Total ...		30,497·90	28,740·00	39,784·33	34,548·85	29,175·49	28,068·54
Sentenced to imprisonment during the year ...		43,577	53,983	73,221	41,514	39,391	38,776

The decrease in the daily average for 1881, although the number sentenced to imprisonment fell off only slightly, was due to the larger number of short sentences passed. Twenty-six districts showed a falling off, and 19 an increase in the number sentenced to imprisonment. The distress from scarcity and bad harvests which prevailed in 1877 and 1878 was the cause of the abnormally large number of jail inmates in those years. Crime has now fallen to its normal level. The number of habitual criminals out of the total number of convicts in the jails at the close of the year 1880 was somewhat larger than in the previous year; and their number compared with the total number of convicts admitted during the year was slightly smaller than in the previous year. Judging by the figures supplied for other provinces, it would seem that the recognition of habitual criminals in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is conducted satisfactorily. The number of recognitions before conviction was also fairly good, as 88·35 per cent. of those recognized as habituals were detected as such in the Courts of the Magistrates before conviction. In a few districts there is room for improvement in this respect, and the attention of the District Officers has been drawn to the matter. The number of escapes was small, only 21 for a total convict population of 65,599. Thirteen were from gangs working outside the walls, and eight from inside the jails. Thirteen persons were recaptured. None of the escapes presented any features worthy of record. The officials from whose carelessness these resulted were in every instance punished. It should be mentioned as a set-off against these escapes that several daring attempts at escape were frustrated by the officials. Rewards to the amount of Rs. 165 were paid for the recapture of escaped prisoners, of which sum Rs. 100 was paid to private individuals by whose aid the recaptures were effected.

The conduct of the convicts during the year was on the whole good. One man assaulted the jailor of the Central Prison, Meerut, and as he had been twice before convicted of similar assaults, he was committed to the Sessions and sentenced to imprisonment for life. This sentence was on appeal reduced to one of three years' rigorous imprisonment by the High Court. In the Kheri Jail one warder was assaulted by a prisoner, but not seriously injured. The offences against jail discipline were of the usual kind: refusal to

work, or to give a full tale of work, and the possession of forbidden articles, chiefly tobacco. The general percentage on the total jail population of the provinces of jail inmates punished for offences committed within the prisons fell from 11·7 to 9·8; but there are still great variations in the number of punishments inflicted in different jails, the percentages ranging from one per cent. in the Bánda District Jail to 30 per cent. in the Bara Banki Jail. The attention of officers of the department has again been called to the subject. Whipping, as a punishment, was resorted to in only 47 per cent. of the total cases of punishment, as against 54 per cent. in the previous year. The want of solitary cells in many jails, which keeps this proportion at a higher figure than is desirable, is being supplied. Out of the whole body of convicts 9,040 only were, under the rules, in a position to gain remissions of sentence by good conduct; and 379 of these gained a remission, while 3,964 came under the mark system for industry, but failed to gain a remission. The total number who gained remissions of sentence in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh seems small. But it has been ascertained that Superintendents of Jails pay due attention to the matter of awarding marks for good conduct, and the method of granting good-conduct marks and remissions having been again considered, no sufficient reason for modifying it has been found.

The juvenile population was 277 only. At each Central Prison there is a separate ward for boys, which is completely shut off from the rest of the jail, and to which all juveniles sentenced to imprisonment are immediately forwarded. The only exception is in the case of boys whose term of detention is less than 14 days. In such cases careful arrangements are made for the separation of the boys from the other prisoners. On arrival at the Central Prison boy convicts are divided into two classes: (1) those under 12, and (2) those who, though over 12, have not arrived at puberty. Only these two classes are considered as juveniles and kept in the juvenile prison. All young prisoners who have arrived at puberty are classed as adults and kept separate from the younger boys. They are not however confined with ordinary adult prisoners, but, though labouring with them during the day, are carefully separated at night in a separate barrack, or in separate cells if separate

barrack accommodation is not available. In the juvenile wards the boys are educated and taught some useful craft. The account given of their discipline and education is satisfactory. Many of them are apt scholars and make considerable progress. The result of the attempts to teach illiterate adult prisoners to read and write are on the other hand said to be very discouraging. Out of a daily average of 26,477 convicts, 2,315 males and 51 females regularly attended school. Out of 38,776 admissions into jails, 94·63 per cent. were totally illiterate, or affirmed that they were so; 3·91 per cent. were able to read and write a little; and 1·46 per cent. were able to read and write well.

The number of reductions in grade amongst the prisoner officials increased during the past year from 34 to 44 per cent. of the total number employed. Their fault almost invariably is slackness in carrying out the prison regulations. They seem to be able to dissociate themselves from their fellow-convicts so far as to prevent attempts at escape and to aid fairly in exacting work, but they seem unable to realise that the possession of tobacco or money or sweetmeats by a prisoner is an offence against prison discipline. Still, even allowing for this, they are often more trustworthy than the paid warders. The latter are usually men of a somewhat inferior stamp; they necessarily have greater opportunities and temptations to abuse their power than the prisoner-warders and their pay is hardly sufficient for their position. A correspondence has now been entered into with the Military Pension Department with the view of securing the services of military pensioners as warders and night-watchmen. The Military Paymaster of the circle has been asked to give the names and addresses of such pensioners in each district as are likely to be able and willing to take service as prison officials, and Superintendents of Jails will be instructed that, on the occurrence of vacancies in their establishments, such men as are fit for the duties required be selected from the lists furnished by the Pension Paymaster.

The only change made in the diet of the prisoners during the year consisted in the withdrawal of the order prescribing short diet on Sundays to habitual criminals confined in the Central Prisons. It was found in practice that, under the hard labour and strict discipline of the Central Prisons, the reduction of diet for

even one day in the week was attended by a falling off in weight and lowered condition. The plan of kitchen first designed in the Benares Prison has been introduced into a considerable number of the jails, and as funds become available it will be introduced into all. The expenditure on fuel has been reduced 50 per cent. by the plan, and at the same time there is a marked improvement in the cleanliness and order of the cooking.

The daily average of the prisoners sentenced to labour was 22,417; the average number of sick and infirm was 2,204·02; and 10,908·92 were on an average employed as prison officers or servants, on gardening or jail repairs, and on preparing articles for use or consumption in jails. On jail buildings 3,817·09 were employed, and on industrial manufactures 8,539·34. Of these latter 22·9 per cent. were employed on the same kind of labor as had engaged them when free.

Three thousand three hundred and fourteen female prisoners were released during the year, of whom 2,024 were either made over to their friends or sent home under proper escort, and 1,290 (mostly prostitutes, homeless wanderers and old women) were released at the jail gate.

The expenditure in the guarding and maintenance of the prisoners, excluding civil prisoners and those confined in separate lock-ups, was Rs. 9,77,146, of which Rs. 10,060 was on account of 683 under-trial prisoners. There were, in addition to these, 659 others confined in separate lock-ups, whose maintenance cost Rs. 31,275. The average cost of the convicts and of the under-trial prisoners confined in divisions of jails was Rs. 35-15-7¾ per head, and there was a decrease as compared with the foregoing year under almost every one of the items which go to make up this sum. The detail of the cost was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations	14	2	0¾
Establishments	13	11	5½
Police-guards	3	2	1½
Hospitals	1	0	11¼
Clothing	2	1	10½
Contingencies	1	13	2½
Total ...	35	15	7¾

During 1880 the industrial labour of the prisoners realised a gross profit of Rs. 2,40,972; during the past year it has realised only Rs. 2,12,000. To this, however, must be added the value of the convict labour employed on the erection of new buildings, which is estimated at Rs. 15,194, so that the total value of the year's work, both factory and building, must be reckoned at Rs. 2,27,194. The percentage of profit on the capital employed was Rs. 29-13-11. The total cost of the department, including general superintendence, was Rs. 14,17,077. The actual proceeds of convict labour were Rs. 5,09,397, making the net cost Rs. 9,07,680, which was spent on the maintenance of 28,932 prisoners, convicts, and under-trial prisoners.

The health of the prisoners during the year was on the whole good. In spite of a slight increase in the ratio of the sick, the death-rate fell by 5 per mille of average strength. The immunity from cholera enjoyed during the year was almost perfect, and speaks well for the good sanitary condition of the convict population. The total number of deaths was 668; of those who died 48 per cent. were received into jail in bad or indifferent health, and from a careful analysis of the cause of death in each case, it was ascertained that 138 of the deaths were attributable to diseases which had no connection with jail conditions. Mortality did not increase with the length of sentence, except perhaps in the case of prisoners whose sentences were for more than seven years. In the case of these prisoners, however, the numbers were much smaller than those of any of the other classes, and the percentage is therefore of less value. Of convicts received into jail during 1881, 80·7 per cent. were in good health, 13·8 were in indifferent health, and 5·5 were in bad health. These percentages are the same as in the previous year. Of those released, 91 per cent. were in good health and only 9 per cent. in bad or indifferent health: so that improvement takes place in the health of convicts generally during their period of confinement. This fact still further illustrates the superior sanitary conditions in which the convicts are kept and proves the general carefulness of the management which they receive. But while the sanitary condition of the jails generally was satisfactory, there are a few of which this cannot be said. To improve these every effort is being made. The unhealthiness of some at

least of these would appear to be due chiefly to bad situation, and their condition will receive special attention.

6.—Civil Justice.

(*a.*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court was 86,178, exclusive of those received on remand, review and revival. The number of suits disposed of was 87,110.

In the previous year the number of suits instituted was 93,352, including cases received on remand, review, and revival. If these cases, which were 1,204 in number, be deducted, there is a decrease of nearly 6,000 suits to be explained.

In the Ghâzipur, Meerut, and Benares districts and in the Jhânsi Division there was an increase in the number of suits instituted. In all other districts, and particularly in the Rohilkhand Division, there was a falling off in litigation.

This falling off is variously explained : by the unfavourable season and scanty produce of the kharíf and rabi harvests of 1880-81, by a bad sugarcane crop, and by agricultural depression resulting from a succession of bad harvests.

In two or three of the annual district reports the opinion is expressed that the scale of process-fees, which was prescribed in 1880 and remained in force up to 31st October, 1881, was in some respects too high and tended to check the institution of suits of value not exceeding fifty rupees. This opinion appears to be not without foundation. It is difficult to compare the statistics of 1881 with those of 1880, both because till 1881 the Courts had no instructions for the uniform classification of suits and because the returns of 1880 do not show how many suits were instituted of value not exceeding fifty rupees. But suits of value not exceeding one hundred rupees were more numerous by nearly five thousand in 1880 than in 1881. The revised scale of process-fees came into force on the 1st November, 1881.

Whatever may have been the causes of the falling off in litigation in 1881, they appear now to be ceasing to operate, the number of suits instituted in the first quarter of 1882 having been 25,372, against 22,904 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Notwithstanding that there were fewer suits instituted, contested cases were more numerous in 1881 than in 1880 by 192, and appeals to District Courts by 515, the number of contested suits being 27,034 against 26,842, and of appeals from decrees 8,905 against 8,390. This is explained by the fact that in both years title and other suits, as opposed to suits for money and movables, were nearly equal in number, and that the value of the property under litigation was much larger in 1881 than in 1880. In 1880 the value of both suits and appeals (disposed of) was Rs. 2,07,14,020 only, while in 1881 the value of suits alone was Rs. 2,20,86,998.

There was also a marked increase in appeals to the High Court from appellate decrees, a larger number of such appeals having been instituted than in any year since Act XVIII. of 1873 was passed.

The average number of days during which each contested suit lasted was in the Courts of—

District Judges	133 days
Subordinate Judges	75 ,,
Munsifs	59 ,,
Judges of Courts of Small Causes	35 ,,

as compared with—

District Judges	83 days
Subordinate Judges	73 ,,
Munsifs	45 ,,
Judges of Courts of Small Causes	23 ,,

shown for the previous year.

The average duration of uncontested suits was in the Courts of—

District Judges	60 days
Subordinate Judges	38 ,,
Munsifs	26 ,,
Judges of Courts of Small Causes	24 ,,

as compared with—

District Judges	31 days
Subordinate Judges	37 ,,
Munsifs	25 ,,
Judges of Courts of Small Causes	17 ,,

shown for the preceding year.

It will be observed that in every class of Court an increase is shown in the duration both of contested and of uncontested suits.

Much of the increase may be unreal and due to more accurate registration and calculation of the duration of suits. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, new registers were prescribed by the High Court and brought into use from the 1st January, 1881.

Among the miscellaneous cases (judicial) which came before the Courts were 267 applications for declaration of insolvency; 235 commissions received from other Courts for examination of witnesses; 425 applications for permission to sue or to appeal *in formâ pauperis*; 5 cases under section 14, Act XVIII. of 1879; 258 cases regarding the property of intestates under section 7, Regulation V. of 1799, in which a claimant appeared; 1,635 applications under Regulations I. of 1798 and XVII. of 1806, of which 128 were by mortgagors for redemption and 1,507 by mortgagees for foreclosure; 12 applications under Act XIX. of 1841; 679 applications for certificates of guardianship of minors, or of administration of their property, under Acts XL. of 1858 and IX. of 1861, or for the revocation of such certificates; 16 applications regarding the care of lunatics' estates and the guardianship of their persons under Act XXXV. of 1858; 587 applications for certificate under Act XXVII. of 1860; and 7 applications under section 265, Act IX. of 1872, for winding up the business of firms after termination of partnership.

Of the 267 applications for declaration of insolvency, 73 only were granted, 52 being rejected, 75 withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted, and 67 undisposed of at the close of the year. Claims amounting to Rs. 86,244 were admitted, of which less than two per cent. were satisfied.

Applications for permission to sue or to appeal *in formâ pauperis* were most numerous in the Jaunpur district (46) and fewest in the adjoining district of Azamgarh (3).

In only five cases was it deemed necessary by the Civil Courts to institute enquiries under section 14, Act XVIII. of 1879, into misconduct alleged against pleaders and mukhtars.

In the returns of previous years all cases under section 7, Regulation V. of 1799, were shown. This year only those cases

are shown in which a claimant appeared. From a comparison of the returns of 1881 with those of 1880 it would appear that, of the personal property of intestates forwarded to District Courts, the property of but one intestate out of every eight is subsequently claimed. The sale proceeds of the unclaimed property amounted to Rs. 6,916 in 1881.

Applications by mortgagors for redemption were most numerous in the Gházipur (28), Gorakhpur (21), and Jhánsi (20) districts. In the Agra, Aligarh, Bareilly, Bánda, Farukhabad, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Mainpuri, and Sháhjahánpur districts there were no such applications.

Applications by mortgagees for foreclosure were most numerous in the Cawnpore (377), Gorakhpur (312), Azamgarh (146), Mainpuri (143), and Gházipur (103) districts, and least numerous in the districts of Bareilly (3), Mirzapur (3), Aligarh (6), Shahjahánpur (6), and Agra (7).

Of the certificates of administration applied for under Act XL. of 1858, 526 were granted, and the court-fees paid on them amounted to Rs. 10,388. The average value of the estates in respect of which the certificates were granted was, therefore, from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. The largest number of certificates was granted in the Saháranpur district (80). In the Jaunpur district the number was 5 only, in Agra 7, and in Gházipur and Sháhjahánpur 8.

Applications for certificates under Act XXVII. of 1860 were most numerous in Cawnpore (134), Benares (74), and Bánda (66) districts, and fewest in the districts of Aligarh (3), Mainpuri (3), Bareilly (6), Sháhjahánpur (7), Jaunpur (7), Meerut (8), and Gorakhpur (10). The number of certificates granted under Act XXVII. of 1860 was 456, and court-fees amounting to Rs. 14,144 were paid on them.

Of the applications under section 265, Act IX. of 1872, four were filed in the District Court of Saháranpur, two in that of Agra, and one in that of Cawnpore.

Probate was granted in 28 cases and letters of administration in 13, and the court-fees paid amounted to Rs. 7,626 and Rs. 2,410 respectively.

Four thousand one hundred and twenty-nine appeals from decrees were disposed of by District Judges, 4,721 by Subordinate Judges and Judges of Courts of Small Causes exercising powers under section 51, Act XI. of 1865, and 96 by the Commissioner of Jhánsi.

Of the appeals disposed of by District Judges 995 were from decrees of Subordinate Judges.

The result of these 8,946 appeals was confirmation of the decree of the Lower Courts in 5,202 cases (58 per cent.), modification in 1,234 (14 per cent.), reversal in 1,783 (20 per cent.), remand under section 562 of the Code in 508 (6 per cent.), summary rejection in 23, and dismissal for want of prosecution in 196 (2 per cent).

District Judges confirmed the decree of the Lower Court in 60 per cent. of the appeals they disposed of and Subordinate Judges in 57 per cent.

Of appeals to the High Court from original decrees 101, and of appeals from appellate decrees 1,145, were disposed of. Of the original decrees appealed from, 60 per cent. were confirmed, and of the appellate decrees 77 per cent.

The average duration of appeals was 54 days in Courts of Subordinate Judges and 70 days in Courts of District Judges. In the High Court the average duration of appeals from original decrees was 309 days, and of appeals from appellate decrees 202 days.

Miscellaneous appeals are appeals from orders under section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure and appeals from orders in miscellaneous cases (judicial). With the exception of a few disposed of by the Commissioner of Jhánsi, these appeals were all disposed of by District Judges, the High Court having in 1881 authorised no transfers of such appeals to Subordinate Judges under section 27 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871. The average duration of miscellaneous appeals was 62 days.

The number of applications for execution of decrees before the Courts is shown as 101,903, against 122,336 in the previous year. The falling-off is attributed (1) to the operation of the rules made under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code, and, in a minor degree, (2) to the causes which are said to have led to the falling-off

in the institution of original suits; and (3) to the orders of Government, referred to below, regarding the consequences to public officers of their salaries being attached.

In 1880 attachments of immovable property appear to have been more than twice as numerous as in 1881. The main cause of this is said to be the delay and expense involved, first, in the enquiry by the Civil Court as to whether the property is "ancestral" within the meaning of the orders of Government issued under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code, and as to the incumbrances to which the property is subject; and, secondly, in the subsequent proceedings before the Collector.

It is possible, however, that much of the decrease in the number of applications for execution of decrees in 1881 was due to causes operating only temporarily. In the first quarter of the present year applications for execution of decrees were nearly 30 per cent. more numerous than in the corresponding quarter of 1881, the number filed in January-March of 1881 having been 24,992 only, while in January-March of 1882 it was 31,145 *plus* the unknown number of applications filed in the Courts of the Subordinate Judge and Munsif of Gorakhpur, which were destroyed by fire early in April.

The number of decrees transferred during the year to Collectors under section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure was 3,703,* of which the Meerut revenue division contributed 1,079, the Agra division 898, the Allahabad division 312, the Rohilkhand division 794, the Benares division 592, and the Jhánsi division 28.

*Allahabad	...	80	Jhánsi	...	14
Agra	...	504	Jalaun	...	9
Azamgarh	...	163	Jaunpur	...	51
Aligarh	...	460	Lalitpur	...	5
Bareilly	...	144	Mirzapur	...	32
Benares	...	3	Meerut	...	422
Bánda	...	60	Moradabad	...	307
Cawnpore	...	121	Mainpuri	...	225
Farukhabad	...	169	Saháranpur	...	257
Gházipur	...	176	Sháhjáhanpur	...	343
Gorakhpur	...	218			

In execution of 1,739 applications, moieties of the salaries of 1,864 judgment-debtors were ordered to be withheld under section 268 of the Civil Procedure Code. Of these 1,864 judgment-debtors, 1,605 were public officers and 259 railway servants, 966 of the former and 41 of the latter drawing salaries not exceeding ten rupees.

In the previous year the salaries of 3,222 public officers and 243 railway servants were attached, 2,461 of the public officers and 58 of the railway servants drawing salaries of ten rupees a month or less.

The great falling-off in the number of attachments of small salaries is due to the orders passed by the Government towards the close of 1880 requiring the dismissal of officials under certain circumstances of attachment. Attachments of salaries of railway servants whom the orders did not affect were more numerous in 1881 than in 1880.

The number of witnesses summoned to give evidence or produce documents at the hearing of original suits during the year was 194,421, the amount paid to whom for travelling and other expenses was Rs, 1,38,917. The average sum paid to each witness varied from Re. 1-5-7 in the Gorakhpur district to Re. 0-4-9 in the Jhánsi district, the general average for the provinces being Re. 0-11-5.

The number of parties and witnesses examined at the hearing of original suits was 139,819.

Legal practitioners' fees adjudged as costs in District and Subordinate Courts during the year amounted to Rs. 11,09,028.

There were 2,690 legal practitioners practising in the North-Western Provinces—namely, 18 advocates, 44 vakils, 509 pleaders of the upper subordinate grade, 1,191 pleaders of the lower subordinate grade, and 928 mukhtars.

The income of the Civil Courts of the provinces during 1881 amounted to Rs. 22,59,653, against Rs. 22,80,883 in 1880. The income from stamps (exclusive of those used to denote process-fees) was Rs. 16,26,841, against Rs. 16,68,579 in the preceding year. That the falling-off consequent on the decrease in the number of suits instituted was not larger is due to the general high value of the litigation of the year and to the increase in the number of appeals. The number of documents on which these stamps were affixed was 1,103,574.

The duty and penalties levied on instruments not duly stamped amounted to Rs. 6,615. In the reports of previous years this

source of revenue has been shown with fines. The receipts from duty and penalties and fines were larger in 1881 than in any of the five previous years,* the increase being probably due to greater attention being now than formerly paid to the impounding of unstamped and insufficiently-stamped instruments.

	Rs.
* 1876 ...	6,434
1877 ...	5,302
1878 ...	3,101
1879 ...	2,552
1880 ...	7,498
1881 ...	8,014

Fees paid in respect of the services of amíns amounted to Rs. 1,63,415, against Rs. 1,73,688 in 1880. The decrease is due to the slackness of business in the execution department, and, in a small degree perhaps, to the operation of the High Court's Circular Order No. 23 of 1881, under which certain sales, which would otherwise have been conducted by amíns, were held by Collectors. Fees paid in District and Subordinate Courts for processes other than those executed by amíns amounted to Rs. 3,66,978, against Rs. 3,50,792 in 1880.

Judicial Record Fund receipts of District and Subordinate Courts were Rs. 76,826, against Rs. 72,867 in the previous year. Under the arrangement, which has been recently sanctioned and will come into force during the current year, of collecting copying fees by means of impressed stamps, copies will be furnished at less cost to the public, and there will probably be a considerable falling off in the income of the Judicial Record Fund.

On the expenditure side the entire cost of the High Court has been shown, though perhaps not more than three-fourths of the Court's time is devoted to civil business. The decreased expenditure on process-serving peons is due to the large reductions made in July, 1880. The increased expenditure on amíns is due to their number having been increased in July, 1880, to the appointment in the same month of a peon to attend each amín, and to the grant to each amín, with effect from the 1st September, 1881, of a monthly allowance for the remuneration of drummers. The increased expenditure chargeable to the Judicial Record Fund has been caused by the permanent appointment of additional copyists and by the temporary appointment of a few record-weeders.

The total receipts of District and Subordinate Courts are shown as Rs. 21,31,467, and their expenditure as Rs. 12,64,592, the gain

to Government being Rs. 8,66,875. But to the receipts should perhaps be added the value of the stamps on which pleaders' certificates of practice were engrossed, amounting to over Rs. 25,000 per annum; and to the expenditure side the contingent charges of the Courts, amounting to nearly Rs. 40,000 a year, and outlay on original works and repairs, which amounted to Rs. 29,039. Roughly speaking, therefore, litigation in District and Subordinate Civil Courts yielded to the Government in 1881 a net profit of 8¼ lakhs of rupees, *minus* pensions and the interest on the capital value of Court-houses.

During the year nearly all Subordinate Courts were carefully inspected by District Judges. The results of the inspections were generally satisfactory.

During the year rules were made and issued regarding the preparation, arrangement and transmission of records, the destruction of records, and several other matters; and the rules regarding process-fees, amíns and cash accounts were re-issued, with such alterations and additions as a year's experience of their working had shown to be necessary.

The central nazárat system continues to work satisfactorily. In some districts the number of process-servers has been still further reduced.

(*b.*)—*Oudh.*

The income and expenditure of the Civil and Rent Courts are shown below :—

	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Civil	5,38,311	4,17,429
Rent	1,76,127	4,05,231

The large deficit under Rent Courts is nominal only, for the officers whose salaries form part of the expenditure have many duties to perform besides those of Rent Courts. The Lucknow Small Cause Court shows an income of Rs. 19,135 and expenditure of Rs. 16,856.

The number of cases instituted in the several Civil and Rent Courts during the year 1881 was 77,854, being nearly ten thousand

more than in 1880. Figures showing the cases instituted during the two past years in the several classes of Courts are given below :—

	1880.	1881.
Ordinary Civil Courts	38,149	43,777
Small Cause Courts	4,717	5,024
Rent Courts (Act XIX. of 1868)	25,218	29,053

The increase was in every class of Court. The total value of the property concerned in these suits was Rs. 62,78,718.

Ordinary Civil Courts.—The value of the subject-matter of the 43,777 suits instituted in the ordinary Civil Courts was estimated to be Rs. 51,28,863, being rather more than a lakh above the estimated value of the suits instituted in 1880. The increase in the number of suits was chiefly under the head of "verbal contracts."

The number of suits filed in each class of Court is shown below :—

	1880.	1881.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	3,724	4,196
Sub-Judges and Munsifs	34,356	39,512
District Judges	69	69

Trial of suits.—In addition to the regular suits there were 4,940 miscellaneous cases instituted during the year. There were thus altogether 50,768 suits before the Courts, and the manner in which they were disposed of is shown in the following comparative table :—

	1880.	1881.	Percentage of 1880.	Percentage of 1881.
Transferred ...	8	0	·015	...
Disposed of without trial—				
Plaints rejected or returned,	250	537	·59	1·05
Dismissed for default ...	6,160	7,634	14·4	15·03
Withdrawn with leave ...	1,927	2,672	4·53	5·26
Disposed of without contest—				
Compromised ...	3,401	4,228	7·99	8·31
Decreed on confession ...	5,719	6,441	13·45	12·68
Decreed *ex parte* ...	3,327	4,238	7·82	8·34
Dismissed *ex parte* ...	740	925	1·73	1·83
With contest for plaintiff	10,244	11,828	24·09	23·29
Ditto for defendant ...	5,193	6,489	13·21	12·78
Pending	5,545	5,193	13·03	10·22

Of the contested cases 588 were referred to arbitration, against 461 cases in 1880. Of the total number of cases decided, 5,603 were disposed of by Subordinate Judges under their powers as Small Cause Court Judges.

The average duration of suits was rather longer than in 1880, as shown by the following figures:—

	1880.	1881.
Average duration of contested suits...	61	66
Ditto uncontested	35	38

The lowest average duration was in the Courts of the Honorary Assistant Commissioners. In the Courts of the District Judges, each case, whether contested or not, lasted on an average for five months. In the preceding year the average duration of contested cases before these officers was longer, being 192 days, but uncontested cases were disposed of more rapidly, the average duration being 103 days.

There were 4,440 appeals before the District Judges. In the following statement the figures of the two past years are compared:—

	1880.	1881.	Percentage of 1880.	Percentage of 1881.
Total number of appeals for trial ...	4,066	4,440	0	0
Rejected	43	50	1·1	1·12
Transferred	24	0	·59	0
Dismissed for default	155	116	3·81	2·61
Heard ex parte.				
Confirmed	35	30	·86	·67
Modified	6	8	·19	·18
Reversed	21	13	·51	·29
Remanded	0	4	0	·09
Contested.				
Confirmed	1,937	1,955	47·63	44·
Modified	272	245	6·68	5·51
Reversed	493	·507	12·12	11·44
Remanded	258	304	6·34	6·84
Remaining	822	1,208	20·46	27·43

The average duration of appeals was 100·92 days. There were, in addition to these regular appeals, 143 miscellaneous appeals disposed of by the District Judges. The average duration of these appeals was 62·29 days.

In the Judicial Commissioner's Court there were 438 appeals for disposal, being three less than in the preceding year. Of this number 73 were appeals from original decrees and 365 from the decrees of appellate courts.

The following figures show how the appeals were disposed of in 1880 and 1881:—

	1880.	1881.	Percentage of 1880.	Percentage of 1881.
Rejected	92	49	26·36	11·18
Dismissed for default ...	0	2	0	·45
Heard ex parte.				
Confirmed	0	2	0	·45
Modified	1	5	·28	1·14
Reversed	1	4	·28	·91
Contested.				
Confirmed	99	142	28·36	32·41
Modified	15	8	4·30	1·82
Reversed	82	113	23·50	25·80
Remanded	1	1	·28	·23
Pending	58	112	16·61	25·57

In addition to the above there were 89 miscellaneous appeals before the Judicial Commissioner; 79 of these were disposed of and 10 were pending at the commencement of the year.

The number of applications for execution of decree aggregated 22,430, which were disposed of as follows:—

	1880.		1881.	
By transfer	433	2·01	534	2·38
Satisfied in full	8,496	39·60	9,166	40·86
„ in part	3,100	14·45	3,168	14·12
Wholly infructuous	6,515	30·37	6,765	30·16
Pending	2,908	13·57	2,797	12·47

The proportion of decrees satisfied in full was slightly better than in 1880.

The modes in which the decrees were executed are shown below:—

By imprisonment of debtor	187
„ arrest	184
„ sale of movable property	2,111
„ attachment ditto	4,399
„ sale of immovable property	697
Under section 305 or 326 of the Code of Civil Procedure ...	42
By attachment of immovable property	914
„ giving possession of movable property	75
„ giving possession of immovable property	1,526
„ contracts enforced	227
„ partition	3
„ execution otherwise effected	2,512

The amount realised was Rs. 10,25,353, of which amount Rs. 1,29,066 were realised without issue of process.

There were 32 applications for declaration of insolvency, in only three of which was the application granted. The estates of three insolvents remained in the hands of receivers at the close of the year.

Of 51,552 witnesses summoned, 49,505 were detained one day, 1,787 during two days, 190 during three days, 54 during four days, and 16 up to eight days.

The amount realised by process fees, inclusive of receipts of Small Cause Courts, aggregated Rs. 73,969, being Rs. 1,915 less than in 1880. The surplus after paying all charges amounted to Rs. 15,916, against Rs. 16,197, the difference being Rs. 281 only. The income of only two Courts fell short of the expenditure.

The sale commission receipts amounted to Rs. 7,543, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4,175 after the defrayal of all charges.

The number of suits instituted in Small Cause Courts (omiting those disposed of by Sub-Judges in the exercise of Small Cause Court powers) during the past two years were as follows :—

1880	4,707
1881	5,024

The aggregate value of the suits amounted to Rs. 1,76,634, being Rs. 28,836 more than in 1880. Only about 15 per cent. of the suits instituted were claims for more than Rs. 50.

Of 5,188 suits before the Courts, 5,003 were disposed of as under :—

Without trial	391	7·53
Without contest—		
Compromised	357	6·88
On confession	1,303	25·11
Ex parte	1,107	21·33
Dismissed	19	·36
By arbitration	2	·03
With contest—		
For plaintiff	1,288	24·82
For defendant	536	10·33
Pending	185	3·56

There were 253 miscellaneous cases before the Courts, of which 115, or 45 per cent., were disposed of without trial, 12 without contest, and 125, or 49 per cent., with contest.

Inclusive of cases pending from 1880 and transfers, there were 4,424 applications for execution of decrees before the Courts, which were disposed of as follows :—

	Number.	Percentage.
By transfer	330	7·45
Satisfied in full	1,236	27·93
Satisfied in part	1,156	26·13
Wholly infructuous	1,627	36·77
Pending	75	1·69
In which debtor imprisoned	86	1·94
Ditto arrested	154	3·48
Movable property sold	149	3·36
Ditto attached	109	2·46
Execution effected otherwise	1,685	38·08
		Rs.
Amount realized with issue of process		27,945
Ditto without ditto		19,144

Of 3,325 witnesses summoned, nine were kept two days, four for three days, the remainder being dismissed on the same day that they appeared.

Rent Courts.—The number of suits filed under Act XIX. of 1868 during 1881 was 29,053, against 25,218 in 1880; the increase was chiefly in suits for arrears of rent and ejectment or recovery of possession.

The value of suits filed aggregated Rs. 9,73,221, being Rs. 49,186 in excess of the figures for 1880. The proportion of cases in which the subject-matter of the suit was above the value of Rs. 50 was but little over 13 per cent.

There were 31,352 suits before the Courts for disposal against 26,758 in 1880, and the following statement shows how they were disposed of in both years:—

	1880.		1881.	
Without trial.				
Rejected	92	·34	325	1·03
Dismissed	2,777	10·37	3,260	10·39
Withdrawn	849	3·17	958	3·05

	1880.		1881.	
Without contest.				
Compromised	1,169	4·36	1,337	4·26
Decreed on confession	2,767	10·34	3,921	12·50
Decreed *ex parte*	3,771	14·09	4,629	14·76
Dismissed *ex parte*	897	3·35	1,099	3·50
By arbitration.				
For plaintiff	84	·31	81	·35
For defendant			15	·04
With contest.				
For plaintiff	8,760	32·73	9,753	31·10
For defendant	4,434	16·57	4,658	14·85
Pending	1,241	4·64	1,316	4·19

Besides the foregoing suits there were 11,966 miscellaneous cases before the Courts, of which 5,904, or 49·33 per cent., were contested; 1,699, or 14·2 per cent., were struck off without trial; 1,000, or 8·35 per cent., were compromised; 3,080, or 25·73, were decided without contest, and 15 were referred to arbitration.

There were 2,649 appeals before the Courts, which were thus disposed of:—26 summarily rejected, 116 dismissed, 67 confirmed, 27 modified, reversed or remanded. Of 2,163 disposed of with contest, 1,336, or 61·76 per cent., were confirmed; 234, or 10·82 per cent., were modified; 391, or 18·06 per cent., were reversed, and 202, or 9·33 per cent., were remanded, leaving 250 appeals pending. The average duration was 29 days in Collectors' Courts and 61 days in Commissioners' Courts. Of 380 appeals that came before the Judicial Commissioner, 153 were summarily rejected, 2 were dismissed, and 11 decided *ex parte*. One hundred and fifty-four appeals were contested, of which 88 were confirmed and 66 reversed, modified or remanded; 60 appeals remained pending. The average duration was 50 days.

In addition to the foregoing, 189 miscellaneous appeals came before Collectors and Commissioners, of which 150 were contested. In 81 of these cases the orders were confirmed, in 13 modified, and in 40 reversed, and 16 cases were remanded. Only 11 appeals remained pending. Thirty-two miscellaneous appeals came before the Judicial Commissioner, of which 13 were summarily rejected. There were 14 contested appeals, in 8 of which the orders were confirmed, in 2 modified, and in 4 reversed.

The number of applications for execution of decrees that came before the Courts fell from 13,174 in 1880 to 12,642. The following statement shows how they were disposed of in both years:—

	1880.		1881.	
By transfer	79	·59	42	·33
Satisfaction in full	5,884	44·66	5,562	43·99
Ditto in part	1,889	14·33	1,946	15·39
Wholly infructuous	3,662	27·79	3,590	28·39
Pending	1,660	12·60	1,502	11·88
Amount realised.				
With issue of process	...	...	250,909	...
Without ditto	...	...	18,952	...
On which debtor was imprisoned ...	1,706	12·94	215	1·70
Ditto ditto arrested	...	...	180	1·42
On which movable property sold ...	2,517	19·10	5	·03
Ditto ditto attached ...	8,358	63·44	2,703	21·38
On which immovable property was sold ...	1,417	10·75	647	5·11
Ditto ditto ditto was dealt with under sections 305, 322, 326, Act X. of 1877.	...	...	67	·53
Ditto ditto ditto was attached ...	2,046	15·53	679	5·37
Ditto possession given of movables ...	...	...	4	·03
Ditto ditto immovables ...	185	1·40	176	1·32
Contract enforced	...	...	4	·03
Partition effected	...	...	...	...
Execution otherwise effected	5,699	43·25	1,861	14·72

Of 16,215 witnesses summoned, 232 were detained during two days, 94 during three days, and 36 from four to six days, the remainder having been dismissed on the day on which they appeared.

After paying all charges there was a surplus in the Process Fee Fund of Rs. 19,686, the receipts having amounted to Rs. 61,553. The receipts of the Sale Commission Fund amounted to Rs. 3,515, as in 1880; the expenditure was Rs. 1,247, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,268.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.—In addition to the appeals that have been already noticed, 22 references were made to this Court under section 617 of the Civil Procedure Code; 528 cases were called for under section 622 of the Code, and in 25 of these the orders of the lower Courts were modified or reversed. Thirty-three applications were made to the Judicial Commissioner for review of judgment. Two divorce cases were tried and 60 other miscellaneous applications were disposed of.

7.—Infanticide.

(a.)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The chief features of the year, so far as infanticide statistics are concerned, were—

(1) The very high birth-rate, extending all over the province, 52·18 per mille.

(2) The very good average of girl birth, 47·74, against 52·26 for boys.

(3) The high death-rate among infants, 20·94.

(4) The equal proportion in which infants of both sexes have died, boys 20·96, girls 20·92.

In the 30 districts of the North-Western Provinces in which the Act is in force at the close of 1880-81 there were 2,520 proclaimed villages. From 1st April, 1881, 152 villages were exempted in the following districts:—

Saháranpur	...	14	Cawnpore	...	... 31
Meerut ...	...	20	Fatehpur	...	... 7
Bulandshahr	...	5	Bánda	...	... 15
Agra	...	6	Basti	...	... 7
Mainpuri	...	10	Azamgarh	...	... 15
Moradabad	...	2	Mirzapur	...	... 2
Budaun ...	...	4		Total	... 152
Bareilly	...	14			

leaving 2,368 villages under surveillance. There were also exemptions of 321 families in five districts. Allowing for these, the year commenced with a population of 285,860, and closed with one of 291,175.

The following table shows the chief statistics of the year compared with the averages of the previous six years and with English rates :—

	England.	*North-Western Provinces.*	
		Average of six years, 1875-81.	Provincial rates for the year.
Percentage of births of boys to total births	50·68	51·39	52·26
Ditto of girls ditto	49·32	48·61	47·74

		England.	North-Western Provinces.	
			Average of six years, 1875-81.	Provincial rates for the year.
Percentage	of deaths of boys under one year to total deaths under one year.	55·38	51·18	52·32
Ditto	of deaths of girls under one year to total deaths under one year.	44·62	48·82	47·68
Ditto	of deaths under one year to births of the year,	15·78	24·14	20·94
Ditto	of deaths of male infants to male births ...	17·24	20·02	20·96
Ditto	of deaths of female infants to female births,	14·27	24·27	20·92
Ditto	of deaths of boys between one and 12 to boy population of that age.	1·59	3·61	3·28
Ditto	of deaths of girls between one and 12 to girl population of that age.	1·63	6·52	5·65

These figures show—

1st—That some reliance may be placed on the returns, inasmuch as the figures for the year very little from the average of the previous six years.

2nd—That with the exception of the higher mortality among children, which is perhaps inevitable under existing circumstances in this country, the figures approximate fairly to the English rates.

3rd—That though the death-rate of children is high, yet over a period of seven years, the mortality among infants is equally divided between the sexes, and among older children it is persistently against girls.

The births were equally distributed throughout the year; there was no preponderance in either half-year, as was the case in 1880-81.

The birth-rate was very high, ranging from 36·42 in Gházipur (in Pilibhít it was only 31·67, but the numbers are very small) to 77·82 in Aligarh. The western districts were far more prolific than the eastern. In Cawnpore the rate fell to 51·64, and from thence eastwards it gradually fell to 36·42 in Gházipur.

Test A.—Percentage of boy and girl births on total births.

	England.	North-Western Provinces.	
		Average of six years, 1875-81.	Provincial rate for the year.
Boys	50·68	51·39	52·26
Girls	49·32	48·61	47·74

The rates this year were 4·52 per cent. to the prejudice of girls. The average for the previous six years is 2·78 per cent. to their prejudice. The English variation is 1·36. These figures are satisfactory, and afford no ground for supposing that girl births are extensively concealed. In almost all districts where the proclaimed population is large, the rates approximate with the provincial rate: it is only in districts where the proclaimed population is very small that the rate falls off, *viz.*, Pilibhít, Benares, Allahabad. Mainpuri alone of the big districts shows a low girl birth-rate of 44·81.

Test B.—Percentage of boy and girl deaths (under one year) on total deaths (under one year).

	England.	North-Western Provinces.	
		Average of six years, 1875-81.	Provincial rate for the year.
Boys	55·38	5·118	52·32
Girls	44·62	48·61	47·68

The proportion in which infants of each sex died differs but slightly from the average of six years, and, curiously enough, corresponds almost precisely with the proportion in which they were born, the variation being 4·64 in favour of girls. The English variation is 10·76.

The following districts show a low percentage of girl deaths combined with a very general high birth-rate :—

	General birth-rate.	*Girl death-rate.*
Meerut	64·70	42·40
Aligarh	77·82	40·68
Bijnor	44·61	41·24
Budaun	63·69	43·42
Bareilly	54·38	38·30
Shâhjahânpur	72·76	41·18

On the other hand, the following districts show a high girl death-rate combined with a comparatively low general birth-rate.

	General birth-rate.	*Girl death-rate.*
Jaunpur	37·19	50·41
Ghâzipur	36·42	54·06

Last year the Ghâzipur girl death-rate was suspiciously low, but the variation may be due to natural causes.

Test C.—Death of infants of both sexes on births.

	England.	*North-Western Provinces.*	
		Agerage of six years, 1875-81.	Provincial rate for the year.
Percentage of deaths of infants under one year to births of the year.	15·78	24·14	20·94

The infantile mortality was high during the year under report, but it contrasts favorably with the average of the six preceding years, 1875-81. Generally speaking, it was higher in the eastern districts, where the birth-rate was low, than in the western. Some of the former suffered from an epidemic of fever during the latter portion of 1881, which may account for this.

Test D.—Percentage of deaths of each sex to births of that sex.

	England.	*North-Western Provinces.*	
		Average of six years, 1875-81.	Provincial rate for the year.
Male	17·24	24·02	20·96
Female	14·27	24·27	20·92

Though the death-rate is high the proportion in the sexes has been equal, and this is the case on the average of the previous six years. These statistics point to the conclusion that, taking one year with another, girl and boy infants do die in this country in about equal numbers.

In the following districts only is there any great divergence between the deaths of sexes to prejudice of girls:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*
Mainpuri	20·81	28·44
Ghâzipur	19·76	27·77

The proclaimed population in Ghâzipur however is small.

In 12 districts the rate is in favor of girls, but, with the exception of the following, in no district is the variation so great as to call for remark:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Variation in favor of girls.
Bijnor	15·74	11·08	4·66
Budaun	26·12	21·97	4·15
Bareilly	25·21	17·64	7·57
Sháhjhánpur	25·64	21·00	4·64
Hamírpur	18·00	14·15	3·85
Basti	28·41	22·42	5·99

The districts noted in last year's report as having an extraordinarily low infant girl death-rate are not so distinguished this year.

Test E.—Death-rate of children between one and 12 years calculated on the population of each sex of that age.

	England.	North-Western Provinces.	
		Average of six years, 1875-81.	Provincial rate for the year.
Boys	1·59	3·61	3·28
Girls	1·63	6·52	5·65

The general death-rate on population of this age for the year is 4·17, or slightly lower than it was in the previous year. This rate gradually rose from the year 1875-76, culminated in 1879-80, and began to fall in 1880-81. The percentage of deaths of boys was 3·28 and of girls 5·65, showing a variation to the prejudice of girls of 2·37 per cent. as compared with 1·94 in the previous year.

The following districts exhibit an extraordinary high girl death-rate:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Variation.
1. Meerut	2·65	5·05	3·60
2. Aligarh	2·92	6·28	3·36
3. Agra	2·97	6·05	3·08
4. Bijnor	3·51	8·27	4·76
5. Moradabad	2·94	6·07	3·13
6. Sháhjahánpur	2·06	6·05	3·99
7. Bánda	1·94	6·02	4·08
8. Azamgarh	4·04	9·19	5·15
9. Mirzápur	2·02	7·26	5·24

Of these districts Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 were remarked on last year for this peculiarity.

Percentage of girls on population between 1 *and* 12.—The percentage of girls on population of this period of life had steadily risen from 28·06 in 1875-76 to 35·79 in 1880-81. It is satisfactory to find that this steady increase is maintained, and that the percentage of the year under report is 37·14.

Juvenile mortality.—The following table gives the child mortality for each year of life during the year as compared with the previous year. The returns of former years were to a great extent rendered worthless by the frequent changes made in ageing of children :—

Age.	*Deaths of boys on boy population.*		*Deaths of girls on girl population.*	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Under one year	19·49	21·09	19·19	21·14
1 year	13·76	11·68	14·08	12·70
2 years	8·07	7·01	10·24	10·18
3 „	4·17	4·59	6·35	7·60
4 „	2·96	3·11	4·29	6·08
5 „	2·42	2·31	2·53	3·57
6 „	1·89	2·18	2·52	2·44
7 „	1·22	1·86	1·86	2·14
8 „	1·35	1·06	1·94	1·83
9 „	1·13	·91	·92	1·15
10 „	1·17	1·13	1·73	1·41
11 „	1·20	1·27	4·07	3·49

As far as this comparison, limited to the only two years of which the data are fairly trustworthy, goes, it appears that—

(1) There is a steady decrease in the mortality of both sexes year by year.

(2) That the viability of boys seems to be established in the 4th year and that of girls in the 5th year.

(3) After those years the mortality is trifling.

There is, however, an extraordinary recurrence of mortality among girls in the 11th year; this may be accidental, but until we have further experience derived from thoroughly trustworthy data it would be unsafe to hazard an opinion as to its cause.

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The following table shows the minor population for the three periods, under one year, one to four years, and five to eleven years :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Percentage of girls.
Under one year	7,749	7,046	47·62
One to four years	16,159	12,950	44·48
Five to eleven years	32,877	16,728	33·72

Natural increase.—The subjoined statement gives the natural increase in the girl population during the year :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Percentage of girls.
Initial population	48,796	29,589	37·74
Add births	7,797	7,120	
	56,593	36,709	
Deduct deaths	3,217	3,120	
	53,376	33,589	38·62
		Increase	·88

The increase has occurred in every district but three, Bánda, Mirzapur and Benares. It was greatest in the following districts :—

Meerut	1·46
Bulandshahr	2·34
Fatehgarh	2·58
Budaun	1·61

The percentage of girls on minor population has risen steadily from 30·86 in 1873-74 to 37·15 in 1880-81 and to 38·62 in 1881-82.

Arrivals and removals.—The following table shows that arrivals were much in excess of removals :—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
			Under 1 year.	1 and 12 years.	Under 1 year.	1 and 12 years.	
Arrival ...	3,233	12,642	263	4,203	278	3,081	23,700
Removals...	3,571	10,844	311	3,963	352	2,992	22,033
	—338	+1,798	—48	+240	—74	+89	=1,667 arrivals in excess.

Last year the removals were much in excess, and this probably explains the excess of arrivals during 1881-82. The number of arrivals and removals of pregnant women was 1,157.

Midwives.—Consequent on exemptions of villages and families the number of midwives was reduced by 504. They number now 5,035.

Inquests and judicial action.—The number of inquests held was 708 in excess of last year. The deaths of female infants under one year were 1,490 only : the remaining inquests, 1,086, were held on boys dying under six months of age and girls over one year, the circumstances of whose death appeared suspicious to the police. A very large number were forwarded for *post-mortem* examination, but in only thirteen cases did there appear to be any ground for suspicion: in these thirteen cases again, on further examination, suspicion was dispelled in seven, and only six were sent up for trial, while only one person was prosecuted to conviction.

Lesser punishments.—Apparently chaukidars and midwives have learnt their duties and responsibilities fairly well, for only 103 of the former and six of the latter were punished this year, against 413 and 20 in 1875-76. About the same number of heads of families have been punished yearly for the past six years. The number, 291, is not large considering there are 108,419 families registered.

Establishment and rates.—There was a reduction of 9 head-constables and an addition of 1 chaukidar, making the present establishment 4 sub-inspectors, 101 head-constables (including clerks) and 27 chaukidars. The highest rate in specially guilty villages was 13 annas per annum and the lowest 4 annas. In ordinarily guilty villages the highest rate was 8 annas and the lowest 3 annas. In Bareilly it was the same for both.

(*b.*)—*Oudh.*

Hitherto operations in Oudh have been conducted not so much with the view of bringing repressive measures to bear upon the clans that are presumed to practise infanticide as of collecting trustworthy statistics regarding the prevalence of the crime, upon which action might be taken. The instructions issued at the close of 1881 did not change the character of the measures to be taken ; and the results of the recent provincial census have now been made available for the use of the police in dealing with the crime. The census has shown how inaccurate were the statistics formerly

furnished; and as those now given appear to be in the main accurate, they will form a point of departure in any measures that may be taken in the future.

The results of the operations during the year 1881-82 seem to have been briefly as follows. At the commencement of the year there were 207 villages under surveillance, and in these villages as well as in 249 new villages a census was taken. There were 17 specially guilty villages under surveillance during the year. The census has shown a girl percentage for the old villages of 39·68, for the new of 45·67, and for the specially guilty of 39·40.

The Deputy Inspector-General infers from the census of the new villages that infanticide is pretty widely practised in Oudh, and is most rife in Sitapur and Rae Bareli; that it is not only in infancy that Rájput girls die under suspicious circumstances; and that a good deal of deception is practised by reporting girl births as boy births, in order to divert suspicion in case of the infants' deaths, and by showing borrowed children in place of children that have died. It would seem therefore that there is ground for continuing the operations which are now taken, and it may be a question whether measures of a more repressive nature will not shortly be required.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a Party.

(*a*.)—*North-Western Provinces.*

Numerical results.—There were 281 cases for disposal. These and their results are shown in the following table:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	State plaintiff or appellant.	State defendant or respondent.	Total.	For the State.	Against the State.	Pending.	Percentage in favour of the State.
I.—Government.							
(*a*) Court of first instance ...	18	38	56	34	10	12	77
(*b*) On regular appeal ...	2	8	10	5	1	4	83
(*c*) On special appeal ...	1	1	2	2	...	...	100
Total ...	21	47	68	41	11	16	79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	State plaintiff or appellant.	State defendant or respondent.	Total.	For the State.	Against the State.	Pending.	Percentage in favor of the State.
II.—Municipalities.							
(*a*) Court of first instance ...	5	6	11	5	...	6	100
(*b*) On regular appeal ...	...	3	3	2	...	1	100
(*c*) On special appeal ...	...	5	5	1	...	4	100
Total ...	5	14	19	8	...	11	100
III.—Court of Wards.							
(*a*) Court of first instance ...	120	32	152	116	14	22	89
(*b*) On regular appeal ...	8	29	37	26	4	7	87
(*c*) On special appeal ...	...	5	5	2	...	3	100
Total ...	128	66	194	144	18	32	89
GRAND TOTAL ...	154	127	281	193	29	59	87

Government was engaged in 68 cases against 58 in 1879-80, and won 79 per cent. of its litigation, against 71 per cent. in 1879-80 and 97 per cent. in 1878-79.

Municipalities were concerned in 19 cases, and from the figures given in the margin, it will be seen that their litigation has been decreasing steadily during the last four years. They have also been remarkably fortunate, having won all the cases that were decided. These extremely successful results are probably to some extent accidental; otherwise they would give rise to the suspicion that municipalities were over-cautious in asserting and maintaining their rights. The percentage of success in the previous year was 94 per cent., and in 1878-79, 68 per cent. This steady decrease in the quantity of litigation, accompanied by an improvement in the percentage of success, shows that more care is being taken to avoid

1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
33	30	24	19

the illegal action which has not unfrequently furnished the cause of action in suits against municipalities; and as long as there is no reason to suppose that the caution exercised is excessive, the improvement is a matter for congratulation. In such cases the responsibility for failure of litigation must rest entirely with the municipalities themselves, as the cases, unlike those in which the municipality is the plaintiff, do not come before the Board in its capacity of Legal Remembrancer till they have been actually instituted.

The Court of Wards' litigation hardly varied, having only decreased from 200 cases in 1879-80 to 194 cases in 1880-81. The percentage of success for the latter year was 89, as compared with 83 per cent. in 1879-80. Of the 194 cases, 98 (in 89 of which the Court of Wards was plaintiff) pertained to the Awa estate, and were for the most part suits for the recovery of sums due on indigo bonds. The Manager anticipated some increase in the litigation of this estate during this and next year. As a matter of fact, the number of cases rose from 80 in 1879-80 to 98 in 1880-81, but these include a number of suits pending from the previous year. The number of Court of Wards' cases pending at the close of the year was 32, against 62 in 1879-80.

Taking the whole of the litigation in which the Government was engaged in its three capacities, there were 281 cases for disposal, compared with 282 in 1879-80, and of these 222 were decided and 59 left pending. The number of pending cases in the previous year was 93. Of the 222 decided cases the State won 193, or 87 per cent., as against 82 per cent. in 1879-80 and 92 in 1878-79.

The percentage of success in the Courts of first instance and appellate Courts was :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Courts of first instance	84	87
Regular appeal	82	87
Special appeal	58	100

Classification.—As usual most of the suits were to recover money due under contract, or to recover real property with or without mesne profits.

Financial.—The financial results of the year's litigation are given in the table below :—

	Claimed by the State.				*Claimed against the State.*			
	Government.	Municipalities.	Court of Wards.	Total.	Government.	Municipalities.	Court of Wards.	Total.
Claimed ...	57,758	1,049	82,966	1,41,773	3,79,057	2,310	3,59,338	7,40,705
Decreed ...	31,901	838	67,164	99,903	4,477	...	13,973	18,450
Dismissed ...	10,013	138	5,455	15,606	2,80,225	831	1,75,767	4,56,823
Pending ...	15,844	73	10,347	26,264	94,355	1,479	1,69,598	2,65,432

Of the claims made by the State and decided during the year, 87 per cent. were decreed in its favour, against 92 per cent. in 1879-80.

In suits instituted against the State the plaintiffs obtained decrees for 4 per cent. of their claims that were decided during the year, against 10 per cent. in 1879-80.

Satisfaction of claims decreed in favour of and against the State.—The progress in recovering the State's claims decreed during the year is shown below. These figures contrast unfavourably with those showing the percentage of claims decreed, which have just been noticed ; but the large proportion of unrecovered decrees in the first line is due to the results of one or two heavy suits, in which it was necessary to sue embarrassed defendants with a view of throwing away no chance of recovering the money due from them :—

	Decreed.	Recovered.	Remitted.	*Balance.*		
				Recoverable.	Doubtful.	Total.
Government	26,062	4,568	...	21,488	6	21,494
Municipalities ...	838	68	...	770	...	770
Court of Wards ...	32,329	18,075	...	10,382	3,872	14,254
Total ...	59,229	22,711	...	32,640	3,878	36,518

Government realized ·17 per cent., municipalities 8 per cent., and the Court of Wards 56 per cent., of the sums decreed in their favour, as compared with 20, 75 and 11 per cent. in 1879-80.

The following sums were decreed against the State during the year:—

	Rs.
Government	4,477
Municipalities	...
Court of Wards	13,973
Total ...	18,450

The amount due by Government has been paid with the exception of Rs. 414, of which Rs. 147 are pending result of appeal, and Rs. 267 have have since been disbursed. In addition to the Rs. 13,973 due by the Court of Wards, there were outstanding against it on the 30th September, 1880, Rs. 21,044, making in all Rs. 35,017. Of this, Rs. 7,807 have been paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 27,210, of which Rs. 26,304 are due from estates which have no funds at present to meet the demand. The claims will be paid off as funds become available.

Cost of litigation and progress in realizing the costs awarded during the year in favour of the State.—These statistics are given in the subjoined table :—

	Costs disbursed.			Costs awarded in favour of the State.	Recovered.	Balance.	Analysis of balance.	
	In prosecution and defence of cases.	On account of opponent's costs.	Total.				Recoverable.	Doubtful.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	6,879	709	7,588	5,311	1,672	3,639	3,138	501
Municipalities ...	524	...	524	265	121	144	144	...
Court of Wards ...	15,999	749	16,748	14,130	1,724	12,406	9,926	2,480
Total ...	23,402	1,458	24,860	19,706	3,517	16,189	13,208	2,981

No comparison can be made between the figures shown in columns 2 and 5 of this table, as the former column includes expenditure in cases decided previous to and in the undecided cases of the year under report, which is not accounted for in the latter column. Again, column 5 shows costs which may or may not have been disbursed during the year under report. Measures are being taken to have the unrecovered costs carefully scrutinized and their recovery hastened.

The progress in realizing outstandings, including interest, is shown below:—

	Total outstandings.	Recovered.	*Percentage of recoveries.*		Remitted.	Balance.	*Analysis of balance.*	
			1879-80.	1880-81.			Recoverable.	Doubtful.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Government.								
Claims ...	11,992	1,204	64	13	2,850	7,938	6,905	1,033
Costs ...	5,976	976	63	19	746	4,254	837	3,417
Total ...	17,968	2,180	64	15	3,596	12,192	7,742	4,450
II.—Municipalities.								
Claims ...	2,454	...	...	...	2,198	256	256	...
Costs ...	579	30	9	18	417	132	71	61
Total ...	3,033	30	1	7	2,615	388	327	61
III.—Court of Wards.								
Claims ...	1,11,555	6,956	14	7	10,525	94,074	73,176	20,898
Costs ...	26,661	2,510	13	10	917	23,234	14,679	8,555
Total ...	1,38,216	9,466	14	7	11,442	1,17,308	87,855	29,453

The net financial result of the year's litigation was as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Claims recovered by the State	22,711	
Costs ditto ditto	3,517	
Outstandings ditto ditto	11,676	
		37,904
Claims paid by the State	11,870	
Costs ditto ditto	24,860	
Balance in favour of the State		36,730
		1,174

Government dues in pauper suits.—Including the outstandings on the 30th September, 1880, the total dues for the year were Rs. 35,728, out of which Rs. 4,520 were realised and Rs. 8,697 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,511 at the close of the year. The percentage of recoveries on realizable sums was 17 per cent., against 50 per cent. in 1879-80 and 29 per cent. in 1878-79.

(*b.*)—*Oudh.*

Numerical results.—There were 44 cases for disposal, against 30 in 1879-80 and 46 in 1878-79. The results are shown below :—

	State plaintiff or appellant.	State defendant or respondent.	Total.	For the State.	Against the State.	Pending.	Percentage in favor of the State.
I.—Government.							
(*a.*) Court of first instance ...	20	16	36	23	2	11	92
(*b.*) On regular appeal ...	...	3	3	3	...	...	100
(*c.*) On special appeal ...	1	1	2	1	1	...	50
Total ...	21	20	41	27	3	11	90
II.—Municipalities.							
(*a.*) Court of first instance ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
(*b.*) On regular appeal ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
(*c.*) On special appeal ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	100
Total ...	1	2	3	1	1	1	50
GRAND TOTAL ...	22	22	44	28	4	12	87

The State won 87 per cent. of the cases decided, as against 73 per cent. in 1879-80. The 20 cases filed by Government were chiefly suits for the recovery of rent balances on *nazul* land lying within municipal limits and not assessed to land-revenue.

The 16 cases instituted against Government in the Courts of first instance were mostly suits in which the plaintiffs sued to establish their rights to certain nazúl lands.

Financial results.—These are given below :—

	Claim by the State.		*Claim against the State*	
	Government.	Municipalities.	Government.	Municipalities.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Claimed	20,141	...	2,75,942	58
Decreed	1,832	...	1,297	8
Dismissed	...	...	3,808	40
Pending	18,309	...	2,70,837	10

Satisfaction of claims decreed for and against the State.—Of the Rs. 1,832 decreed in favor of the State, Rs. 1,008 were realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 824, Rs. 723 of which are recoverable. Of the Rs. 1,305 decreed against it all but Rs. 8 has been paid.

Cost of litigation.—This is shown in the subjoined table :—

	Cost disbursed.			Costs awarded in favor of the State.	Recovered.	Balance.	*Analysis of balance.*	
	In prosecution and defence of cases.	On account of opponents' costs.	Total.				Recoverable.	Doubtful.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Government ...	4,784	...	4,784	351	261	90	90	...
Municipalities ...	41	...	41	7	7	...	...	...
Total ...	4,825	...	4,825	358	268	90	90	...

Including interest, the outstandings on the 30th September, 1880, were Rs. 8,304, out of which Rs. 2,747 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,557, nearly all of which is recoverable.

The net financial result of the year's litigation was as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Claims recovered by the State	1,008	
Cost ditto ditto	268	
Outstanding ditto ditto	2,747	
		4,023
Claims paid by the State	1,297	
Cost ditto ditto	4,825	
		6,122
Loss to the State		2,099

Government dues in pauper suits.—Out of a demand of Rs. 9,002, Rs. 3,100 were recovered and Rs. 1,755 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,147. The percentage of recoveries on the realizable demand was 43 per cent., against 36 per cent. in 1879-80.

Court of Wards.—Court of Wards' estates in Oudh were engaged in 317 original suits and appeals, valued at Rs. 2,94,083. In the previous year there were 546 suits, valued at Rs. 3,06,974.

The estates were plaintiff in 159 cases, valued at Rs. 1,36,259, and defendant in 158, valued at Rs. 1,57,823. The following table shows the result :—

Courts.	Estates plaintiff or appellant.	Estates defendant or respondent.	Total.	Decided		Pending.
				Against estate.	For estate.	
I. Court of first instance ...	140	126	266	157	28	81
II. Appellate court ...	21	28	49	16	8	25
III. Special appellate court ...	...	2	2	1	...	1
Total ...	161	156	317	174	36	107

The estates thus gained 83 per cent. of the total number of cases decided.

In suits in which they were originally plaintiff they were successful in 89 per cent. of the number decided, and in suits instituted against them they gained 77 per cent.

The majority of the suits were for decrees for declaratory rights to, or to recover possession of, land.

The following return shows the progress made in recovering the amount of claims and costs decreed to estates :—

Particulars.	Due.	Recovered.	Remitted.	Disallowed in appeal.	Balance.		
					Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Doubtful.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Claims decreed in previous year.	50,471 6 0	23,849 12 11	374 4 0	...	11,867 2 0	4,418 2 8	9,962 0 5
Costs decreed in previous year.	8,960 7 5	3,534 9 8	53 3 0	20 15 6	3,262 15 1	889 13 9	1,192 14 0
Claims decreed during the year.	4,243 7 8	1,582 13 6	...	...	2,665 10 2	...	...
Costs decreed during the year.	3,975 3 6	550 9 2	41 10 9	...	3,342 11 7	17 5 6	22 14 6
Total ..	67,655 8 7	29,517 13 3	475 1 9	20 15 6	21,138 6 10	5,325 5 11	11,177 13 4

The collections were thus 44 per cent. of the amount due. The recoverable balance is about 56 per cent. of the total balance.

9.—Registration.

The estimates and receipts of the Registration Department for the year under report were as follows :—

	N.-W. P.	Oudh.
	Rs.	Rs.
Estimates	2,80,660	79,900
Actuals	2,58,178	82,787

Compared with the returns for 1880-81 there was in 1881-82 a falling off of the receipts in the North-Western Provinces, and a slight increase in Oudh. The North-Western Provinces receipts in the latter year were, however, higher than in 1879-80. The total expenditure in 1881-82 was Rs. 1,86,877, or Rs. 4,199 less than the expenditure of the previous year; but the actual difference was less than would appear from these figures, for from the expenditure of the previous year should be deducted Rs. 1,612, contributed after the close of the year by the Kapúrthala estate towards the cost of the extra establishment specially entertained for the registration of cases granted by the estate, and to the expenditure of 1881-82 must be added that of the Amaniganj sub-registrarship

(Fyzabad), the accounts relating to which were not received in time for inclusion in the report.

The total number of documents registered in 1881-82 was 184,277, while in the previous year it was 199,492, the falling off in 1881-82 being most marked in Oudh. In the North-Western Provinces the decrease took place chiefly under the following heads :—

Compulsory registrations.

		Decrease.
(1)	Instruments of sale of immovable property over Rs. 100 in value ...	1,317
(2)	Instruments of mortgage of immovable property over Rs. 100 in value	2,157

Optional registrations.

(1)	Instruments of sale of immovable property under Rs. 100 in value ...	887
(2)	Instruments of mortgage of immovable property under Rs. 100 in value	2,255

In Oudh there was a great decrease under term-leases, *viz.*, 10,420, which was due to the completion of the registration of the long-term leases granted in the Kapúrthala estates. Under no head, optional or compulsory, was there any noticeable increase in the North-Western Provinces, while in Oudh the largest increase, namely, 601, was under "other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*)," of the Act.

The total number of registered sales of immovable property in 1881-82 was 36,751, and of mortgages 70,577, the numbers in the previous year having been 39,014 and 74,184 respectively. Under both heads there was an increase in Oudh and a decrease in the North-Western Provinces. But sales were much more numerous in proportion to population in the North-Western Provinces than in Oudh, and on the other hand mortgages of small value were relatively more numerous in Oudh.

In the North-Western Provinces sales of immovable property over Rs. 100 in value decreased in 17 and increased in eight registration districts. The increase was nowhere large, while the decrease was greatest in Moradabad, Mainpuri, Gházipur, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, and Agra. Mortgages of immovable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards decreased in 16 and increased in nine registration districts. The increase was chiefly in Cawnpore, Jaunpur, Bánda, Jalaun, and Jhánsi, and the decrease in Agra, Aligarh,

Moradabad, Sháhjahánpur, Meerut, Saháranpur, Gházipur, Azamgarh, and Gorakhpur. Sales decreased and mortgages increased in Cawnpore, Bánda, Jaunpur, and Benares, while sales increased and mortgages decreased in Meerut, Aligarh, Bareilly, and the Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares. None, however, of the conflicting variations were striking or call for special explanation. In Oudh sales of immovable property over Rs. 100 in value increased in seven and decreased in five districts, and mortgages increased in ten and decreased in two districts, the increase in mortgages being greatest in Unao, Sultanpur and Hardoi. Unao and Hardoi, however, show a decrease in sales, and Bara Banki is the only district which shows a decrease in both sales and mortgages. In Oudh, as in the North-Western Provinces, the fluctuations were generally unimportant.

Perpetual leases rose in number from 1,138 to 1,413, the largest increase being in Allahabad, Benares, and Bara Banki. These leases are generally of house property and are rarely agricultural. Term-leases above one year show in the North-Western Provinces an increase of 504. Most of these leases were, as in the previous year, executed in Meerut, Saháranpur, Agra, Moradabad and Bareilly. The Registrar attributes the increase in Meerut to the landlords' fear of the tenants acquiring occupancy rights. But as increase was slight and common to a few districts only, it seems very doubtful whether that cause, if it exists in any district, is general in its operation.

The principal general causes assigned by the local registration officers for increase in compulsory registration within their districts are—(1) the comparatively unfavourable nature of the season in some districts where the crops were poor and the people had in consequence to borrow money; (2) the action of the rules framed by the Government under section 320, Civil Procedure Code, regarding the sale of ancestral property in execution of decrees; and (3) the increasing popularity of registration, owing to the extended knowledge of the benefits which it confers, and the facilities now afforded to the public for having documents registered. The causes assigned for decrease in registration, on the other hand, are—(1) the prosperity of the year, (2) fear of the license-tax which leads money-lenders to split up their bonds into smaller ones, the registration of

which is not compulsory, and (3) in Ghâzipur, the prohibition of the alienation of occupancy rights. In provinces the great bulk of whose population is engaged in agriculture, and in which three-fourths of the documents registered concern immovable, chiefly landed, property, registration must depend more or less upon, and fluctuate with, the character of the seasons. In the year under report the rainfall was unevenly distributed; and the returns show that in those districts in which the harvest was good there was a decrease in registration, while there was an increase where the harvest was poor. There are, of course, other causes at work affecting the transfer of land besides vicissitudes of season; and an explanation of increase or decrease in registration founded upon the character of the seasons may not meet the case of every province or every part of any province, more especially as the results shown in the returns for similar provinces are so different as to make it difficult to connect the variations in registration with any general cause. But the primary object of collecting these returns is to obtain a series of statistics which, after examination and comparison during a succession of years, may afford data for generalisations as to the nature and extent of the transactions they represent; and there is no harm in suggesting provisional explanations which wider and further experience may confirm or correct. It may be doubted whether the prosperity of the land-owning classes would not in some ways tend to increase registration, though probably not to such a degree as would, in the present economical state of the country, follow large agricultural depression. As matters now stand, the causes which influence registration have not been fully ascertained. It seems however probable that compulsory registration is now very little, if at all, evaded; for money-lenders are shrewd enough not to put themselves entirely at the mercy of their debtors by neglecting well-known provisions of the law, when compliance with them does not as a rule involve much trouble or expense. For this reason it is questionable whether the growth of compulsory registration is now due to the increasing popularity of the system. The assertion that fear of the license-tax checks compulsory registration, made by several Registrars, seems not altogether destitute of probability. But its effect appears to have been exaggerated, as it would appear that in Oudh (excluding the year 1880-81, the

circumstances of which were abnormal) compulsory registration shows a steady and marked increase, while in the North-Western Provinces the number of compulsory registrations during 1881-82 were (omitting the scarcity years 1877, 1878, and 1879) greater than in any previous year except 1880-81. Further inquiry also is needed before it can be decided whether the prohibition of the alienation of occupancy rights by cultivators has much or any general effect.

While the number of optional registrations has decreased in the North-Western Provinces, in Oudh it has continued to increase. The circumstances which lead to these variations have not as yet been very clearly elucidated, but three general reasons have been assigned for the large proportion of optional registrations in Oudh as compared with the North-Western Provinces—namely, that (1) registration officers in Oudh receive a moiety of the fees, and are therefore more interested in promoting registration; (2) registration offices in Oudh are proportionately more numerous and more accessible; (3) mutation of names in the village papers in cases of transfers of proprietary rights is of old standing in the North-Western Provinces and is, in the majority of cases in which registration is not compulsory, considered sufficient, while in Oudh such mutation has only recently been introduced and registration is still commonly resorted to. In so far as explanation seems to be required, these reasons may account for the difference between the returns for the two provinces; but, as a matter of fact, the difference in the ratio that optional registrations bear to the population of the two provinces is not very great. In 1880-81 the number of optional registrations in the North-Western Provinces was at the rate of one to every 897 of the population, and in Oudh at the rate of one to 914, while in 1881-82 the number was at the rate of one to 989 persons in the North-Western Provinces and of one to 910 in Oudh. Compulsory registrations, on the other hand, in 1880-81 were effected at the rate of one to 426 of the population in the North-Western Provinces and of one to 403 in Oudh, and in 1881-82 at the rate of one to 444 persons in the former province and of one to 604 in the latter. The diminution in compulsory registrations in Oudh in 1881-82, as has been already mentioned,

was occasioned by the completion of the revised rent arrangements in the Kapúrthala estate. On the whole, the proportion of optional to total registration in these provinces is high, and in the number of optional registrations the best test of the administration and popularity of the system is to be found. It is in respect of optional registration that further development can in ordinary circumstances be expected, and it rests mainly with the departmental officers to promote this development by making the system of registration "easy, simple, and unburdensome." A registration office has now been provided for every 304 square miles of the area of these provinces; and the District Officers have been directed to exercise such careful supervision as may be necessary to secure that the machinery works smoothly and is adapted to the needs and circumstances of the people.

Sales of immovable property under Rs. 100 in value show in the North-Western Provinces an increase in seven and a decrease in 18 registration districts, and mortgages of the same value show an increase in four and a decrease in 20 districts. Among the districts which show a decrease are naturally to be found those that show a considerable decrease in sales and mortgages of larger values. In Oudh the variations in transactions of this class were slight, six districts showing an increase of sales and five a decrease, while in mortgages the only large variation was a rise of 128 in Rae Bareli.

Under registration affecting movable property, the chief head is "Obligations for the payment of money." Obligations on account of agricultural advances seem to be confined chiefly to the Sháhjahánpur and Bareilly districts, where they are given to sugarcane-growers, and where in 1881-82 registration showed a considerable increase in their number over the preceding year. In the registration of other obligations an increase took place in Oudh and a decrease in the North-Western Provinces. The decrease is attributed to the growth in mercantile places of the practice of lending money on "hundis" (vernacular bills of exchange), and probably traders find it convenient to raise money in that way. Registered wills rose from 841 in 1880-81 to 937 in 1881-82. As usual, a very large share of these (over a third of the whole number) belonged to Benares. The number of general powers-of-attorney authenticated was 1,804 in 1881-82, against 1,571 in the

previous year, and the number of special powers was 3,272, against 3,118, the latter being, as in previous years, most common in Oudh. One thousand three hundred and fifty-seven commissions were issued in 1881-82, against 1,215 in the previous year, and the number of visits paid was 1,778, against 1,580 in 1880-81; the latter having again been most numerous in Benares, Lucknow, Meerut, Bareilly, and Saháranpur.

The total number of refusals to register in 1881-82 did not differ materially from the number in 1880-81, and in the former year registration was ordered on appeal in 39 cases and on civil suits in 14. These appeals were most successful in Farukhabad, and the Inspector-General has been directed to see that the orders on the subject are understood by the Sub-Registrars. The number of applications for copies and searches rose from 16,667 in 1880-81 to 18,303 in 1881-82. The increase was in the North-Western Provinces, and was due to the action of the High Court's Circular No. 4, dated 19th April, 1881, under which, when an application is made for executing a decree against immovable property, the Sub-Registrar is called on to search his registers and make report of the encumbrances on the property. No fees are payable for such searches, and the increase in their number was accordingly not accompanied by an increase in the receipts.

The largest number of deeds registered per office per month was in Benares (109), and the smallest in Lalitpur (3). The cost to Government per deed was lowest in Bareilly, namely, Re. 0-9-3, and highest in Lalitpur, namely, Rs. 3-7-11. The average cost in the North-Western Provinces was 14 annas, and in Oudh 15 annas 10 pie, the figures for the preceding year having been Re. 0-13-4 and Re. 0-14-6 respectively. The total receipts of the Department fell from Rs. 3,48,882 in 1880-81 to Rs. 3,40,965 in 1881-82, but to this latter sum must be added Rs. 1,188, the amount of the registration receipts of Joint Stock Companies. The net income of the Department was in 1881-82 Rs. 1,58,284, against Rs. 1,55,276 in 1880-81, while the percentage of net on gross receipts, namely, 45, was the same in both years. Nine cases of personation occurred during the year, in seven of which three men were convicted, one acquitted, three discharged, and two cases were pending at the close

of the year. Six cases of forgery were reported, all in Azamgarh, in one of which only was a conviction obtained.

10.—MUNICIPAL.

There are 109 municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the same number as in the previous year. The provisions of Act XV. of 1873 were withdrawn from the town of Rudauli in the Bara Banki district, and extended to the town of Dhaurehra in the Kheri district.

Population.—In the report for 1880-81 the population within municipal limits was shown as 3,084,996, and it was said that these figures were subject to alteration when the results of the census had been tested. According to the corrected return the figures are 3,099,868.

Construction of Municipal Committees.—In most of the municipalities the members of the committee are appointed by election. The figures for the two years are noted below :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
Appointed by election	66	67
Ditto by election and partly nominated ...	7	8
Ditto by nomination only	36	34

The question of extending the system of election to all municipalities is being separately considered in connection with the measures to be adopted under the scheme for local self-government; meanwhile, it may be noted that in the larger towns a willingness to take up the duties of President and Vice-President of Municipal Boards has been displayed, and in several towns non-official members have been elected to those posts.

The number of *ex-officio* and non-official members during 1880-81 and 1881-82 was as under :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
Ex-officio	438	438
Elected and nominated members	1,022	1,022

The proportion of official to non-official members, and of Europeans to Natives, was much the same as in the previous year.

Taxation.—There were eleven kinds of municipal taxation in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and the

following table shows the number of towns in which the different systems of taxation have been in force during the two past years.

Tax.	Number of towns.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.
Octroi	91	87
House tax	17	20
License tax	12	14
Tax on vehicles	18	18
Tax on animals	2	1
Tolls	4	3
Conservancy tax	2	2
Stall tax	1	1
Tax on circumstances and property	10	12
Site tax	1	1
Tax on stone quarries	...	1

Octroi.—The withdrawal of the Act from Rudauli, and the abolition of octroi in the towns of Biswan, Shahabad and Pihání, account for the decrease in the figures.

House tax.—This tax was introduced into the newly-constituted municipality of Dhaurehra, and was also substituted for octroi in the Shahabad and Pihání Municipalities.

Licenses on trades.—It was found necessary to supplement the tax on houses in the Shahabad and Pihání Municipalities by a tax on professions and trades.

Tax on animals and tolls.—The Naini Tal Municipal Committee abandoned the tax on animals imposed in that municipality, and substituted for it a toll on laden and other animals, &c., entering the settlement.

Tax on circumstances and property.—This tax was substituted for octroi in the Biswan and Tánda Municipalities.

Tax on stone quarries.—This tax is levied only in the Naini Tal municipality.

The income from each tax and the percentage of receipts from each to total income from taxation are given below for the last two years :—

Tax.	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Realization.	Percentage.	Realization.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Octroi	20,05,347	90·04	20,74,183	88·98
Tax on houses	51,584	2·31	62,221	2·66
Licenses on trades	96,725	4·34	1,01,633	4·36
Tax on vehicles	15,118	·68	16,725	·71
Tax on animals	2,323	·10	993	·04
Tolls	13,662	·61	21,257	·91
Conservancy tax	12,340	·56	11,729	·50
Stall tax	152	...	397	·01
Tax on circumstances and property ...	28,166	1·27	37,030	1·63
Site tax	1,856	·09	4,543	·19
Tax on stone quarries	...	...	126	·01
Total ...	22,27,273	100·	23,30,837	100·

Over 88 per cent. of the receipts from taxation were derived from octroi. The increase in the realizations from the tax on houses and from the tax on professions and trades is mainly due to the inclusion in the returns of the amounts derived under each head in the Dhaurehra, Shahabad and Pihání Municipalities. The decrease in the receipts from the tax on animals is due to the abolition of the tax levied in the Naini Tal Municipality, while the imposition of a toll in this municipality during the year accounts for the increase in the figures under that head. The inclusion in the returns of the amount realized in the Biswán and Tánda Municipalities accounts for the increased receipts from the tax on circumstances and property. Naini Tal is the only municipality in which a site tax is levied. The increase in the receipts in 1881-82 is due to the imposition of an additional site tax by the municipal committee. This municipality also imposes a tax on stone quarries, and as it was levied from September, 1881 only, the figures appear for the first time in the accounts.

Incidence of taxation.—The provincial incidence of taxation per head of population was 12 annas, as compared with 11 annas 6 pie in the previous year. Excluding the hill municipalities of

Mussooree and Naini Tal, the incidence was highest in Muzaffarnagar (Re. 1-5-8) and lowest in Ballia (2 annas 3 pie).

Octroi.—The total receipts from octroi, the proportion contributed by each of the eight classes to the whole, the general incidence of tax per head of population who pay it, and the incidence of the receipts in each class, are compared in the following statement for the past two years :—

Classes.	*1880-81.		†1881-82.	
	Receipts.	Incidence.	Receipts.	Incidence.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals ...	11,68,325	0 6 9	12,49,252	0 7 4
II.—Animals for slaughter ...	60,499	0 0 4	65,126	0 0 4
III.—Articles used for fuel, lighting, and washing	1,45,019	0 0 10	1,36,620	0 0 9
IV.—Articles used in the construction of buildings ...	88,242	0 0 6	88,686	0 0 6
V.—Drugs, gums, and spices ...	1,18,078	0 0 8	1,13,483	0 0 8
VI.—Tobacco	56,572	0 0 4	68,795	0 0 5
VII.—Piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress,	2,95,512	0 1 8	2,80,865	0 1 8
VIII.—Metals and articles of metal...	73,100	0 0 5	71,356	0 0 5
Total ...	20,05,347	0 11 6	20,74,183	0 12 1

* Population, 2,775,160. | † Population, 2,732,847.

There is a marked increase in classes I., II, and VI., which is due partly to the prosperous character of the year, and partly to certain changes in the scale of duty levied which helped to encourage trade. The decrease in classes III., V., VII., and VIII. may be ascribed generally to exemptions made during the year, and to the measures taken for protecting through trade. The whole system of octroi taxation has been fully reviewed, and measures have been taken to confine the tax within legitimate limits, by the free grant of refunds and by passing goods in transit through the towns free of duty. The full effect of these measures will not, however, be apparent till next year's report is drawn up.

Refunds.—The amount paid in refunds was Rs. 3,28,736, as compared with Rs. 2,54,678 in the previous year. The steady increase under this head is encouraging, and shows that the efforts which are being made for the protection of through trade are being attended

with success. The municipalities which paid away more than Rs. 500 in refunds are shown in the following comparative statement:—

Towns.	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Amount.	Incidence.	Amount.	Incidence.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Saháranpur	13,841	0 10 2	9,668	0 9 4
Deoband	425	0 6 11	1,765	0 7 0
Muzaffarnagar	1,585	0 13 5	10,222	0 10 10
Shámli	195	0 11 7	697	0 9 6
Meerut	29,722	0 12 6	38,682	0 10 2
Gháziabad	...	...	650	0 10 1
Baraut	1.300	0 11 1	1,250	0 10 5
Bágpat	1,426	0 11 5	2,483	0 12 10
Háput	3,409	0 14 1	2,965	0 14 10
Pilkhuwa	281	0 8 0	505	0 8 11
Khúrja	2,036	0 11 6	9,340	0 1^{0} 5
Sikandrabad	83	0 10 10	3,693	0 1^{0} 2
Koil	3,906	0 10 6	9,776	0 1^{1} 5
Háthras	3,849	0 6 9	5,667	0 6 2
Atrauli	345	0 8 0	686	0 8 11
Harduaganj	229	0 10 1	701	0 1^{0} 0
Muttra	3,841	0 11 10	4,197	0 1^{1} 8
Kosi	1,979	0 12 1	2,005	0 9 8
Agra	38,614	0 11 10	42,966	0 1^{1} 9
Firozabad	952	0 6 4	1,028	0 7 0
Etáwah	341	0 9 1	4,312	0 7 9
Mainpuri	549	0 9 11	1,269	0 9 5
Farukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh ...	7,655	0 12 3	16,104	0 9 0
Etah	451	0 14 11	932	0 1^{4} 2
Soron	942	0 10 11	1,174	0 1^{0} 7
Kásganj	1,005	0 11 1	948	0 1^{1} 10
Bijnor	...	...	508	0 7 2
Nagina	379	0 7 0	1,148	0 7 7
Najíbabad	1,497	0 11 9	1,725	0 1^{1} 4
Moradabad	6,484	0 9 4	10,908	0 1^{0} 3
Budaun	1,016	0 6 10	925	0 6 10
Bareilly	21,373	0 11 1	21,706	0 1^{1} 9
Pilibhít	6,150	0 7 8	3,127	0 8 1
Sháhjahánpur	24,235	0 9 8	15,263	0 9 11
Tilhar	548	0 8 8	819	0 8 6
Bánda	786	0 11 9	1,279	0 1^{0} 3
Fatehpur	461	0 9 3	717	0 7 3
Allahabad	22,063	0 13 8	25,383	0 1^{5} 5
Jaunpur	260	0 5 0	752	0 5 6
Gorakhpur	12,328	0 8 10	8,051	0 9 4
Azamgarh	6,408	0 13 4	7,385	0 1^{3} 1
Gházipur	5,237	0 10 1	6,831	0 1^{0} 7
Benares	5,038	0 9 11	7,345	0 1^{0} 3
Mirzapur	2,670	0 10 0	8,816	0 1^{0} 11
Mau-Ranipur	1,986	0 7 10	1,216	0 8 6
Kálpi	894	0 11 9	1,596	0 8 8
Kúnch	2,700	0 9 8	3,100	0 7 4
Lucknow	1,372	0 13 1	1,288	0 1^{4} 2
Sitapur	1,761	0 8 4	2,000	0 7 1
Sandila	1,129	0 6 7	1,939	0 5 11
Fyzabad	4,931	0 11 6	15,078	0 11 1
Bahraich	193	0 10 5	1,028	0 11 0

Incidence of octroi.—The average incidence of the tax was 12 annas 1 pie, but after deducting Rs. 3,28,736 paid in refunds, the incidence falls at 10 annas 2 pie, the maximum being 15 annas 5 pie at Allahabad, and the minimum, excluding towns where duty is not levied on all articles liable to octroi, 3 annas 4 pie at Mallawan, in the Hardoi district.

The provincial rates of consumption are given below for the chief articles generally taxed :—

Articles.	*Provincial consumption.*		Government standard.
	1880-81.	1881-82.	
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	
Grain	6 34 13	6 39 15	Seven maunds.
Sugar, refined... ...	0 8 4	0 6 3	Six seers.
Do., unrefined ...	0 27 7	0 29 14	Fifteen seers.
Ghi	0 3 10	0 3 14	Four do.
Tobacco	0 3 2	0 4 5	Four do.
Oil and oil-seeds ...	0 15 9	0 12 8 Or approximately four seers and three chattacks of oil.	Four and a half seers of oil.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Drugs, gums and spices ...	1 3 10	1 2 3	From Re. 1 to Re. 1-4-0.
Cloth	10 6 0	8 14 3	,, Rs. 4 to Rs. 6.
Metals	1 11 3	1 9 7	,, Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2.
	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	
	0 3 2	0 1 10	

Except in sugars and cloth, the rates of consumption in 1881-82 approximate closely to the Government standard. The taxation of both articles has been the subject of much correspondence, and in some towns, in which it was found impossible otherwise to protect through trade, these articles have been exempted altogether from taxation.

Income from other sources.—The income from other sources is compared in the following statement for the past two years :—

Details.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rents of houses, gardens, markets, &c.	2,22,337	2,33,995
Fines	26,575	24,650
Miscellaneous	3,79,385	3,10,148
Payments for municipal services rendered to individuals,	2,734	1,620
Grants-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds ...	34,255	34,859

There has been a steady increase in the income derived from rents, due chiefly to the establishment of market-places and the construction of productive public works.

The sum shown under "Miscellaneous" includes receipts from fairs, sale of lands, sale of manure and city sweepings, interest on investments and proceeds of securities sold.

The decrease in the receipts compared with last year is nominal only, as the figures of the latter year include the sum of one and a half lakhs of rupees lent to the Naini Tál Municipality.

The income available for expenditure, including the balance from the previous year, was Rs. 32,04,885. The expenditure is shown in the following abstract :—

Head.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on debt	11,815	15,918
Establishment.		
Head-office	53,978	49,761
Collection of octroi	2,00,480	1,95,917
Ditto of other taxes	10,823	14,865
Conservancy	4,26,086	4,37,399
Police	5,84,352	5,84,657
Registration of vital statistics	3,826	3,856
Lighting...	46,839	52,534
Watering roads	32,215	29,738
Total, Establishment ...	13,57,599	13,68,727
Other charges.		
Construction &c., of roads	2,83,147	3,81,321
Drainage works	2,24,324	1,82,169
Water supply	11,235	28,175
Buildings	1,36,047	1,59,638
Other public works	96,191	92,548
Sanitary and charitable grants	78,542	79,566
Education	55,590	55,553
Miscellaneous	1,25,958	2,02,263
Contribution to Provincial or Local Funds	47,741	36,122
Repayment of debt	32,260	27,286
Total ...	10,91,035	12,41,661
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,60,449	26,29,286

The expenditure on conservancy was larger than in the previous year, owing chiefly to some exceptional charges on this account in Mirzapur and Meerut and to larger establishments being entertained in Mussooree and Gorakhpur. Some progress has also been made towards establishing the sewage farm at Allahabad.

Police.—The following table shows the strength of the police force entertained by municipalities, as it stood on 1st December, 1881.

Rank.	1880.	1881.
CONSTABULARY.		
Inspectors	6	6
Sub-inspectors	31	31
Head-constables	321	319
Mounted ditto	1	1
Foot ditto	2,775	2,802
NON-CONSTABULARY.		
Jamadars	206	203
Daffadars	38	41
Chaukidars	3,993	4,006
Total ...	7,371	7,409

The question of relieving municipalities of all charges for police was under consideration at the close of the year.

Registration of vital statistics.—The number of births and deaths registered during the year is shown below :—

	Number registered.	*Ratio per mille.*
Births ...	112,133	37·62
Deaths ...	103,971	34·88

In the report for 1880-81 it was remarked that for the past three years the returns have shown an excess of deaths over births, and that the figures could hardly represent the real course of events. The very marked rise in the figures of the year may be ascribed to more correct registration ; but in some of the larger municipalities there is still an excess of deaths over births, and the attention of the committees concerned has been drawn to the necessity of securing an accurate record of these events.

Lighting and watering roads.—The increase under this head was due chiefly to the increased expenditure in the Agra, Allahabad, and Benares Municipalities. In Agra considerable improvements were effected in the arrangements for lighting by substituting glass lanterns for tin ones and providing side reflectors. In Allahabad nor lamp-posts have been set up, and lamps have been ordered from

England. In Benares the increase was due to the extra expenditure incurred in illuminating the ghâts during His Excellency the Viceroy's visit in November, 1881. Streets are now lighted in 68 municipalities as compared with 65 in the previous year. Road watering is confined to the larger municipalities. The number of towns which expended money on this object was 49, against 46 in 1881-82.

Public works.—The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 8,43,851, as compared with Rs. 7,50,944 in the previous year, and absorbed 28 per cent. of the total expenditure. There was an increase under the sub-heads of construction and maintenance of roads, water supply, and buildings; and a decrease under the sub-heads, drainage works, and minor public works.

Sanitary and charitable grants.—The variations in the figures for the past two years call for no remark. Municipalities either maintain their own dispensaries or contribute towards those established by the Government. Under the new local self-government scheme, municipalities, when they are relieved of police charges, will be required to devote a larger sum of money towards the maintenance of medical institutions within their limits. A sum of Rs. 10,272 was expended on vaccination, as compared with Rs. 10,382 in the previous year. The number of operations performed was 108,707, and of these 90·1 per cent. were reported as successful, against 90·2 per cent. in 1880-81. It is satisfactory to notice the warm interest which is yearly being evinced by the native members of municipal committees in promoting vaccination.

Education.—A sum of Rs. 52,069 was expended on education, as compared with Rs 52,401 in the previous year. The larger part of the grant is devoted to the maintenance of free elementary schools. As in the case of dispensaries, municipal committees will in future have to provide more largely for local educational requirements.

Miscellaneous charges.—The rapid development of the refund system under which drawbacks are given on goods exported, on which octroi is leviable, accounts chiefly for the increase in the figures for 1881-82. The total expenditure on this head was Rs. 5,30,999, of which Rs. 3,30,616 were paid away in refunds.

Contribution to Local or Provincial Funds.—The expenditure under this head varies each year, as the amount of the contributions depends on the largeness or smallness of the source of income on which the proportion is calculated. The contributions in the year under review are made up of the following items :—

	Rs.
Mussooree—To Landour Cantonment Fund, being one-tenth of the receipts from the toll-bar at Rajpur — ...	865
Meerut—To Cantonment Committee as their share of octroi collections	18,057
Agra—To Cantonment Fund for maintenance of police and for other purposes	9,000
Lucknow—To Cantonment Committee as their share of octori collections and for maintenance of the lock-hospital ...	6,600
Fyzabad—To Cantonment Committee as their share of octroi collections	1,600

Investments.—The total amount of invested money in the hands of municipal committees was Rs. 2,10,228, *viz.*, Rs. 1,77,128 in Government securities and Rs. 33,100 in Light Railway shares.

11.—Towns under Act XX. of 1856.

There were 337 towns administered under Act XX. of 1856, as compared with 338 in the previous year. The tax levied in these towns is an assessment according to the circumstances and property to be protected of the persons liable to the same; and is raised chiefly for the purpose of providing a police force in each town. As a rule, the amount collected yearly is not allowed to exceed more than double the cost of police.

The population of the towns was 1,628,662. The number of houses was 350,785, of which 178,381 were assessed to the tax and the rest exempted. The gross realizations from the tax amounted to Rs. 3,40,842, falling at an average of 3 annas 4 pie per head of population and Re. 1-14-6 per assessed house. The total available income of the towns, including the balance from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 4,18,547. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,47,943, of which more than half was incurred on account of police, and the balance on establishment, conservancy, and works of local improvement.

12 and 13.—Military and Marine.

Blank.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

1.—Village Records.

The maintenance and compilation of a body of village statistics which shall put Government and its officers in possession of an adequate knowledge of the actual condition of the rural population, its resources and its wants, has engaged the attention of the administration and formed one of the chief duties of the Agricultural Department. The Director and his Assistant spent the greater part of the marching season in inspecting the kanúngos' records and testing on the spot the accuracy of the village papers. In the majority of the districts visited the statistics are reported to be exceedingly accurate, and to form a trustworthy basis for the land revenue administration in all its branches. The staffs of patwáris and kanúngos were as a rule sufficiently strong in number, and, though some improvement in their reduction is still wanted, far superior in that point to what they had been till quite lately. The results of the especial care that has been paid to them in the last five years are most conspicuous, and leave no doubt of the possibility of obtaining everywhere the same high standard as has already been reached in many districts. Where defects were noticed, the attention of District Officers was called to them by the Board of Revenue. In two districts only, Basti and Gorakhpur, where the village maps were altogether unfit to serve as the basis for agricultural statistics, and where the staffs both of kanúngos and patwáris were inadequate in number and defective in discipline, special measures, which are now under the consideration of Government, were thought necessary.

The revised code of rules for patwáris and kanúngos which had been prepared by the committee especially appointed for the purpose was considered by the Lieutenant-Governor and returned to the Board of Revenue, with instructions to them to have it

recast in the light of His Honor's criticisms. They were directed to send in a draft of the rules which they were prepared to finally recommend, together with their reasons in each case for any alterations that might be proposed. This has since been done, and the rules as now recast are under the consideration of Government.

The Director of Agriculture and Commerce held several examinations of the kanúngo staff during the year. Of a total num- on the roll of 613, 436 have now passed the qualifying examination. Rája Shankar Singh of Etah established a special school for the training of patwáris and kanúngos at Etah. It has been provided that ex-settlement employés should have a preferential claim to appointment on the kanúngo staff. During this year 13 have passed the examination and 8 have been provided with appointments. As few of this class remain, candidates who have passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University are admitted; of the 30 examined, no less than 10 were rejected as being physically unfit. Ten have been appointed to serve as apprentices in actual field work and six have been appointed kanúngos.

In the whole of the North-Western Provinces except Jaunpur, from which no returns were received, and Kumaun and Garhwál, where there are no patwáris, out of a total number of 20,006 patwáris, 16,916 were resident in their circles on the 1st October, 1881, as against 15,475 on the 1st October, 1880.

The percentage of resident patwáris thus increased by 7 per cent. between 1st October, 1880 and 1st October, 1881. In districts where settlement operations were going on patwáris were not compelled to reside, pending the rearrangement of their circles at the termination of settlement. One-tenth of the entries in the field books and more than 86 per cent. of the whole number of villages were tested on the spot by the kanúngos, and 93·3 per cent. of the entries tested were found correct.

The superior revenue staff, including Collectors and their Assistants and Deputies, tested a considerable number of entries in both field-book and rent-roll and found 95·8 per cent. accurate. There is a great improvement in the punctuality with which all village papers, except the rent-roll, are filed.

2.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(a)—*Batesar Fair.*

The attendance at the Batesar fair held in November last was as follows :—

People	89,396
Horses and ponies	14,260
Camels	5,808
Cattle	35,307

The exhibits of cattle consisted mainly of cart and plough bullocks ; there were few bulls and cows. A small number of bulls were bought at the last fair by the Agricultural Department and taken to Lucknow, where they obtained prizes. Careful enquiries were made into the details of the cattle traffic and embodied in a note by Mr. Fuller. The most characteristic features of the traffic are—

(1) The import of young stock by dealers from the breeding-grounds in the tract comprising portions of the Muttra and Gurgaon districts and known as Mewat.

(2) The purchase of this young stock by zamíndárs and cultivators of the Jumna ravine tract east of Agra, who put them out to graze for two or three years and then bring them back to the fair for sale.

(3) The purchase of these full-grown cattle (together with others imported by local dealers from breeding-grounds in Bhind and Gwalior) for agricultural purposes in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions.

(b)—*Talukdárs' Agricultural Meeting at Lucknow.*

An agricultural meeting and exhibition was held at Lucknow, on the 29th, 30th and 31st December, by the Talukdárs of Oudh, under the presidency of the late Mahárája Sir Digbijai Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I. There were four main sections—those of cattle, agricultural implements, agricultural produce, and arts and manufactures, to the last of which a fine loan collection was contributed by the nobles and princes of Oudh. A separate committee adjudged the prizes in each section. The show of cattle was very meagre. Only 98 head under all classes were entered, and they were generally inferior to the exhibits of the previous exhibition.

The only inducement that can be relied upon to bring together collections of cattle is the prospect of being able to sell, and this inducement did not obtain at the Lucknow show. The collection of grain, on the other hand, was very good, and the opportunity which it afforded to the public of comparing the grains from the different districts should be of great benefit. It was satisfactory to see that the previous exhibition had the effect of making exhibitors pay more attention to the cleanness of their grain. The number of exhibits in the section for agricultural implements was 145, of which a considerable portion was contributed by the Agricultural Department. Careful trials were made with different ploughs and waterlifts, and the first prizes under both these heads awarded to implements manufactured at the workshops of the Cawnpore Experimental Farm. Amongst sugar-mills the Bihia mill of Messrs. Mylne and Thomson, which is now in general use in many parts of the country, deservedly obtained the silver medal. The collection of arts and manufacture was large, valuable, and interesting.

At the committee meetings papers were read and discussed on questions affecting the agriculture of the provinces, and the free expression of opinion and interchange of views between the native gentry and the European officers formed one of the most striking and valuable features of the exhibition. The large attendance at the exhibition sufficiently testified to the interest taken in the show by all classes of the community. Agricultural shows were also held at Khairabad (Sitapur), Fyzabad, Gonda, Bahraich, Bulandshahr, Saharanpur, Meerut, and Aligarh, which, though on a far more modest scale than the Lucknow exhibition, can hardly fail to exert a beneficial influence on agriculture in their respective districts.

(c)—*Steam Plough.*

The area ploughed up to December last was 847 acres, and there can be no doubt whatever of its being able to plough at least 1,200 acres during the year. The cost, allowing for repairs and contingencies and deducting working expenses for the months when it cannot be used, was at the rate of Rs. 6,000 per annum, but if coal fuel were used the annual expense would be raised to Rs. 9,000. The cost then of ploughing, without making any

charge for interest on the original outlay, would be Rs. 5 per acre if wood, and Rs. 7-8 if coal were used.

The total receipts were Rs. 2,014-14-0, or about Rs. 5 per acre.

In January of the current year the Assistant Director of Agriculture and the Engineer in charge of the ploughing operations discussed the future of the plough with the Collector of Bánda. A report was submitted to the following effect :—

(1) There was no more Government land to plough.

(2) That the plough must in future work in zamíndári land.

(3) That the zamíndárs were not willing to pay more for the steam plough than what would be paid for an ordinary plough ; that only one, Chandi Singh, had come forward with an offer of Rs. 3-4-0 per acre, and that even he showed no anxiety to have his offer taken.

(4) That the supply of wood at Bánda had been exhausted and in future coal must be used, with the effect of raising the expenses 50 per cent.

(5) That the *káns* grass, for the eradication of which the plough had been imported, had spontaneously disappeared, and that one of the main uses of the implement had therefore ceased to exist.

The plough will accordingly be sent to the Cawnpore farm, and it is possible that the engines may be employed to pump water from the Ganges for irrigation in connexion with the tobacco farm at Gházipur.

(d)—Reh Experiments.

Among the experiments tried with the object of finding some means of curing *reh*, the principal were the planting of trees and grass, the application of manures and drainage.

Of the different kinds of trees experimented with *kikar* and *babul* appear best suited.

The seed, however, rarely germinated unless a layer of from three to six inches of moderately good soil was put on the surface.

The ordinary *úsar* of the bed was loosened to a depth of three feet, to admit of penetration by the tap root. Unless canal water can be obtained, there does not appear much use in attempting plantations of this kind.

Of *úsar* grass, of which many kinds have been discovered and named, the *Khar úsara* is by far the best, and experimental weighings on unirrigated land, where it had been properly protected, gave in the first year an average outturn of more than 30 maunds, or from 1 to 1½ tons to the acre, while on irrigated land the produce reached two tons to the acre. But it is essential that cattle should be excluded. Some salt plants have been received from Australia, of which the *Artiplex nummularia* promises to do well.

None of the manures tried and none of the special crops gave any return. Green soiling with hemp proved equally unsuccessful.

Surface drainage, subsoil drainage, and flooding and allowing the water to stand were all tried. None of these had any effect, and the accuracy of the theory that *reh* deposits are formed by the drainage of soluable salts from the higher to lower levels is open to doubt. The prevalence of *reh* on low tracts appears, on the contrary, to be mainly due to erosion. There is usually a very thin deposit of rather better soil on the surface of *úsar* plains on which grass will grow, and if this is washed away nothing is left but the salt underneath it, which is absolutely barren.

It is thought that a thin humus might be deposited by the formation of silt beds from the canal, and that the *úsar* grass is sure to do good by arresting drainage and the accompanying erosion.

With a view to determine whether or no *reh* is on the increase elaborate measurements have been made in 65 villages in the Akrabad pargana. The change, if any, is very slow, and trustworthy results cannot be expected from the measurements of only a few years. A map has been prepared showing the extent of *úsar* in almost every village in the Doáb and in a part of Rohilkhand.

Mr. Buck and Dr. Schlich met the Director of Agriculture at Áwa in November last, and the results of the experiments were thought sufficiently encouraging to warrant the proposal of a scheme for the enclosure of very large areas of *úsar* land. In pursuance

of this scheme operations have already commenced on two plots of *úsar* in the neighbourhood of the Cawnpore Experimental Farm.

(e)—Glass Manufacture.

The chief object of the experiments was to ascertain whether a better material could not be produced from the *reh* by the use of furnaces made on the English pattern than the rough glass which is manufactured in the Aligarh and Etah districts.

A satisfactory form of furnace was determined upon after repeated alterations, but the four crucibles obtained from the Rániganj pottery have all burst. The tools procured from Venice were used on glass manufactured on a slightly improved modification of the native plan, but as yet only the simplest form of bead has been attempted with the object of teaching the natives employed the use of the implements. The operations of the year lead to the following conclusions :—

(1) That there is no use to try to make good colorless glass like English window glass in these provinces, as the *reh* is not sufficiently free from impurity.

(2) That, if a good furnace is constructed of fire brick with reservoirs, a material can be made similar to common bottle glass much superior to *kanch* and probably cheaper.

(3) A glass furnace requires so much care, both in building and working, that it would probably be advisable to employ a European, who thoroughly understands the work, for its supervision.

(4) That good beads can be made, but that, unless the man can be thoroughly instructed in the use of implements, it may cost more to make them here than to import them from Venice.

(f)—Construction of Wells.

The conduct of an analysis of the province with the view of ascertaining in which directions, and under what conditions, an extension of irrigation wells is possible, formed the most important of the duties for which Captain Clibborn was attached to the Agricultural Department. His tour traversed portions of twenty districts, and careful experiments on the well irrigation actually in existence were made at each camping-ground, which resulted in a very large collection of facts relating to this subject.

Arrangements were made in 1880 for the conduct of special experiments at Moradabad with the view of ascertaining the best way of dealing with landlords and tenants, and how most economically to construct masonry wells with a full supply of water. The form of well decided on was, a masonry reservoir, sunk to such a depth only as would allow the free play of the bucket at a period of greatest exhaustion. This was to be continued by a tube down to the depth where a copious supply of water was obtainable. After a very large number of experiments *gúlar* wood piping of 5 inch diameter was adopted. Besides this, a very excellent sand pump, which is likely to play an important part in well-sinking in the future, had been constructed for clearing the way for the tube. Some progress was made in construction and arrangements entered into with cultivators and zamíndárs for the recovery of the money to be invested by the State. During the year under report twenty-three wells have been quite finished—that is to say, the cylinders have all been built and sunk and pipes let down to as great a depth as with our present knowledge is thought necessary.

In October, the eleven wells, which at that time were fully completed, were tested. The trials showed that except in two, where the cylinders rested on clay, and the old Hasanpur well, the cylinders filled with sand as soon as any considerable strain was put on them. Unless this defect were remedied, the wells were nearly useless and threatened to be altogether engulphed. In each well which rested on sand a bottom of *kunkar* was therefore rammed in, the full effect of which has not as yet been ascertained. In May last a bottoming of impervious concrete was put down in one of the wells, which secures that all the water should come up through the tube. Trial waterings have been made from this with results which, though inconclusive, are not wholly unsatisfactory. With the sinking of the masonry and pipes the main labour and expense is at an end. All that now is required is careful experiment to find out the actual value of the completed wells, and perhaps to suggest a few easy and inexpensive alterations.

Besides these wells, zamíndárs have undertaken the construction of twenty wells and received advances from Government.

Jaithra wells.—The large sum of three lakhs of rupees is being expended in providing parts of the Awa estate with wells. The

operations up to date have been in the charge of Mr. Wilson, whose services have been placed at Mr. Crooke's disposal by the Agricultural Department.

The wells in course of construction at Jaithra are of three kinds :—

(1) Spring wells, in which the masonry rests on clay.

(2) Spring wells, where the masonry rests on sand, and the water is drawn from a tube, continued from the cylinder, and piercing the clay.

(3) Percolation wells, drawing their water from the surrounding sand. In each case where the cylinder does not reach clay, it is furnished with a solid concrete plug, to keep the sand from coming in at the bottom.

There can be no question of using any form of well but the first, where the clay stratum is within such a distance of the surface that a cylinder of the depth wanted for irrigation will rest on it. Where the clay stratum is further from the surface, it is still a problem whether the tube well or the percolation well is cheaper or more stable, or gives a better supply of water.

So far, 18 wells have been built and sunk to depths varying from 20 to 30 feet below the percolation level and cylinders commenced in 20 others. A sand pump of a new pattern was received in May, and since then 27 borings have been made to an average depth of 27 feet each, at a cost of Rs. 3 each for labour, and Rs. 5 if the price of the instrument be charged.

(*g*)—*Exhibitions.*

(*a*) *Calcutta.*—The value of the goods exhibited by the Agricultural Department at the Fine Art Exhibition in Calcutta was Rs. 5,683, of which Rs. 562 was the property of Government, while it acted as medium and paid the railway expenses on the remainder.

The goods exhibited were—

Moradabad metal ware.
Lucknow lace.
Jhánsi carpets.
Benares brass ware.
Benares kincobs and embroidery.
Mirzapur lacquer work.
Ditto carpets, jail made.
Ditto do., bazar made.
Lucknow bidri and zarbuland work.

(*b*) *Sidney.*—The accounts of this exhibition have been finally wound up. Two bronze medals and five diplomas were gained by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, one bronze medal and two diplomas by the Muir Mills, and one bronze medal and a diploma each by the Central Prison at Agra and the Elgin Cotton Mills.

(*c*) *Melbourne.*—Mr. Buck presided over the Indian Committee at Melbourne. The contributions of Government were on a much larger scale than they have been at any other exhibition. Besides a collection of stones and natural products, specimens of the following wares were purchased and exhibited by Government :—

Agra stone and marble work.	Lucknow chintzes.
Ditto carpets.	Bánda stones.
Aligarh cotton cloth.	Benares brass work.
Bareilly carpets.	Azamgarh satin.
Bijnor wood carvings.	Ditto pottery.
Moradabad metal ware.	Jhánsi carpets.
Mainpuri wood inlaid with wire.	Do. peacock feathers.
Farukhabad chintzes.	Ludhiana cloth.

In addition to these a very large and miscellaneous collection, representing nearly every industry in the provinces, was sent by private individuals and firms through the agency of the Agricultural Department.

Medals or certificates were awarded to Government for myrobalans, dyeing and other vegetable substances, lacquered work and stone ware, models of fruit and vegetables, wood work, carved and inlaid, oils and rice. Private exhibitors from the provinces received medals or certificates in the following classes :—Cotton manufactures and tents (Elgin Mills and Muir Mills, Cawnpore); mats and carpets (Bareilly, Beni Prashad of Mirzapur); stone work, carved and inlaid (Nathu Ram and Sewa Ram and Mr. A. M. Seushner of Agra); Moradabad metal ware (Mir Imdad Ali, C.S.I.); teas (the Kausani and Lines tea estates); sugar (the Rosa Factory); gold-smiths' work (Lalas Kalika Das and Sanwal Das of Lucknow); gold embroidery (Lalas Gopinath and Kishori Lal of Lucknow); Bareilly chairs (Messrs. Gaslett and Co.), and beer (Naini Tal Brewery).

(*h*)—*Museum.*

In pursuance of a scheme set on foot in June, 1880, for forming a collection of models and drawings of agricultural implements, &c., a collection of 61 models was made over to the Lucknow Museum, and a better set, embracing all the improved appliances which are likely to prove attractive to the Indian agriculturist, is in course of construction. The scheme will probably be extended so as to embrace, besides the collection of agricultural implements, agricultural products, and specimens of local art and manufactures for introduction to the travelling public and other possible purchasers.

3.—AGRICULTURE.

(*a*)—*Weather and Crops.*

The most striking features in the character of the weather were heavy rain throughout July and August, followed by a complete cessation at the beginning of September. In some districts there had been heavy showers in June, but they were not at all general. After August very little rain fell except in the Benares Division, Kumaun and the Dún, and the October rains failed almost completely. During the cold weather (except in Bijnor, which registered nearly three inches) there were in no part of the provinces more than a few light showers of little or no value to the crops. The winter however was exceptionally mild ; there was very little frost and no hail, and the health of both the cultivators and their cattle was excellent.

Cotton suffered in Bundelkhand, where it forms a leading staple of the kharíf, but was fairly good in Agra and the upper Doáb. As might have been expected, the early rice crops generally turned out well, but transplanted rice failed almost entirely except where it could be supported by artificial irrigation.

The rest of the kharíf harvest with unimportant exceptions was fairly good. Even in the Rae Bareli and Allahabad Divisions, where the loss was heaviest, it was not serious.

As the whole of the rabi harvest was raised on artificial irrigation, the outturns are surprisingly high, and it is satisfactory

to notice how little the provinces are dependent on the winter rains. The chief crops averaged—

	Sugar-cane.	Arhar.	Wheat.	Barley.	Peas and gram.	Masúr.	Rape-seed and mustard.	Linseed.	Poppy.	Other crops.
In the North-Western Provinces,	14	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	13	13
In Oudh	13	12	12	12	9	10	12	10	13	14

The outturn was of course heaviest where irrigation is most general. The crops around the village sites were almost everywhere of exceptional excellence and went to compensate for the loss on outlying lands. Great services were rendered by the canals, especially by the Upper and Lower Ganges and the Eastern Jumna.

(b)—Sericulture.

Messrs. Lister and Co., to whom the sericultural operations previously carried on by Government had been transferred, are actively pushing operations. They have now 50,000 seedlings of mulberries and four acres of cuttings in the Song grant. A canal for irrigation has been dug 4¾ miles long, and the firm hope to plant out 200 acres during these rains. The young trees are of both varieties, the *Sinensis* and the *Multicaulis*, and Major Murray, who manages the concern on the part of Messrs. Lister and Co., believes that, provided the leaf be healthy, it is a matter of indifference which tree is planted.

The want of leaf is one of the principal drawbacks of Dehra itself as a centre for sericulture. There is only a very small supply beyond what is given by trees planted in avenues along the sides of the roads, and they are too few, or too distant, to be of much service. Last year half the silkworm seed put down by the firm had to be thrown away for want of food. This year only 12 ounces were put down, and even then there was not enough leaf for night feeding, though the trees were stripped for three miles round. Moreover, the roadside trees, not being manured or tended, threaten to give a continually diminishing supply.

Cottage cultivation was not a success. The amount produced last year by villagers was 12 maunds 24 seers green. But they were paid Rs. 40 for a green maund. The same quality in the Panjáb commands Rs. 16, Rs. 20 or Rs. 24, according to quality. The price of a maund of dry silk in Calcutta may be taken at from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100, and it is equivalent to nearly three green maunds. It follows that to pay Rs. 40 for a maund of green silk must inevitably result in loss. As the Dehra silk is of medium quality, Major Murray this year offered Rs. 20 per maund for the produce. When he came to distribute the seed only two cultivators were found who would accede to the terms, and they took only four ounces of seed. Owing to want of cleanliness and limited accommodation their seed only produced about ten seers of silk to the ounce, or little more than a third of the result obtained by Major Murray.

No reeling is now done at Dehra. The best cocoons are reserved for seed; the rest are killed and sent to the branch in the Panjáb, together with the pierced cocoons which have been left by the moths.

The two great desiderata are mulberry trees and rearing accommodation. With regard to the first, the initial difficulty is that trees to be of any use must be within a short distance of the rearing sheds. It hardly pays to carry them three miles, and certainly not further. The land near Dehra is already taken up by crops and gardens, and is so extremely valuable that it is doubtful whether to plant it with mulberries, which might after all never be used, could be justified. To plant trees in the jungles is to anticipate on insufficient grounds the locality which a future silk enterprize might select. A small nursery has already been started at Dehra and other measures are under consideration.

(c)—Tobacco culture.

A lease has been executed by Government during the year under report conveying the Gházipur farm to Messrs. Begg, Sutherland and Co., for fifty years, at an annual rent of Rs. 6,500.

During the last season 482 acres were under tobacco as against 404 acres last year, and the produce rose from 270,000lb. to 326,000lb. It is a singular fact that the rate of produce per acre is almostly exactly the same in both years, *i.e.*, 675lb. per

acre. The home cultivation covered 216 acres, while 266 acres were bought from independent cultivators. The area under cultivation for the ensuing year will probably be extended still further, and the firm confidently look forward to the season 1882-83 as promising to be the best since the commencement of the enterprize.

About 60,000lb. of cured tobacco were shipped to England and realized the high price of *5d.* per pound. A similar quantity was manufactured into smoking tobacco for the Indian market and 10,000lb. were made up into cheroots and 800lb. into cigarettes. The prices realized in India were about 6 annas per pound for Cavendish and one rupee for smoking mixtures, and 8 annas for cheroots and Rs. 2 for cigarettes.

Five Europeans and Americans and a daily average of 401 natives are employed. The firms have been offered the use of the steam-engine which worked the plough at Bánda to lift the water of the Ganges for irrigation purposes.

(d)—Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow.

The cost of these gardens, which continued under Mr. Ridley's management has been as follows:—

	Total, expense.	*Receipts.*	*Net cost.*
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1880-81 ...	14,075	10,565 14 3	3,509 1 9
1881-82 ...	13,500	10,148 11 3	3,355 4 9

'Their main functions, in which they are very successful, are the distribution of improved varieties of all kinds of horticultural produce, and the introduction of new kinds, both of plants and of cultivation. Their cost is very small, and would have been still less but for the entire failure of the mango crop for two years running. As at Saháranpur a considerable number of apprentices are in training to supply the want of skilled gardeners elsewhere.

The profits of fruit culture, though considerably below those of last year, contrast favourably with the grains from ordinary field cultivation, and omitting the vines, which proved a complete failure, ranged from Rs. 7-4-9 per acre in the case of Malta lemons to more than Rs. 66 in the case of líchís, the average profit per acre on all kinds of fruit having been more than Rs. 34. As the old vines are apparently effête, they are being replaced by younger

plants ; but neither young nor old produced this year any crop worth speaking of. Foreign varieties were inarched on country stocks, and a number of new kinds, for which the analogy of past experience holds out a good prospect of success, have been imported from Europe. A few trees were covered in with muslin, but Mr. Ridley finds it difficult to decide whether the advantages or disadvantages of this plan predominate. Good fruit was obtained from the Arabian date, and no mention is made of the usual complaint that it ripens too late to avoid spoiling by the rains. It is generally found advisable to pick the fruit as soon as the rains set in and allow it to mature under cover. Very little additional information was obtained in the case of oranges and limes. The order of merit in which the several varieties were arranged last year has been found to hold good.

The trials with carrots contradicted the usual experience of the deterioration of acclimatised root seeds. Seeds which had been acclimatised for two years gave 50 per cent. more produce than newly imported, and 30 per cent. more than one year old seed. The common defect of premature flowering was not obviated and the experiment was far from being conclusive, but it yields some hope of the successful introduction of what may prove a valuable addition to the food and fodder resources of the country.

It was shown that some of the country vegetables, and especially those of the *gourd* family, are capable of improvement by selection.

The acclimatisation of flowers has proved so successful that it is to be regretted that public gardens do not indent for their supplies more generally on Mr. Ridley. The demand for the very beautiful roses grown at Lucknow was so great that it was found impossible to satisfy it. The stock is being increased.

A small exotic nursery is attached to the gardens, in which a large number of varieties of imported trees are cultivated. *Carob* continues to be a source of disappointment; the older trees die out, and it is found impossible to raise others. *Eucalypti* give more reasons for satisfaction. Three new varieties—*diversicolor*, *ficifolia* and *carry nocalix*—have been raised, and the latter promises to be a valuable fodder tree.

The annual flower show held in connection with the gardens on March 2nd was the best that has been known, and it is a matter for satisfaction that the show of the vegetables proved that native *mális* are beginning to pay more attention to quality than to size—a result which may fairly be attributed to the influence of these exhibitions.

(*d*) *Saháranpur Botanical Gardens.*

The Saháranpur gardens have throughout been in charge of Mr. Duthie, with a trained gardener, Mr. Gollan, as his Assistant.

The cost of the gardens has been as follows :—

	Total expenses.	Receipts.	Net cost.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1880-81	24,524 3 3	6,658 5 0	17,865 14 3
1881-82	29,164 12 8	9,292 13 3	19,871 15 5

The following is the distribution list as compared with that of the preceding year :—

	1880.	1881.
Fruit trees and cuttings	7,183	7,783
Strawberry plants	42,225	54,100
Ornamental plants	8,115	10,350
Seed of all kinds (packets)	11,990	15,198
Timber trees and Agave...	...	8,691
Total of all kinds ...	69,513	96,122

Of drugs for the Medical Department, *hyoscyamus*, *aconite*, *taraxicum* and *kaunla* have already been successfully grown and prepared, while *colocynths* and many others are expected shortly to be added to the list, and great activity has been shown in the acclimatisation of foreign flowers and vegetables, the improvement of indigenous varieties, and the introduction of new kinds of plants, trees, and fodder grasses.

In the training of native gardeners a small measure of success has been attained and gardeners have been sent to Peshawar, Amritsar, and Calcutta, while there is a considerable staff of

apprentices, some of whom, it is hoped, may soon be qualified to be of service in public gardens elsewhere.

A scheme for removing the two small hill gardens at Mussoorie and Chajuri to a site between Mussoorie and Rajpur, which has greater natural advantages and is more conveniently placed for purposes of supervision, has been sanctioned.

In addition to his ordinary duties in connection with the gardens, Mr. Duthie's services were utilized by the Forest School at Dehra (where he delivered lectures) and by the Fodder Committee. He also made an excursion to Calcutta and Darjeeling to complete his knowledge of Indian grasses, and two botanical tours in the Himalayas.

Kumaun Orchard.—With the object of providing neighbouring villagers and European settlers with good fruit trees, an apple orchard is maintained by Government at Muktesar near Almora. Good progress has been made during the past year in spite of the unusual drought; 1,021 apple grafts and 243 chestnut trees were given away. The villagers have applied for many more trees, and as the small gardens already started succeed the demand is nearly certain to increase.

The present stock consists of—

Apple grafts	5,629
Grafted pears	266
Chestnut trees	434
Apple seedlings	10,000

of which more than half will be ready for grafting next spring.

Last year's crop of potatoes was excellent: about 200 maunds were sent to Assam and Burma, and large quantities were distributed both in the hill and plain districts of these Provinces.

(e)—Cawnpore Experimental Farm.

The agricultural experiments as conducted at the Cawnpore Farm not only ascertain the direction which improvements should take, but they also make Government acquainted with the actual conditions and results of existing cultivation. Irreconcilable differences of opinion exist on the latter point that much value attaches to the weight of the crops obtained on the farm. In the spring

of 1881 the average weight of wheat grain obtained on nine plots under various kinds and quantities of manure was 1,236lb, or more than 20 bushels per acre; while barley on unmanured land, which had been ploughed early, yielded 1,840lb. of grain, and on heavily manured land 3,603lb. The land from which the wheat had been reaped was sown with maize for the ensuing autumn harvest, and, where unmanured, gave an outturn of 1,239lb, making with the wheat of the previous harvest a total produce of 1,946lb. per acre in the year, though neither crop had been manured. Where poudrette was used the total produce of both crops, wheat and maize, reached 3,342lb, or nearly 63 bushels to the acre. In the crop cut last March the outturn of wheat averaged 1,390lb. on the whole area sown (16·8 acres), and on one unmanured plot reached 2,662lb. Common gram without manure gave 1,932lb. and cotton an average of 161·8lb. of clean fibre to the acre, the assumed provincial average of the latter crop having been 66lb. in the same year. The natural quality of the farm land is very poor, especially in *nitrates*. The instances in which unusually heavy manure was given were rare, and hardly affected the general results. The only advantage not enjoyed by the ordinary native cultivator was the use of the soil-inverting plough, and against this should be set unsuccessful experiments with manures and a perhaps unusual amount of double cropping.

The chief lesson taught by the repeated experience of every harvest is that the great want of Indian agriculture is *nitrogen*. Without recapitulating the numerous experiments that were made, it may be said that whereas the results from the application of lime *phosphates*, or *potash*, were conflicting and sometimes positively injurious, the benefit from the use of *nitrates* was throughout great and certain. The results obtained by experiment were confirmed by a scientific analysis of the farm soil. Of the various ways in which the want of *nitrogen* may be supplied the simplest is that of early ploughing, which certainly enables the land to absorb the maximum of *ammonia* from the rain, and probably admits of considerable nitrification.

Another simple and very efficient method of supplying *nitrogen* was found in green soiling, that is, ploughing in any leguminous

crop. The first tried was indigo, but hemp was subsequently used as cheaper and equally effective. The expense is trifling, being merely the value of the seed, and the cost of a single ploughing. The increase in grain obtained was 73 per cent. in the spring of 1881 and in 1882, 33 per cent. without, and 74 per cent. with, the addition of 120lb. of *gypsum* to the acre. As yet no counterbalancing disadvantages have been discovered.

Among ordinary manures the importance of all kinds of *excreta*, and probably of *saltpetre*, was strongly emphasized.

The advantages of deep ploughing have been so far accepted that it is now the only form of cultivation in use on the farm.

Experiments with canal and well water gave a slight advantage to the latter, which may perhaps be accounted for by the greater opportuneness with which the cultivator can apply it. It was shown that a single watering increased the value of the produce by more than Rs. 33 per acre. A number of new staples have been tried, of which the most promising are Georgian cotton and Cape oats. The former, though not giving so large a yield as the indigenous *Kulpahar* on inferior soil, easily distanced it on heavy land, and a field which has been left over from last year now gives the promise of a magnificent second harvest. Its cotton commanded Rs. 25 per maund in the Cawnpore market at a time when native varieties were being sold at Rs. 18, so that with a smaller outturn it might prove a more profitable crop. A very small packet of Cape oats was received two years ago and yielded the large rate of outturn of 2,334lb. per acre to the first, and 1,640 to the second time that it was sown. The wheat and maize sown on the farm were generally the native varieties which have attained so high a degree of merit at Meerut and Jaunpur respectively; and the success which has attended their introduction at Cawnpore shows what may be affected by a judicious selection of country seed.

Agricultural implements.—The form of the improved plough received its latest development a little more than a year ago, when a long beam was substituted for the short beam which had been adopted

from its American models. The short beam was not adapted to native habits and had no real advantage beyond a slightly increased facility in turning the corner at the end of a furrow, so that the alteration has certainly increased the popularity of the implement without seriously detracting from its utility. During the year under report 393 ploughs have been distributed and the demand for them shews signs of increasing.

The want of the Meerut division, where for certain forms of cultivation a heavier implement is required, appears to be met by slight modifications of Ransome's B. F. O. or Watt's steel plough, both of which can be obtained at the workshops of the farm.

The form of the water-lift was decided on early last year, and 46 have been sold. Even now it cannot be said to be final. It was at first thought that 20 feet would be the limit at which it would work efficiently, but it has since been found that, by slightly reducing the diameter of the tube, water may be lifted in amply sufficient quantities from depth of at least 30 feet, and probably more.

The winnower mentioned in last year's report has been repeatedly tried both against the native method and English machinery. Though less effective than the former in a high wind, it got much better results in a calm, and held its own with the imported machinery. As however at the time when a winnower is wanted there is generally a prevalence of high wind, and the natives have at the same time very little other employment, it does not appear that the machine is likely to come into general demand. Only a very few have been sold.

A wind mill (the kewani) was subjected to the most careful and elaborate trials and unhesitatingly condemned. It has no advantages over the modes of lifting water now known in the country and is liable to be carried away by dust-storms.

A combined threshing and winnowing machine manufactured by Messrs. Hubner and Sons, of the United States, gave excellent results, but it is still doubtful whether it can do enough work to cover its original cost.

Native Zamíndárs and Court of Wards.—The experience gained on the Cawnpore Farm finds an echo in many parts of the province, and a number of the leading native gentry have entered into communication with the Agricultural Department. Its most regular correspondents have been Pandit Ajudhiya Parshad of Indalpur, Raja Sambhu Narayan Singh of Benares, and the Bijnor Agricultural Society.

A very interesting report has been received from *Pandit Ajudhiya Parshad,* who has tried a very large number of new seeds, such as American and Jaunpur maize, English and native carrots, onions, turnips, mangold-wurzel, chaffa (ground-nut), reana, American and Egyptian cotton, American tobacco, sorgham. The staples which seem to have the fairest prospect of success are Meerut wheat, sorgham, American cotton, mangold-wurzel, and Guinea-grass, but, as might have been expected, many experiments proved failures. The Pandit found a more certain source of profit from a combination of the use of the Bihia mill with a new method of dealing with the sugar-grower. Instead of buying the pressed juice from the cultivator, as is the prevailing custom in Rohilkhand, he makes arrangements for the purchase of the cane itself, and conducts all the operations which succeed the cutting and carrying of the crop at his own risk. He reports that the return on his outlay has this year been more than 20 per cent.

He has raised ten calves by a Bánda bull supplied him by the Agricultural Department, and an Arab donkey stallion had fertilized a few country ponies, but he finds the villagers generally averse to breeding mules.

Rája Sambhu Narayan Singh of Benares reported some interesting experiments in bone-dust and cattle urine preserved for manure. He has found that the Kaisar plough increases the produce of sugarcane, and contemplates the construction of a large number of wells.

The Bijnor Agricultural Society, founded by Rája Jagat Singh of Tajpur, takes a very intelligent interest in all problems connected with improved agriculture and, besides being a constant

correspondent, sends in periodical printed reports of its operations. *Kunwar Harnam Singh Ahluwalia*, who manages the estates of his nephew, the Rája of Kapurthalla, held a cattle show at Bundi on the occasion of the Dasahra festival in October, and distributed prizes for the best exhibits. Five small arboricultural nurseries have been made to supply trees to plant round the irrigation wells on the estate and cultivators are encouraged to plant groves and roadside avenues.

The Mahárája of Balrampur deputed one of his servants to live at the Experimental Farm and acquire such instruction as was to be given by an inspection of the kharíf operations.

On several of the *Court of Wards'* estates improved methods of agriculture have been introduced. At *Dubari* experiments with the Kaisar plough gave favourable results and experiments with the object of preserving cattle-urine for manure promised well. A new kind of well with a water-tight bottom and fed by percolation through dry laid bricks was found both cheap and effective, and has been adopted by Raja Jagat Singh of Tajpur with the same satisfactory results.

Mr. Crooke's home farm at *Awa* has been a partial success. Little progress was made with new staples, but more success was met with in the manufacture of undrained sugar. He has imported a professional sugar-boiler from Bihia, and the admirable *gurh* exhibited at Lucknow gained him the first prize in open competition. A large and promising breeding establishment is maintained by Mr. Crooke, and two young men have been sent to learn veterinary surgery at the Hápur Stud Farm. The very important operations in connexion with the reclamation of *úsar* and the construction of a large number of wells for the cultivators on his estate have been in the charge of Mr. Wilson, whose services were placed at the disposal of the estate by the Agricultural Department.

Rawatpur enjoys the advantages of close proximity to the Cawnpore Experimental Farm and a very intelligent manager. The Kaisar has been largely adopted. Three are in every-day use on the sír, and 37 more by the ordinary cultivators on the estate. Two Bihia mills have been bought and more will be sent

for. The sugar cultivation has in consequence spread from two to eight villages. Trials with new seeds have met with some success in spite of the fact that nearly a third of the crop was eaten by caterpillars. New Orleans cotton-sown on 2¼ acres gave an outturn in December of 145lb. of clean fibre to the acre. Two new wells have been constructed for four buckets each and give an ample supply of water.

On *Karm Ali Khan's* estate, Meerut, a large number of imported seeds were tried, but they cannot be said to have been successful. The Collector frankly ascribes this to ignorance of agriculture on the part of his manager. Two Kaisar ploughs and some improved sieves are highly appreciated. Six Bihia sugar-mills were bought and are let out to the cultivators on the estate. The receipts during the year for their hire amount to Rs. 186-6-0, or more than 30 per cent. on the original outlay. Two wells have been built and two more are in course of construction.

Distribution of seed.—Select varieties of seeds were purchased and distributed. The list comprises Muzaffarnagar wheat, maize, sorgho, lucerne, Guinea-grass, cotton of eight different descriptions, tobacco, ground-nut, carrots, mangold, Cape oats, reana.

Káchi emigrants.—At the request of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces a party of 17 of the industrious cultivators known as Káchis, whose families had originally been transplanted from Farukhabad to Cawnpore by Mr. Buck, were sent to setttle at Nagpur on the Government farm.

Cattle-breeding.—An imprest of Rs. 2,000 is placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Department for the purpose of purchasing good bulls at fairs, with the object of selling them in places where the breed of cattle requires improvement. Rája Jagat Singh of Tajpur and Pandit Ajudhia Parshad of Indalpur report that they have numerous calves by the stud bulls supplied to them.

Ghi-makers.—At the suggestion of the Government of India two experienced ghi-makers were persuaded to emigrate to Victoria. One of them suffered so badly from home sickness that he was sent back, but the other has been reported a great success.

A revised edition of Mr. Fuller's Agricultural Primer was published, and an Urdu translation sent to the Press. The Department

of Public Instruction intend to have it taught in normal schools and distributed as prizes.

An illustrated hand-book of the field and garden crops of these Provinces has been compiled by Mr. Duthie and Mr. Fuller. The first volume is ready for issue.

(f)—Arboriculture.

The total budget grant for the year was Rs. 53,300, of which Rs. 46,892-8-2 was actually expended, whilst the receipts amounted to—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From felling	21,976	7	10
„ lopping	6,658	13	2
„ fruit	5,054	8	4
„ other sources...	1,507	8	9
Total ...	35,197	6	1

The net cost therefore to Government was only Rs. 11,695-2-1. The year before the total expenditure was Rs. 38,740 and the net cost, after deducting receipts, Rs. 17,631. The increase in receipts this year is very striking, and bears witness to the growing interest taken by District Officers in the work. There is no reason to believe that it was anywhere prejudicial to the condition of the roadside avenues; it was rather the result of a more vigilant supervision, which prevented the sacrifice of legitimate sources of revenue.

The most satisfactory item in the receipts is the large sum derived from fruit and other produce. At Azamgarh sarpat grass, and at Cawnpore the common grass on the pattris, yielded a considerable profit, and something was realized from lac at Allahabad. In fact, there is no reason why, with a moderate amount of attention, the roadside avenues should not be made a valuable property, and not only support themselves, but yield a surplus that might be devoted to their extension. From this point of view, as well as on considerations of their service in times of scarcity, the planting of fruit and fodder trees is a matter of importance, and it is satisfactory to observe how large a proportion they bear to the total number of trees planted out this year.

The length of road under operation was 1,340⅛ miles and 442¾ miles of road were newly planted up. The number of trees planted during the year under report was 95,075, as against 65,938 of the preceding year, as detailed in the following statement:—

Names of trees.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Mango	25,574	20,082
Jamun	17,068	10, 03
Ficus	7,565	4,324
Shisham	10,071	9,410
Nim	10,251	3,309
Tamarind	1,495	1,173
Mahua	5,838	1,789
Miscellaneous	17,213	15,948
Total ...	95,075	65,938

The number of nurseries maintained during the year was 132, as compared with 143 in the preceding year. The number of plants at the end of the year was 309,953, as compared with 315,303 at the commencement. Seventy-three thousand nine hundred and twenty-five seedlings were contributed to the roads this year. The year before the number was 60,011. Three new groves were planted out during the year, and an area of 238 acres of old grove was under maintenance. The whole number of trees planted was 1,371. The attempt to enlist the co-operation of native gentry and zamíndárs, which was commended by Government in their review of last year's arboriculture report, has been continued with a varying measure of success in different districts. Rája Shankar Singh and Lala Awadh Narain in Etah, Lala Damodhar Das in Bareilly, Raja Mailap Singh and the young Rája of Oel in the Kheri district, as well as other native gentlemen, have each added a considerable number of trees to the roadsides. Four miles of road in Gorakhpur, which were planted and maintained on the Benares road by Lala Jagmohan Das, are reported to be in a very flourishing condition, and 4,269 trees have been planted by zamíndárs in Azamgarh.

Though great divergence of opinion continues on the question of concentrating or scattering nurseries, there appears to have been no difficulty anywhere in procuring an ample supply of new trees. There is, however, a general consensus of approval to the plan of

utilizing the compounds of roadside bungalows as nurseries and the employment of mális as chaukidars. It was generally made known that any who wished it would have trees delivered free of cost in the large central nursery at Lucknow, and it is believed that considerably over 15,000 saplings have since been disposed of. The total number of saplings in the nursery at the end of that year was 103,265. In connexion with the main nursery is a small exotic plantation, which is maintained by a separate grant of Rs. 400. Among a number of new importations, four sweet plums and 20 Arabian date palms are doing well, while 16 mahogany trees are making slow progress. There is a large stock of *Eucalypti*, of which the *resinifera* and *rostrata* are perhaps the most successful varieties.

In the small nursery at Gorakhpur, under the charge of Mr. Campbell of the Forest Department, it was again found that pineapples were effective in exterminating káns grass, and linseed was used with the same result. The carobs there are doing well, but Mr. Campbell adds another to the innumerable reports of the utter failure of the *Prosopis glandulosa*. He has a good plantation of grafted mangoes and a few promising ground-nuts.

Detailed information was collected from the different districts on the best modes of fencing and irrigating saplings after planting out. The new *thala* and ditch recommended in the arboriculture report for 1879-80 is always spoken well of where the soil is fairly tenacious, whilst in the case of sandy soil thorn fencing is used with satisfactory results. The open brick-work makes an excellent *thala*, but its expense is an objection where a large number have to be made.

The reports of 14 districts where it has been tried are unanimous in recommending the *gharra* system of irrigation, and the further accounts of the irrigation cost, of which mention was made last year, confirm the opinion expressed as to its value.

4.—Manufactures.

The following notice of the manufactures of the provinces is restricted to (1) handicrafts concerned with the production of articles of artistic interest, and (2) factories worked by machinery No attempt has been made to deal with those handicrafts which

produce articles of material utility, the principal of which are the weaving of ordinary cotton cloth, the construction of the ordinary implements of husbandry, the moulding of earthen jars for holding water, and the manufacture of the metal vessels which serve the purposes of cooking and of holding food. These handicrafts are carried on to a greater or less extent in almost every large village in the provinces, and the collection of any reliable statistics of the number of workmen and the value of the outturn would be impossible without a very considerable outlay. The difficulty of gaining definite information of the extent to which these industries are practised would be still further increased by the fact that they often occupy only part of the artizan's time alternating with ordinary agricultural labor. So far as handicrafts are concerned, it was determined therefore to restrict enquiries to those engaged in the production of objects of luxury or art, since these are as a rule confined to one or two places, and their investigation offers no insuperable difficulty. The inquiries have been conducted by the two native traffic registration Inspectors attached to the Agricultural Department, who have supplemented the result of their own investigations by any information which was procurable from municipal offices. The points to which attention was principally directed were (1) the number of firms employing labour, with details as to number of first and second class workmen employed ; (2) the number of independent workmen, first and second class; (3) the amount and value of the work turned out by a first and second class workman in a week ; and (4) the origin of the craft and its past history and present prospects. Information under head (3) was collected as the most reliable basis available for ascertaining the approximate value of the annual outturn. Details as to process of manufacture did not seem required for a sketch, the principal object of which was to furnish some statistics of the present condition of these industries which would serve as a basis for comparison in future years.

The collection of information concerning the factories which are worked by machinery in these provinces was effected without much difficulty, the managers of all except the Cawnpore Woollen Mills having most courteously given the details which were required.

The figures which are shown for the Cawnpore Woollen Mills are therefore those for the preceding year (1880-81), when no objection was made to supplying them. The figures relating to the other factories are all for the year ending 31st March, 1882.

A.—Industrial Handicrafts.

Class I.—Wood work.—White-wood carving of Saháranpur.—This has become familiarised in the card-trays, picture-frames, paper-knives, &c., which are exposed for sale at the Meerut and Saháranpur railway-stations. The soft white wood which is used as material is that of a tree known as the *dhudhi* (*Holarrhena Antidysenterica*) which occurs in the Sewaliks and lower Himalayas. The designs are almost entirely of European origin, and are mostly floral, the vine-leaf pattern being specially common. The execution is as a rule very coarse, principally because it is only the cheaper articles which command a ready sale. Indeed, the makers state that the prices which they can obtain for good workmanship are less remunerative than those which are readily given for articles of inferior execution. A really well-carved tray cannot be turned out even by a good workman in less than ten days and will not sell for more than Rs. 3-8, while a less skilful craftsman can in the same time make three trays of less finish which will sell at Re. 1 apiece. The demand therefore affords a premium on bad work, and in consequence well-finished specimens can only be obtained when ordered previously. The art was started, it is said, by a couple of native carpenters some 30 years ago, but it now engages the time (in whole or part) of 48 workmen, six of whom are capable of tolerably high finish. The facility for procuring *dhudhi* wood has probably been the principal cause in securing the footing of the art at Saháranpur. The total value of a year's outturn may be estimated at between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000. The carvings are bought up by itinerant traders and retailed principally to Europeans in the neighbouring stations.

Carved ebony of Nagína.—Nagína is a town of the Bijnor district, situated at a distance of 22 miles from the foot of the Himalayas, whence the ebony required for the manufacture was formerly drawn. Since 1862, however, it has been necessary to have recourse to Central India, whence the wood is now imported

at a cost of from Rs. 5 to Rs. 16 per maund. The cost of the ebony formerly procured from the neighbouring district of Garhwál was, it is said, not more than Re. 1 per maund, and it is a matter for surprise that the art has survived so great an increase in the cost of its material. The designs which are followed are all purely native in their character, and are many of them of a considerable elegance, conventional flowers and foliage being the commonest. The art is confined to carving out designs in relief, and open work, such as that of Guzerat, is not attempted. Although small articles, such as paper-knives, picture-frames, note-boxes, &c., command the largest sale, and are therefore made in greatest quantity, the workmen can, if necessary, adapt their art to tables, chairs, and other articles of furniture. After the carving process has been finished, *shellac* varnish is often used to harden the surface—not however rubbed in, like French varnish, but applied with a brush. The art is certainly one of the prettiest in the provinces, and specially striking when the ebony is mounted in silver, as, is often done with boxes or book-stands. The art is said to have commenced some 200 years ago, but to have owed much of its progress to a native of Multán who settled in Nagína. Details of the workmen at present employed on it are given below:—

Number of firms employing labour.	Number of artisans.								
	Employed by firms.			*Working independently.*			*Total.*		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
21	17	61	78	4	21	25	21	82	103

The value of the annual outturn may be put at about Rs. 27,000.

Wood-carving and wire inlaid work of Pilibhít.—The town of Pilibhít has obtained a name for carpentry, and possesses in the balconies and doors of its houses a more than usual share of the rough wood-carving which is so highly thought of by some art critics. The enormous trade in rice which passes between Pilibhít and Bareilly during the cold-weather months finds work for a very large number of carts, the manufacture and repair of which have, it is said, attracted the local talent from ornamental wood-

work, and has to some extent prejudiced the art of the town, while greatly adding to its material wealth. But during the rainy months trade is at a standstill; and the carpenters, finding leisure then from the more useful, employ themselves in the more ornamental, branch of their craft. The articles most commonly made are pattens or "*kharaons*," which are sold at from 8 annas to Re. 1-4-0 the pair. Carved work for house decoration is reported to be on the decrease. The art of carving was, it is said, introduced by the Nawáb Hafiz Rahmat Khan in 1764, who summoned a skilful stone-cutter from Dehli to direct the ornamentation of the Jama Masjid then under construction. In the hands of this man's pupils the art of carving was extended from stone to wood, which is *par excellence* the material for construction in the region in which Pilibhít is situated. Details of the men at present employed are given below, but it must be remembered that wood-carving only occupies a portion of their time.

Number of firms employing labour.	Number of artisans.								
	Employed by firms.			*Working independently.*			*Total.*		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
18	7	16	23	9	12	21	16	28	44

In addition to ordinary wood-carving the art of inlaying wood with brass wire (*tar kashi*) is practised at Pilibhít, though with not such success as at Mainpuri, whence the art is said to have been derived in 1821. The wood used for the purpose is *shisham*, and must be extremely well seasoned, the dark heart-wood of the tree being preferred. Like plain carving, *tar kashi* is rather a resource for months in which more profitable work is not forthcoming. The number of men who are able to inlay is shown below:—

Number of firms employing labour.	Number of artisans.								
	Employed by firms.			*Working independently.*			*Total.*		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
17	6	14	20	3	4	7	9	18	27

The total value of the wood-carving and wire inlaid work annually turned out at Pilibhít cannot be even approximately ascertained, owing to the irregularity with which the work is carried on. It does not probably exceed Rs. 3,000.

Wire inlaid wood-work (tar kashi) of Mainpuri.—This is undoubtedly one of the most elegant arts in the provinces, consisting in the inlaying of dark *shisham* wood with thin strips of brass wire, forming patterns which are generally of very good design and often of extreme complexity. The home of the art is said to be the town of Kurauli, situated about 12 miles from Mainpuri, from which the artisans were summoned to the latter place by its local Rája. The articles most commonly made are wooden pattens (or *kharaons*), which are often fitted with an ivory flower held between the toes, and which is opened and shut by a spring as the foot is placed on the ground or raised from it. A demand only exists for the coarser kinds of workmanship, and fine workmanship might have been in danger of altogether dying out had it not been for the encouragement afforded by Mr. F. S. Growse, C.I.E., when stationed in the district. The Agricultural Department, believing that a regular demand for good work is all that is required to stimulate its production, has endeavoured with some success to introduce the art to the notice of the English market, and a small factory has been working for the past two years in Mainpuri, which has supplied no less than Rs. 3,255 worth of goods to Government for export to Bombay or London. Details of the workmen at present working at *tar kashi* are given below :—

Number of firms employing labour.	Number of workmen.								
	Employed by firms.			*Working independently.*			*Total.*		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1	5	10	15	...	28	28	5	38	43

The single firm returned as employing labour is carried on by the chaudhri of the craft, who has started the small factory noticed

above. One of the first class workmen returned as "employed by firms" is in Government employ, having been entertained on a fixed salary, and placed under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon by Sir J. Strachey, who was desirous of taking effective measures for encouraging the art. Of the 28 second class artisans returned as working independently, 13 still reside at Kurauli. The value of the annual outturn may be put at Rs. 5,500, of which Rs. 1,600 worth is made to the order of Government.

Lacquered and varnished furniture of Bareilly.—The furniture of Bareilly has deservedly gained a name in the Provinces. Its distinctive feature is its decorative varnish (known as *kahrua*), which is laid on so as to represent metallic foliage or tracery on a black or white ground. The tracery may consist in either gold or silver leaf, or with a composition of tin and glue known as *nil*, and is especially pleasing if executed in gold on a white ground, when it presents the appearance of enamel. But in addition to this *kahrua* varnishing, French polishing is largely practised, with however not very conspicuous success. It is reported to have been started by a European officer shortly before the mutiny. The art of varnishing in *kahrua* is of very ancient date.

Details are given below of the number of workmen engaged in plain furniture-making, in *kahrua* varnishing, and in French polishing. The latter frequently make furniture as well as polish it; but varnishers in *kahrua* are reported to purchase ready-made the plain furniture they require:—

Industry.	Number of firms employing labour.	Number of artisans.								
		Employed by firms.			*Working independently*			*Total.*		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
Plain furniture-making ...	13	25	30	55	21	36	57	46	66	112
French polishing and French polished furniture-making.	18	13	42	65	...	...	...	13	42	65
Kahrua varnishing ...	10	7	18	25	4	13	17	11	31	42

The value of the annual outturn of plain furniture has been estimated as Rs. 19,000 of the *kahrua* varnishing applied to it as Rs. 9,000, and of the French polished furniture as Rs. 30,000.

Lacquered wooden toys, &c., of Ahraura.—The art of lacquering on wood is practised at many places in the provinces: the articles most commonly manufactured being ornamented legs for *charpoys*. Sikandarabad in the Bulandshahr district and the city of Agra turn out goods of a quality above the ordinary. Mention is only made of the lacquer-ware of Ahraura (a small town in the Mirzapur district, only 16 miles from Mirzapur city) as being perhaps the best instance of the art, the neatly constructed "nests" of little variously-coloured boxes being made here, as well as numbers of other toys much in demand for European children.

There are only three workmen capable of making the better class of toys, each of whom can turn out in a day a nest, or as it is called by natives a "*gauj*" of 50 boxes completely finished and coloured. The woods which are used are *koria* (*Phyllanthus*) and *sálai* (*Boswellia Thurifera*) which are imported from the forests in the south of the Mirzapur district.

The art was first started it is said 60 years ago.

Class 11.—Metal work.—(A).—Work in Iron, Brass or Copper.—Najíbabad iron-work.—The city of Najíbabad in the Bijnor district is noted amongst other things for the manufacture of arms which was first started by the Nawab Najib Khán, who summoned workmen from Multán for the purpose. The quarter in which the artisans now live is still known by the name of the Multáni muhalla. The guns which were first made were all matchlocks, these have given way to percussion-caps, but here improvement has stopped. A gun barrel, three feet long, can be turned out by a first class workman in a week, and sells for Rs. 12.

Details of the labour at present engaged in the manufacture are given below:—

Number of firms employing labour.	Number of artisans.								
	Employed by firms.			*Working independently.*			*Total.*		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
3	6	5	11	...	...	...	6	5	11

The value of the annual outturn, including cost of material, may be estimated at Rs. 4,500.

There is a large manufacture of brass and bell-metal vessels both at Najíbabad and the neighbouring village of Gridava Sahpur; but this is to supply the ordinary domestic wants of the country, and is therefore excluded from notice here.

The engraved *metal ware of Moradabad* has attracted within late years almost as much attention as the brass ware of Benares, and most people will think with much better reason. The material of which the vessels are made is brass, but they differ from those manufactured at other places in the provinces, in being tinned over, after the same fashion as is the case with ordinary copper cooking utensils, and so are of a silvery instead of a yellow colour. The ornamentation is effected by graving through the coating of tin into the brass, and the patterns therefore appear in bright golden on a white ground. The vessels may be either left in this condition, or the gravings may be filled in with black colour, composed of a mixture of lamp-black and shellac by which the elaborate tracery is shown to very great advantage. The origin of the art is some what obscure, but there appears some reason to believe that it springs from the city of Haiderabad in the Deccan. But during the last two or three years a great impetus has been given by the exertions of Mir Imdad Ali, C.S.I., who started a school for the teaching of good workmanship and artistic designing to youths of the town. Metal manafactures, plain as well as graved, engage the time of no less than 1,455 workmen, 969 of whom are in the employ of 123 firms, and 486 work independently.

The artisans may be classified as below:—

Braziers, engaged in casting and turning	292
Polishers and tin-men (*kalaigars*)	62
Engravers and finishers	1,101
Total	1,455

The annual value of the braziers' work is estimated at 1¼ lakhs of rupees, of Rs. 85,000 worth of which are transferred to the polishers and engravers, who increase its value by their labours to over three lakhs of rupees. The total value of the annual outturn

plain and ornamented, may be hence put at the large figure of nearly 3½ lakhs of rupees.

Benares brass ware.—The popularity of this ware during the last few years has given an incentive to the manufacture of cheap goods of poor finish, and it is reported that the *average* quality of the engraving has certainly fallen off. There are indeed critics who will not admit that the best efforts of the present day can produce anything equal to the specimens of old brass ware with which a diligent search in native bazars is sometimes rewarded. The manufacture of engraved brass work forms, however, a comparatively insignificant part of the total brass working industry at Benares, which is by far the most important in the provinces. The materials—copper, tin, and zinc—are all imported from Calcutta; and of the total amount which these provinces receive, seven-tenths are engrossed by Benares and the towns in its vicinity. Street after street is found entirely consisting of brass-mongers' shops, filled with glistening piles of *lotahs*, cups, trays, and the white metal (*phul*) ornaments which are worn by women of the poorer classes. No attempt has been made to take a census of the total number of brass-workers. The number of those engaged on ornamental engraved wares is returned at 43, of whom 24 are employed in fashioning the vessels from sheet brass and 19 in engraving them. This is exclusive of the artisans who make the plain brass vessels on which the engraving is executed. All the engravers are employed by firms, of which there are seven, and there are no independent workmen in this branch of business. A good engraver is paid at the rate of Re. 1-8-0 per seer of metal engraved. The value of the annual production of ornamental brass ware is estimated to be about Rs. 60,000.

(*B.*)—*Gold and silver work.*—The city of *Lucknow* is the only place in the provinces which is noted for any distinctive art in the manipulation of the precious metals. In addition to the diamond-cut silver jewellery, of which the "Lucknow bangles" are a familiar example, there are two methods of using silver for decorating the surface of metal vessels, which are especially characteristic of Lucknow industry. In one, known as "*bidri*," thin silver leaf is hammered into the metal by a process resembling

that of *damaskening*; in the other, called "*zarbuland*" the surface of the metal is diversified with raised patterns, which are then covered with silver leaf. The metal which is used for the purpose is a soft alloy of copper, lead, and tin, the surface of which is blackened by immersion in a mixture of *sal ammoniac*, saltpetre, salt, and *blue vitriol*. The articles most commonly manufactured are plates, *surahis*, and *pandans*. Occasionally gilt silver instead of plain silver leaf is used in *zarbuland* work. The origin of the art is unknown, but since the word *bidri* is derived from the town of Bidar in the Deccan, it is probable that the art was started by workmen imported from Hyderabad territory by the Nawábs of Oudh. The number of workmen who are at present employed on *bidri* and *zarbuland* manufacture is shown below :—

Number of firms employing labour.	Number of artisans.								
	Employed by firms.			*Working independently.*			*Total.*		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
6	8	5	13	...	...	...	8	5	13

The value of the work turned out in a year is estimated at between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 4,500.

The manufacture for which Lucknow is however most noted is its gold embroidery, the excellence of which is admitted by its export to almost every part of India. The silver which is used may be either plain or gilt. The metal is cast into long bars, and made over to a class of men known as *kandla kash*, for being gilt if necessary and drawn out into wire. The means used for this purpose are extremely rough, and consist of an iron grating with holes of decreasing size, through which the bar is successively drawn by the action of a wheel and chain. The result is made over to another class of wire-drawers, known as *tar-kash*, who with a similar but smaller apparatus draw it out to a fineness which is almost that of gossamer. The greater portion of the fine wire is then flattened

by being dexterously beaten with a hammer in the hands of the *tardobkiyas*, and is then ready for manufacture into *gota* (lace), *kalabathun*, *salma*, *sitara*, and a hundred other forms in which it is used for embroidery. *Gota* is made by interweaving the silver threads with silk, and is practically a braid in which the warp is silver and the woof is silk. The most beautiful form of *salma* is a delicate spiral, from portions of which *sitaras*, or little stars, are fashioned by hammering the rings of the spiral into one another: *kalabathun* is a twisted thread of silk and silver or silver-gilt wire, and is the most popular material for embroidery. Some idea of the present importance of these arts may be gained from the following figures, which give details of the number of men who gain their livelihood from working in each of the process noticed above: —

Process.	Number of firms employing labour.	Number of artisans.								
		Employed by firms.			*Working independently.*			*Total.*		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
Casting bars of silver ..	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
Wire-drawing, *Kandla kashi* ...	12	15	23	38	...	...	...	15	23	38
Wire-drawing, *Tar kashi* ...	18	72	81	153	...	5	5	72	86	158
Wire-flattening (*tardobkiyas*) ...	22	65	67	132	...	...	...	65	67	132
Salma and *sitara* making ..	15	17	33	50	...	...	..	17	33	50
Kalabathun making ...	6	6	7	13	...	6	6	6	13	19
Silver braid weaving (*gota bafi*),	44	102	136	238	11	12	23	113	148	261
Stamping patterns on braid (*uttu sazi*).	9	8	14	22	...	1	1	8	15	23

Silver braid is commonly used as a border to dresses, trappings, &c.; *salma*, *sitara*, and *kalabathun* find their principal use in embroidery (*zardozi*), towards which their manufacture must be considered a preparatory stage. The substance on which the embroidery is worked is as a rule black velvet, and when well executed, the result is one of the most beautiful as well as of the most costly instances of the taste in designing and delicacy of manipulation, which have contributed to the reputation of Indian decorative

arts. The number of workmen at present employed on embroidery is given below :—

Number of firms employing labour.	Number of artisans.								
	Employed by firms.			*Working independently*			*Total.*		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class	2nd class	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
42	138	229	367	20	42	62	158	271	429

These statistics are admittedly imperfect, but will, it is believed, be of some use as a standard of comparison in measuring the progress or decline of the art in future years.

The art is said to have been founded in the reign of the Nawáb Asaf-ud-daula, and flourished so long as Lucknow was the seat of a Muhammadan Government.

It is now reported to be yearly on the decline, the distribution of wealth under the British rule being less favourable to expenditure on articles of this description. It seems unfortunate that some encouragement cannot be found for the industry in providing the Army with gold lace of Indian manufacture.

An estimate of the value of the annual outturn has only been attempted in the case of silver braid, Rs. 2,50,000 worth of which is believed to be turned out in the year.

Class III.—Stone ware.—Agra mosaics.—These are sufficiently well known and need no description. The mosaics almost exactly resembles that of Florence in style and character, and borrows its designs from the walls of the Táj. Its origin in its present form dates from the construction of the Táj by Austin de Bordeaux in 1627, "and after almost dying out as a local industry on the dissolution of the Mogul empire, was revived about 30 years ago through the exertions of D. J. Murray, late Inspector-General of Hospitals,

Bengal" (*Birdwood's Industrial Arts of India, p.* 209). The white marble in which the mosaics are inlaid is procured from the quarries of Makráná in the neighbouring Native State of Jaipur. Most of the stones in the mosaics are procured from the Deccan. The present conditions of the industry is indicated below :—

Number of firms employing labour.	Number of artisans.									
	Employed by firms.				*Working independently.*			*Total.*		
	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	Total	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd & 3rd classes.	Total.
4	14	26	22	62	...	64	64	14	112	126

Under "third class workmen" are included cutters and sharpeners, who merely prepare the marble for inlaying.

The value of the annual outturn is believed to be about Rs. 15,000.

Pebble-work of Bánda.—The agate pebbles found in the bed of the river Ken, flowing close under the town of Bánda, are believed to have suggested the origin of this art, as well as to have supplied it with its principal material. Stones of various kinds and colours are now imported by the cutters from all parts of India ; but the most characteristic of the articles they manufacture are agate knife handles, paper-knives, studs, and box covers, the surface of which is often beautifully diversified by moss-like markings natural to the stone. The cutters themselves credit a jewel-cutter of Lucknow with having first made use of the pebbles of the Ken, and state that up to the mutiny the art was in a flourishing state, there being then eight firms engaged in it. Their number is at present reduced to two, employing 12 workmen, 8 of whom are of first class and 4 of second class skill, the value of whose work may be estimated at between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,100 per annum.

The articles are sold to itinerent traders for being retailed, mostly to Europeans, in the neighbouring stations. The demand appears to be on the decrease, and the artisans are reported to

have hailed with satisfaction an opportunity which lately offered itself of manufacturing ancient stone weapons for visitors of archæological tastes.

Class IV.—Pottery—Azamgarh.—This is the polished black pottery, diversified with white patterns, which has found so much favour with art critics. Its manufacture seems to be indigenous to Azamgarh, although it is only within the last 30 years that it attained its present fineness of execution. It shows no symptoms of increase, since the art is confined to three men, who will not disclose their secret to others, and who have not been induced by the demand for their goods to work in other than a most leisurely manner. The annual value of their work is not believed to be more than Rs. 320.

Chunár makes a plain red unglazed pottery, which possesses some artistic merits in form. *Surahis* are the articles made in most number. The art affords employment to 16 artisans, the annual value of whose work is not over Rs. 1,100.

Aligarh.—The characteristic pottery of this place is made of kankar (carbonate of lime), which is like that of Azamgarh coloured black by the influence of cow-dung smoke in a closed oven. The vessels are decorated with fruit, flowers, &c., in relief, which are impressed in moulds and stuck on to the surface before baking. The ornamentation is altogether European, and may be considered out of harmony with the oriental vessels on which it is imposed. But the general effect is not unpleasing. The art was only started ten years ago, and at the present time gives employment to four men, who find their most paying market in travellers at the Aligarh railway station.

Amroha.—Brittleness and vulgarity are the leading characteristics of Amroha pottery, which has owed its origin and continuance entirely to native sympathies. The vessels are made of a tenacious black clay found near the town, and are moulded to an extreme thinness. They are then coloured white and dried in the sun, after which they are painted with a solution of red (lac) or blue (indigo) in gum, and embellished with patterns in silver leaf stuck on with gum and water. No glaze is used, and the ornamentation and the pottery itself dissolves away if water be placed in it.

The art was started some 150 years ago, but has been steadily on the decline for the last 30 years, the ornamental metal ware of the neighbouring city of Moradabad proving a formidable competitor.

At present there are eight firms employing labour.

Number of firms employing labour.	Number of artisans.								
	Employed by firms.			*Working independently.*			*Total.*		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
8	9	8	17	1	2	3	10	10	20

The value of a year's production is believed to be about Rs. 200.

Rampur.—This differs from any of the preceding in being glazed. Rough glazed pottery is made at several places in the provinces, but that of Rampur is the only one of sufficient merit to be classed as an object of art or to be in any way comparable with the blue and white pottery of Multan. It differs considerably in its colouring from Multan pottery, the blues which are used being much lighter in shade and tinged with green. The manufacture of glazed pottery at Rampur dates from great antiquity, but it did not until within the last 30 years rise much above the level of that ordinarily made in the provinces. Its improvement is ascribed to the encouragement afforded by the Nawab of Rampur to a potter who was able to colour and glaze more effectively than his fellows, and this may perhaps be held a sufficient reason for the Nawab's enforcing the summary surrender without price of all stock in the workmen's hands whenever he may require it, as is reported to

occur at present. Details of the workmen engaged in the manufacture are given below.—

Number of firms employing labour.	Number of artisans.								
	Employed by firms.			*Working independently.*			*Total.*		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
8	8	12	20	2	2	4	10	14	24

The value of the annual outturn is not over Rs. 2,000.

The clay modelling of *Lucknow* deserves notice under this heading. This is best known to Europeans in the little figure models of Indian servants which are tolerably true to life, as well as executed with great neatness and finish. Models of fruit and vegetables are also made and, when coloured, are so true to nature as to be very tantalizing ornaments for a breakfast table. The art was introduced about one hundred years ago by a European in the service of Nawab Asaf-ud-daula and has no connection with the clay modelling of Krishnagarh in Bengal. It acquires a peculiar interest from the fact that it constitutes one of the few instances in which Indian craftsmen have been able to attain naturalness of form as well as delicacy of finish, and certain of the more skilled have been known to model from life the human face with no contemptible measure of success. At present 16 artisans are employed in model-making, 7 of whom are of first class and 9 of second class skill. The value of their annual outturn is about Rs. 3,500.

Class V.—Leather.—Apart from the shoes in ordinary use in the country the only leather manufactures which appear to deserve special notice are these of Saháranpur and Cawnpore, the former of which are distinguished by the peculiarity of their material and the latter by the magnitude of the scale on which they are conducted.

Saháranpur.—The most characteristic articles are those made of the skin of the Sambhar deer, and the proximity of extensive jungles affords a very probable reason for the origin of the manufacture. The skin can be dressed to almost the softness of chamois leather and forms an excellent material for slippers and gaiters; the latter are the articles most largely made and are

particularly affected by native officials of active habits, as a substitute for riding boots. Within the last 20 years the manufacture of trunks and portmanteaux from ordinary leather has been commenced, but has not as yet been able to rival the productions of Cawnpore. Details of the labour employed in both classes of work are as follows:—

Number of firms employing labour.	Number of artisans.								
	Employed by firms.			*Working independently.*			*Total.*		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
4	3	3	6	3	30	33	6	33	39

The value of the annual outturn of work may be estimated at about Rs. 20,000.

Cawnpore.—It is only within the last 70 years that a manufacture has sprung up which has made Cawnpore leather work a household name in the provinces. The art has of course benefited enormously by the example of the Government ordnance leather factory, particulars of which are given further on. The constant opportunity of learning good methods of work which the factory affords to any leather-worker and takes service in it, coupled with a steady demand for saddlery for native cavalry requirements, has raised the manufacture to great prosperity, affording perhaps the only instance of the foundation of a large native industry in these provinces by the encouragement of the British Government. Details of the labour employed by private firms or working independently are given below :—

Number of firms employing labour.	Number of artisans.								
	Employed by firms.			*Working independently.*			*Total.*		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
63	127	126	253	4	4	8	131	130	261

The estimated value of the annual outturn is a lakh and a half of rupees.

Class VI.—Cotton and Silk Fabrics.—With the exception of a few metal pots for cooking purposes and the ordinary implements of husbandry cotton cloth is the only manufacture which is used extensively by the mass of the people, and weaving occupies therefore the position of by far the most important industrial art of the country. The weaving of cotton yarn into cloth was unknown in Europe until the 13th, and did not gain a firm footing there until the 17th century, and so late as 1721 the English linen and woollen industries suffered so much from the competition of Indian cotton goods that the importation of the latter was strictly prohibited by law. The tables have now been turned, and it is the Indian cotton-weaver who suffers from the competition of Manchester machinery.

Unfortunately for him principles have also changed, and in the name of free trade he is forbidden to enjoy the protection afforded by even a small import duty. But it is only in towns that the injurious effects of this competition have been fully appreciated. The imports of cotton piece-goods into these provinces amount to five lakhs of maunds or 200 million yards a year, and this would only be sufficient for the clothing of four millions of people on the scale commonly followed by respectable townsmen earning between Rs. 10 and Rs. 30 a month. It is true that, in addition to piece-goods yarn is imported to the value of some 20 lakhs of rupees, but this can hardly be held to damage weaving interests, merely involving the substitution of one material for another. In the villages the weaver still holds his place and receives in grain a customary wage which has as yet been unaffected by English competition. But in towns like Cawnpore, in which facilities for importing European piece-goods have greatly lowered the price of cotton cloth, the condition of the hand-weavers is deplorable, and they probably form the mosti ndigent class of the industrial population. An enquiry into their condition in the city of Cawnpore conducted in 1876 elicited that the average daily earnings of a family were only 1½ anna, barely sufficient to purchase 3lb. of the coarsest grain, although it often had to suffice for the food and clothing of five or six persons.

The most notable of the cotton fabrics of these provinces is probably the *calico chintz of Farukhabad* and the neighbouring town of Kanauj, and this does not as yet exhibit any signs of decline. The material which is used by the printers may be either European or Native-made cloth, and since the distinctive feature in chintz manufacture is the stamping, it should more properly be treated of under the head of "dyeing," and is only for convenience sake noticed here. The cloth is prepared for stamping by a somewhat elaborate process of bleaching, and the colour is impressed by hand, by means of rectangular wooden dies. The patterns and colouring are often very effective and have commanded the admiration of many European critics. The number of workmen employed in calico-printing in Farukhabad and Kanauj is shown below:—

	Number of firms employing labour.	*Number of artisans employed.*			
		1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	Total.
Farukhabad ...	76	40	193	153	386
Kanauj ...	22	16	93	...	109

The only men working independently in Farukhabad are ordinary dyers (chhipis), who occasionally undertake printing of the coarsest description.

At Kanauj there are reported to be 16 independent workmen. The annual value of calico chintz manufactured at Farukhabad and Kanauj may be put at Rs. 1,25,000 and Rs. 60,000 respectively, but this includes the value of the cloth, and the value of the printing does not amount to one-tenth of the total.

It is the finer classes of weaving which have suffered most from the competition of English goods. A curious fact in connection with fine weaving is that it has often attained its greatest perfection in places remote from the tract in which the raw material is produced without any such evident reason as that afforded by the abundance of fuel in the centres of English cotton manufacture. The finest muslins were formerly woven at places in the west of Oudh and the Benares Division (amongst which Tanda in the Fyzabad district held a principal place), although the production of raw cotton is little or nothing in districts east of Cawnpore. This

evidently points to the art having originated from other than purely natural causes.

As a feeble compensation for the decline of the weaving of fine cotton fabrics, the last few years have seen the introduction of the manufacture of *check cloth* of various patterns which has originated in a demand for goods of this description amongst Europeans and Bengali clerks. Check cloth has for some years past been made at Ludhiana in the Panjáb of a quality which no weavers of these provinces have been able as yet to equal. Patterns were given to some weavers of Aligarh in 1878, and of Cawnpore in 1880, and in the former place the industry appears to have taken firm root, and is said to afford steady employment to five workmen, the value of whose work is put at over Rs. 1,000 per annum.

In Cawnpore it has not extended as yet beyond a single firm.

Azamgarh Silk and Satinette.—Although this industry is principally known to Europeans through the satinette (or *gálta*) of mixed silk and cotton, which forms a cheap and pleasing material for ladies' dresses, yet the production of this article is unimportant compared with that of the silk fabric known as *sangi*, which is much appreciated by Muhammadans as a material for *paijámas*. Both cultivated and wild (tassar) silk are used, being imported from Bhagalpur, Murshidabad and other places in Bengal. The origin of the art is not known, but it is at present carried on in two villages named Mubarikpur and Khairabad, distant 8 and 12 miles respectively from Azamgarh, and not in Azamgarh city itself. Details of the labour employed are given below :—

Number of firms employing labour.	Number of artisans.								
	Employed by firms.			*Working independently.*			*Total.*		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
65	53	262	315	6	2,162	2,168	59	2,424	2,483

The value of the annual production of *gálta* and *sangi* is estimated at 3½ lakhs of rupees.

Benares is the seat of the most important silk-weaving industry in the provinces, and its embroidered silks and brocades have gained a deserved notoriety, holding the second place for excellence after those manufactured at Ahmedabad. The brocades are woven of silk and silver or silver-gilt threads so disposed as to form patterns, the texture varying from the thickly woven *kamkhab* to the gauze-like fabric used for *sáris* and *dopattas*. The price of these manufactures certainly appears equal to their quality, good *kamkhab* selling for about Rs. 125, and a *sári* or *dopatta* for about Rs. 35 the yard.

It has been noticed that the misery of the craftsmen of this country appears to increase with the value of the wares they produce, and the condition of the shawl-weavers of Kashmir is an often quoted instance of this. The condition of the *kamkhab* weavers of Benares would serve equally well as an illustration. A man who will turn out in a month a brocade worth Rs. 200 gains no more than a bare pittance of 2 annas a day, and this too although it is undoubtedly to the skill and delicacy which his fingers have gained by inheritance and practice that the value of his fabrics is in great measure due. The weavers are bound down by hopeless indebtedness to the firms who employ them, and their remuneration depends as little on the demand which may exist for their goods as if their condition was one of actual slavery. The following table indicates the number of weavers at present engaged on the manufacture of brocade :—

	Number of firms employing labour.	Number of artisans employed by firms.	Number of artisans working independently.
Kamkhab manufacture	138	757	15
Manufacture of *sáris* and *dopattas* ...	270	1,358	621

The value of the outturn depends very greatly on the amount of silver and silver-gilt thread which is used, and since this varies considerably, it is impossible to calculate the value of the annual production with even approximate accuracy.

Lucknow chikan or embroidered muslin is certainly one of the best known manufactures of the provinces and commands a

ready sale amongst both Europeans and natives. It is to some extent a *domestic* manufacture, *i.e.*, carried on by women and children at their homes, and hence its price appears absurdly low in comparison with the immense amount of labour it represents. The patterns may be either embroidered in relief or form open work with even edges, and the cloth most commonly used for the purpose is native-made muslin or *tanzeb*. The industry is said to have been introduced from Bengal near the commencement of the present century, but has only become of any importance since the mutiny. The circumstances under which the manufacture is carried on render it impossible to obtain even an approximately correct return of the number of hands engaged upon it, but some idea of the magnitude of the industry may be gathered from the fact that there are over 1,250 persons who habitually gain their livelihood by it, more than half of whom are females. The value of the work turned out annually by these persons is about half a lakh of rupees.

Class VII.—Carpet manufacture.—The carpets which are made in these provinces may be subdivided into *pile* and *smooth woven*. The former may be made of either cotton alone or a mixture of cotton and wool, while the latter may be made either of silk, or of cotton, or of a mixture of the two. Excluding the carpet-weaving carried on in jails, the places in the provinces most noted for this manufacture are Mirzapur and Jhánsi, where both wool and silk are used as materials. Plain cotton carpets (*daris*, *satranjis*, and *galichas*) are made up at a number of towns in different parts of the provinces, of which Amroha may be cited as an example.

Mirzapur.—The manufacture of pile carpets is the speciality of this town, the warp being of cotton and the woof and pile of wool. The origin of the art has no tbeen ascertained, but it is reported not to have assumed any importance until some 60 or 70 years ago. It is now in a very flourishing condition, the monthly sales often amounting in value to Rs. 18,000 or Rs. 20,000. Although the generality of the carpets made here are somewhat loose in texture and of coarser workmanship and more staring pattern than the best efforts of convict labour, yet good work can be obtained for good prices,

and for Rs. 6 or 7 a square yard very excellent and artistic carpets are procurable. There are three merchants, one European and two natives, who are engaged in the trade, and between them and the actual artisans there interpose a number of firms who distribute the work amongst the craftsmen, grant advances and intercept much of the profit. The weavers work by contract and not at daily labour rates. Their numbers are indicated below :—

Number of firms employing labour.	*Number of artisans working on contract under firms.*		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
25	85	115	200

The value of the annual outturn is estimated at half a lakh of rupees.

The carpet manufacture of Jhánsi is confined to the native town within Gwalior territory. Smooth woven carpets of silk and of a mixture of silk and cotton are made here as well as pile carpets of plain cotton, but the principal manufacture is that of woollen pile carpets with cotton warp, similar to those of Mirzapur, but of less elegant design and coarser workmanship.

The art is said to have been introduced by a Raja of Jhánsi, who brought some weavers from Mirzapur on his return from a a pilgrimage to Benares. At the present time there are 12 firms engaged in the manufacture, employing 37 weavers, 18 of whom are of first class and 19 of second class skill. The value of the annual outturn is estimated at Rs. 8,000.

Amroha.—Pile carpets are made here of plain cotton, and the industry possesses a special interest from its owing its origin to the dissemination of knowledge through jail discipline. It is reported to have been started about the time of the mutiny by a Muhammadan who had learnt carpet-weaving in the Meerut Jail. The colours most commonly combined are blue and white, and which are handled more artistically by the workmen than other hues. The carpets command a ready sale at prices which vary greatly according to quality, but reach as high a figure as Rs. 4-8 per square yard

for good work. Nine firms employ 25 weavers, of whom 16 are returned as of first class and 9 of second class merit. The value of the annual outturn is about 4,000.

By far the most beautiful carpets made in the provinces are manufactured by labour in jails, carefully chosen patterns, good materials, and strict supervision uniting to enable ordinary weavers to turn out productions which the most skilful carpet manufacturers of Persia might acknowledge with pride.

The extent to which this manufacture is carried on will be more particularly noticed under the head of jail industries.

Class VIII.—Paper and papier-maché.—The manufacture of paper from waste fibre of the flax, hemp or *sanai* (Crotalatia juncea) is of considerable antiquity in these provinces and at the present time is carried on to a greater or less extent in almost every district head-quarters for the supply of the vernacular Government offices. The industry is reported to have suffered considerably already from the competition of machine made Bally and Serampur paper and is likely to be affected still more injuriously by the recent establishment of paper mills at Lucknow. Kalpi and Jaunpur may be mentioned as places which are still noted for the quality of the paper they produce, and at the latter place the industry possesses a special artistic interest from the recent introduction of *papier-maché* manufacture.

This was effected by the Collector, Mr. G. E. Ward, who in 1879 imported three *papier-maché* makers from Kashmir and started a small factory under their instruction, funds having been provided by a special grant of Rs. 2,000, made by Government.

The Kashmiris have since returned to their own country, but the art appears to have taken root and now gives employment to 10 workmen, the value of whose annual outturn is about Rs. 4,000. The articles find a ready sale in the native market, *papier-maché* book covers being especially popular.

Class IX.—Scents.—The city of Jaunpur is further noted for the manufacture of *scent*, which is said to have been introduced from Persia in the days of the old Muhammadan dynasty. The

principal scents made here are obtained from the flowers of the jasmine, screwpine (Pandanas), and rose, and may be subdivided into *attars*, *arraks*, and *oils*, according as they are obtained (1) by distillation of the flowers in sandal oil, (2) by distillation of the flower in water, and (3) by communicating the scent of the flowers to the oilseed known as *til* or sesamum and then extracting the oil in the ordinary manner. Details of the men who find employment in this industry are given below :—

Number of firms employing labour.	Number of artisans.								
	Employed by firms.			*Working independently.*			*Total.*		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
9	29	34	63	15	19	34	44	53	97

The value of the outturn depends very greatly on the proportion in which the different kinds of scent are manufactured. A month's work of a skilful craftsman on *jasmine attar* for instance would be worth between Rs. 60 and 70, while if applied to the manufacture of *keora* (screw-pine) oil it would be more nearly represented by Rs. 300. Under these circumstances it is impossible to frame an estimate of outturn which would be in any way reliable.

B.—Factories.

A portion of the information comprised in the following abstract has been already furnished to the Government of India, for publication in one or other of the statistical tables relating to British India. It is however repeated here since it seems advisable to take the present opportunity of giving as complete a sketch as possible of the position occupied by industries which have been started by British enterprize and are for the most part maintained by British capital. With this view too close an interpretation has not been put upon the word "factory," and industries have been included such as those connected with the production of indigo

and tea, which can hardly perhaps be strictly termed *manufacturing*, but which occupy the same position as more legitimate factories in their relation to the commericial enterprize of the provinces. Some notice has also been given to jail manufactures, some of which deserve attention from an artistic point of view as well as on account of their commercial importance.

Excluding from consideration factories which are worked by Government there are five factories in these provinces which are worked in whole or in great part by steam machinery. These include two cotton mills, one woollen mill (all three at Cawnpore) one soap factory (at Meerut) and one paper mill (at Lucknow). Three of these are the property of joint stock companies and two (the Elgin cotton mills and the woollen mills) the property of private companies. The five mills furnish daily employment to between 2,300 and 4,200 labourers. The managers of three out of the five mills have declined to return the annual value of their outturn, and it seems unnecessary to hazard a conjecture which would have no greater value than that of a mere guess. The manager of the woollen mills has alone declined to furnish any information whatever.

The factories which fall next on the list are the Rosa sugar factory at Sháhjahánpur and the hill breweries at Naini Tal and Mussoorie. The former was originally the property of a private firm (Carew and Co.), but has within the last few years been transferred to a company with a capital of 16 lakhs.

Returns have only been procured for one out of the three breweries—that at Naini Tal, which belongs to a joint stock company with a capital of three lakhs of rupees. The other two breweries are at Mussoorie and are the property of private firms.

The remaining five descriptions of private factories on the list, *viz.*, those concerned with the production of lac, indigo, sugar, tea, tobacco, and silk, may be classed as employed rather in the refinement of a raw material than in the production of a manufactured commodity, and hence may perhaps be more appropriately associated with the agricultural than with the commercial interest. The *lac* industry is entirely concentrated in the town of Mirzapur, where

there are 17 factories at present working, two of which are owned by Europeans. The total capital employed in the manufacture is returned at over 25 lakhs of rupees, and the value of the annual outturn has been calculated to be Rs. 16,00,000. Almost four-fifths of the total capital employed is represented by the four factories which are in European or American hands. The industry is reported to be suffering severely from the fall in the price of lac dye which has been taken place in late years. The production of indigo is by far the most important of the manufactures included in the statement. It employs no less than 1,504 factories with an annual outturn of about 50,000 maunds dye, valued at some 90 lakhs of rupees. There is a striking contrast between the condition of indigo in these provinces and that in Tirhut in the proportion which native enterprize shows in the manufacture. The whole of the indigo exported to Calcutta from Tirhut is returned as made by Europeans, which is the case with only 13½ per cent. of that exported from these provinces. Indeed, out of the 1,504 factories working during 1881-82 in these provinces only 176 were held by Europeans, but this under-rates the real share which Europeans hold in the industry, since factories held by them are as a rule considerably larger than those in native hands. The number of pairs of vats returned as belonging to the 176 European factories is 1,366, while the 1,328 native factories only possess 7,574 vats. Vats attached to European factories are therefore 15 per cent. of the whole, and this agrees very closely with the proportion of European made to the total indigo cake exported (15) per cent., as deduced from the returns of the Calcutta market. The extension of canal irrigation seems leading to a great increase in the number of factories which were only returned as being 1,224 in the year preceding. The construction of new factories seems however to be now confined to native enterprize, and the annual fluctuations in the number worked by Europeans indicates merely the occasional extension of operations to outlying branch factories which return no profit except in favourable years.

The number of *tea* factories in the provinces is returned as 87, to which are attached 8,144 acres under the tea plant. The plantations are all situated in the hill tract of the provinces—in the

Dehra, Kumaun and Garhwál districts. There are no returns to show the exact annual produce, but it may be estimated at about 20 lakhs of pounds of which by far the greater portion is green tea manufactured for the Central Asian market owing to what appears to be an irrational prejudice. The Central Asian consumer so much prefers Chinese to Indian teas (and they are easily distinguishable by their colors) that he will pay twice as much for the former as he will for the latter. Through some not very clearly understood cause the demand for the tea at the plantation itself has entirely ceased during the last two years, though up to the end of March, 1882, no appreciable falling-off could be observed in the demand at Peshawar. The market is however seriously threatened, not only by the very heavy duty (Rs. 38 per maund) which the Russians have lately imposed on the boundary of Bokhara, with the object probably of opening up a direct route with China, but by the abolition of the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty which was levied on Chinese tea at Bombay up to the commencement of the present financial year. The Afghan war re-opened a new route for tea *viâ* Persia and Meshed which, though at present it is not very largely used, may have an appreciable effect on the prospects of teá-planters in these Provinces. The nearest and most natural outlet, that into Tibet and Nepal, is so closely barred by Chinese exclusiveness that not an ounce ever crosses the frontier. In their competition with Assam for the European or Australian market they are heavily handicapped by their distance from the coast, defective communications, and the heavy rates which the railways charge for the transport of tea.

The single *tobacco* factory in these provinces is in the hands of Messrs, Begg, Dunlop and Co. of Calcutta and is situated at Gházipur on land formerly occupied by the Stud Department, which has been leased by Government to the firm on favorable terms on condition that it is used for the production of tobacco. Since taking possession of the Gházipur land the firm have also acquired on lease the stud land and buildings at Pusa in Tirhut, where the climate has been found on the whole more favorable for tobacco cultivation than at Gházipur. The Gházipur land is however particularly well fitted for the production of certain classes of leaf and needs only a

satisfactory system of irrigation to develope into a profitable concern. The total production of cured leaf at both Gházipur and Pusa during the 1881-82 season amounted to 250,000lb., one-third of which was exported as cured leaf to England, the rest being kept for manufacture into smoking mixtures and cigars for consumption in India. The *silk farm* of Messrs. Lister and Co. at Dehra is also situated on land which has been conceded by Government with the object of encouraging a promising industry. So far as experiment goes favorable results have been obtained, but the enterprize has not yet passed the initiatory stage.

The Government Harness Factory at Cawnpore, Post-office Factory at Aligarh, and Canal Foundary and workshops at Roorkee appear to call for no special remarks. Their value to the country is considerably enhanced by the influence which their example exercises on native industry, and numberless harness-makers, carpenters, and metal-workers in all parts of the provinces ascribe the success of their craft to lessons learnt at these institutions. The Government Gun-carriage Factory at Fatehgarh and the workshops attached to the principal railway depôts have not been included in the abstract.

A return showing the value of the annual outturn of the different crafts carried on in the Jails of the Provinces closes the abstract.

Abstract indicating the position of the principal factories in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881-82.

I.—FACTORIES SUPPORTED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRIZE.

Description.	District.	Name of Mill factory industry.	Capital, if worked by a Joint-stock Company.	Nominal horse-power of engines.	Average number of persons employed daily (1881-82.)	*Yearly outturn* (1881-82).	
						Amount.	Value.
			Rs. a. p.			lb.	Rs.
Cotton mills ...	Cawnpore ...	Elgin Mills Company,	A private Company,	140	963	...	...
		Muir Mills ditto ...	10 lacs ...	60	1,034	...	...
Woollen mills ...	Ditto ...	Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company.	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Paper mills ...	Lucknow ...	Lucknow Paper Mills Company.	7,52,833 0 9½	116	245	28,612	4,04,250
Soap factory ...	Meerut ...	The N. W. Soap Company, Limited.	74,437 0 0	100	10	...	25,000
Sugar factory ...	Sháhjahánpur ...	Rosa Sugar Factory,	16,00,000 0 0	...	1,058	...	14,00,000
Breweries ...	Kumaun ...	Naini Tal Brewery Company.	3,00,000 0 0	...	83(*b*.)	...	1,60,000
	Dehra Dun ...	Mackinnon and Co. ...	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	...	(*c*)
		Whymper and Co. ...	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	...	(*c*)
Lac factory ...	Mirzapur ...	17 factories (four of which are in European or American hands).	25,13,400 0 0	Amount of stick lac worked up. 1,38,300	2,685	Shell lac 57,770, lac dye 9,300.	16,00,000

(*a*.) The manager has declined to furnish any information this year, on the ground that a Government official has been permitted to manage the Egerton Woollen Mills in the Panjab.

(*b*.) During brewery season, *i. e*, from September to April; during rest of year 30 hands.

(*c*.) No information could be elicited.

Abstract indicating the position of the principal factories in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1881-82—(continued.)

I.—FACTORIES SUPPORTED BY PRIVATE ENTERPIZE—(*concluded.*)

Description.	District.	Name of Mill factory industry.	Capital, if worked by a Joint-stock Company.	Nominal horse-power of engines.	Average number of persons employed daily (1881-82)	*Yearly outturn* (1881-82).	
						Amount.	Value.
			Number of pairs of vats in use.	Amount of indigo plant consumed.	(*d*)	lbs.	Rs.
Indigo factories,	Saháranpur ...	5 factories (all natives)	17	16,907	136	56	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	1 „ (native)	4	12,000	32	28	
	Meerut ...	26 „ (1 European)	186	5,50,159	1,488	1,029	
	Bulandshahr ...	146 „ (3 do.)	930	229,0,702	7,440	5,499	
	Aligarh ...	193 „ (10 do.)	1,602	40,05,583	12,816	8,296	
	Moradabad ...	2 „ (native)	7	6,310	56	15	
	Bareilly ...	12 „ (do.)	73	1,17,176	584	487	
	Pilibhit ...	1 „ (European)	9	50,570	135	128	
	Budaun ...	36 „ (14 do.)	219	5,23,448	1,752	1,164	
	Shahjahánpur ...	6 „ (5 do.)	45	2,67,000	675	758	
	Muttra ...	25 „ (all native)	130	2,31,580	1,040	578	
	Agra ...	31 „ (do.)	341	2,37,271	2,728	713	
	Mainpuri ...	153 „ (11 European)	840	20,59,320	6,720	3,798	
	Farukhabad ...	97 „ (10 do.)	736	12,64,735	5,888	2,701	
	Etáwah ...	139 „ (24 do.)	753	24,83,236	11,295	4,872	
	Etah ...	110 „ (13 do.)	763	13,82,167	6,104	2,924	
	Cawnpore ...	82 „ (4 do.)	490	12,24,210	3,920	2,514	
	Allahabad ...	14 „ (6 do.)	132	2,73,498	1,056	836	
	Jaunpur ...	73 „ (9 do.)	437	3,47,102	3,496	1,200	
	Azamgarh ...	223 „ (14 do.)	356	9,31,673	2,848	2,830	
	Mirzapur ...	12 „ (8 do.)	80	1,20,273	640	595	
	Benares ...	13 „ (1 do.)	89	1,98,906	912	546	

	Ballia ...	9	„ (4 do.)	23	36,910	184	87
	Gorakhpur ...	31	„ (17 do.)	177	6,42,163	2,655	2,655
	Gházipur ...	38	„ (14 do.)	316	2,19,991	2,528	642
	Unao ...	1	„ (Native)	14	395	112	1
	Fyzabad ...	10	„ (do.)	53	1,36,706	424	511
	Gonda ...	1	„ (do.)	4	30,000	60	59
	Hardoi ...	2	„ (both European)	13	46,652	195	124
	Kheri ...	1	„ (European)	2	10,030	30	32
	Sultanpur ...	4	„ (Native)	36	12,511	288	54
	Partabgarh ...	7	„ (4 European)	63	63,442	504	272
	Total ...	1,504	176 European, 1,828 Native,	8,940	19,592,626	78,453	(e) 45,944
					Area under tobacco, tea, or mulberry. Acres.		
Tea factories ...	Kumaun ...	33 plantations ...		...	3,342	...	About five lakhs of lb.
	Garhwál ...	21 ditto ...		...	634	...	...
	Dehra ...	33 ditto ...		(g.)	(g) 4,468	...	8,59,847
Tobacco factory,	Gházipur ...	Messrs Begg, Dunlop and Co.		64,000	325	168	110,000
Silk do. ...	Dehra ...	Messrs. Lister and Co.		(h.)	(h)	(h)	(h.)

(d.) The average number of hands employed in each factory has been obtained by calculation, since the returns are either blank in regard to this point or are wildly discrepant. Careful enquiry has shown that a factory of 10 vats, each of 100 maunds capacity, employs about 150 men, and hence the number and capacity of vats which has been returned for each factory is the basis on which calculations have been made. The hands are only employed during the working season which lasts for about 45 days only.

(e.) The traffic returns indicate the outturn of the year (1881-82) as amounting to 54,584 maunds and this is probably correct.

(f.) This is exclusive of the firm's outlay on their Pusa factory.

(g.) 250 acres of this was calculated by tenants and the crop purchased.

(h.) The enterprize has not yet emerged from the condition of experiment.

Abstract including the position of the principal factories in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881-82—(concld).

II.—FACTORIES MAINTAINED BY GOVERNMENT.

Description.	District.	Name.	Nominal horse-power of engines.	Average number of persons employed daily.	Value of raw material worked up.	Value of manufactured outturn.	Cost of factory to Government.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Harness factory ...	Cawnpore ...	Government harness factory.	24	900	5,00,000	7,50,000	
Engineering workshops.	Aligarh ...	Post-office factory ...	...	751	1,77,226	2,95,954	29,547
	Roorkee ...	Canal foundary ...	47	860	3,60,000	5,58,000	
Jail industries.			Number of jails in which industry is pursued.				
Class I. ...	...	Aloe fibre making ...	5	*30	163	472	
		Munj twine making ...	33	856	8,285	19,608	
		Rope making ...	12	109	1,157	2,391	
		Gunny-making ...	24	338	6,623	13,265	
		Net-making ...	2	6	172	275	
		Total ...	76	1,339	16,400	36,011	
Class II. ...	...	Basket making ...	5	4	61	114	
		Cane work ...	4	14	232	416	
		Total ...	9	18	293	530	
Class III. ...	...	Cloth weaving ...	49	1,293	63,486	92,968	
		Tent-making ...	1	7	3,759	4,979	
		Drugget (dori) making,	42	856	32,315	50,337	
		Wool-carding ...	1	312	25,082	32,925	
		Carpet (rug) making,	35	1,071	57,108	1,02,991	
		Blanket-making ...	49	956	42,050	56,544	

		Stocking-knitting ...	1	2	10	28
		Tailory ...	11	69	13,209	16,383
		Total ...	189	4,566	2,37,017	3,57,155
Class IV. ...	...	Skin-curing ...	1	7	194	617
		Shoe-making ...	8	14	2,164	2,958
		Total ...	9	21	2,358	3,575
Class V. ...	...	Carpenter's shop ...	10	26	2,107	3,158
		Blacksmith's shop ...	17	74	4,186	7,098
		Goldsmith's shop ...	1	2	239	271
		Tin factory ...	1	2	500	767
		Stool-making ...	1	3	122	213
		Total ...	30	105·2	7,154	11,507
Class VI. ...	...	Paper-making ...	6	61	606	1,593
Class VII. ...	...	Lithography ...	4	32	2,740	3,162
		Printing ...	4	65	8,081	20,931
		Total ...	8	97	10,821	24,093
Class VIII. ...	...	Dyeing ...	12	53	13,649	1,934
Class IX. ...	...	Oil-pressing ...	35	131	10,653	15,334
Class X. ...	...	Lime-grinding ...	4	8	300	680
		Brick-making ...	8	159	7,591	15,955
		Pottery ...	20	282	4,270	10,039
		Total ...	32	449	12,161	26,674
Class XI. ...	...	Bakery ...	5	17	9,130	11,369
		GRAND TOTAL ...	411	6,857·2	3,20,242	4,89,775

* The figures in the column are only approximate.

5.—Forests.

Area and boundaries.—The areas under the control of the Forest Department in each Circle at the commencement and close of the year were as follows :—

Circles.	*On 1st April*, 1881.			*Area in square miles on 31st March*, 1882.			Increase or decrease.
	Reserved.	Protected.	Total.	Reserved.	Protected.	Total.	
Central ...	1,467	100	1,567	1,467	98	1,565	−2
Oudh ...	1,079	...	1,079	1,090	...	1,090	+11
School ...	767	...	767	769	...	769	+ 2
Total ...	3,313	100	3,413	3,326	98	3,424	+11

Besides the above, the Bánda forests were constituted a Forest Division in September, 1881. Their area is as follows :—

Area acquired by Government.		Area remaining to be acquired by Government.
Within the forest line.	Without the forest line.	
53,535·73 acres.	716 acres.	21,208·19 acres.

It is believed the 716 acres outside the forest line will soon be exchanged for land within the forest line, and negotiations for the acquirement of the 21,208·19 acres are proceeding.

The decrease of two square miles in the area of the protected forests of the Central Circle is explained to be due to the corrected calculation of the area of the forests of the Naini Tál Division by the Forest Survey Department. The increase of 11 square miles in the area of the reserved forests of the Oudh Circle is due to additions made to the Nawábganj forests of Gonda. The increase of two square miles in the area of the forests of the School Circle is accounted for by 1,430 acres having been added in Bashahr, while 34 acres—which were erroneously demarcated—have been excluded from Saháranpur.

As regards boundaries, considerable progress was made in the Central Circle during the year, where very little demarcation

work remains to be done, and it is expected that this will be completed in the current year. Rs. 2,979 were spent on demarcation work in this Circle. In the Oudh Circle the progress made in boundary works consisted of about two miles demarcated, 101¼ miles of new ditching, 27 miles broad boundary cleared, and 1,509 posts erected. With the exception of Gorakhpur, the boundaries of all other forests are now laid down with posts or pillars, and ditching is being gradually carried on where practicable, except in land situated within the forests trans-Sárdá, about which there is at present a suit in the Civil Court. In the School Circle Rs. 2,539 were spent on boundary works, principally in the erection of new and intermediate pillars, and in clearing old lines. Some disputed boundary questions in this Circle are still under the consideration of Government.

Protection and improvement.—The results of prosecutions for breach of forest rules in the year under review and in the preceding year are shown in the following table :—

Circle.		*Prosecutions.*		*Convictions.*	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
Central	1880-81	388	828	336	663
	1881-82	353	734	331	656
Oudh	1880-81	36	59	30	52
	1881-82	71	147	53	126
School	1880-81	43	121	39	109
	1881-82	69	143	50	94
Total	1880-81	467	1,008	405	824
	1881-82	493	1,024	434	876

The offences were mostly of a petty nature, such as unauthorised felling or appropriation of wood or forest produce, grazing without permission, non-delivery of passes, &c.

Construction of communications and buildings.—The sums expended on the construction of roads, bridges, buildings, wells, &c., were as follows, compared with the sums spent in the preceding year :—

Circle.		Roads and bridges.	Buildings.	Other works.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	1880-81	20,480	6,971	28	27,479
	1881-82	22,040	7,831	358	30,229
Oudh	1880-81	11,966	18,688	3,274	33,928
	1881-82	11,796	21,291	2,972	36,059
School	1880-81	7,254	3,029	35	10,318
	1881-82	7,663	16,439	524	24,626
Total	1880-81	39,700	28,688	3,337	71,725
	1881-82	41,499	45,561	3,854	90,914

In the Central Circle Rs. 8,488 were spent on new roads, Rs. 17,019 in repairing existing roads, and Rs. 781 in repairing fences. In the Oudh Circle 60 miles of new roads were made and 735 miles of old roads were kept in order, repaired, and improved; 5 new bridges were made, 38 repaired, and 34 *nála* banks sloped to allow of traffic; 12 new rest-houses were completed during the year and 6 are in progress; 19 new masonry wells were completed, 6 are in progress, and 44 wells have been cleared out. In the School Circle 82 miles of new roads and paths were constructed in the Dún and Jaunsár Divisions, and the necessary repairs were executed throughout the Circle. The buildings of the Forest School at Dehra were completed; and 32 permanent, 40 semi-permanent, and 49 temporary buildings have been constructed and are maintained for the use of Forest Officers and their subordinates.

Reproductive measures.—Plantations.—The area covered by plantations was—

	On 1st April, 1881.	*On 31st March*, 1882.	*Increase or decrease.*
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Central Circle ...	1,047	1,178	+131
Oudh Circle ...	563	791	+228
School Circle ...	1,201	1,361	+160

and the amount expended was—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	18,322	21,961
Oudh Circle	7,317	9,459
School Circle	18,298	20,414

In the Central Circle 131 acres were added in the Naini Tál and Jhánsi Divisions at a cost of Rs. 3,639 ; in the Oudh Circle 228 acres were added in the Bahraich and Gorakhpur Divisions at a cost of Rs. 2,142 ; and in the School Circle 160 acres were added at a cost of Rs. 2,839.

The Ránikhet Nursery continued to do excellent work, and distributed 13,082 forest trees to the Cantonment Magistrate at Ránikhet, the Forest Department, Naini Tál, and to house-holders and villagers; and also 6,078 fruit trees to house-holders, villagers and others: 365,296 forest trees and 96,029 fruit trees are in stock in the nursery.

In the three forest gardens of the School Circle much work was done during the year in sowing seed of both indigenous and exotic trees.

Fire conservancy operations.—The area in which protection from fire was attempted, that in which it failed, that successfully protected, and the total cost of protection up to 30th June, 1882, were as follows, the figures for 1880-81 being also given :—

Circles.		Area attempted to be protected.	Failure.	Actually protected.	Cost.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Central ...	1880-81 ...	215,558	11,345	204,213	60,836
	1881-82 ...	256,809	17,221	239,588	77,200
Oudh ...	1880-81 ...	178,619	4,865	173,754	30,546
	1881-82 ...	182,190	32,660	149,530	39,712
School ...	1880-81 ...	113,639	988	112,651	25,569
	1881-82 ...	141,854	5,661	136,193	33,162
Total ...	1880-81 ...	507,816	17,198	490,618	116,951
	1881-82 ...	580,853	55,542	525,311	1,50,074

There was thus a considerable increase in activity under fire conservancy operations, the area attempted to be protected having risen from 507,816 acres to 580,853 acres, that successfully protected from 490,618 acres to 525,311 acres, and the expenditure from Rs. 1,16,951 to Rs. 1,50,074. Out of 22 fires in the Central

Circle, two, by which 40 acres were burnt, were apparently lighted intentionally; 13, by which 4,729 acres were burnt, were either accidental or the origin was not known; four, and the most destructive of all, burning 12,151 acres, were from fires which crossed the outer fire-lines from outside jungles; and three, burning 301 acres, were fires which spread from lime-burning or fence-making. The last two classes of fires ought, with proper care, to be avoided, and this has been impressed on Divisional Officers. As the season was generally very unfavourable for fire conservancy, owing to the want of rain, the results on the whole may be considered satisfactory.

The outturn of timber and other produce cut and collected by Government agency during the year is given for each Circle as below :—

CENTRAL CIRCLE.

	Number or quantity.	*Cubic feet.*
Sál logs	498	26,179
Haldu logs	4	156
Chír logs	2,740	22,067
Deodar sleepers	38,515	51,353
Sál karis	15,638	25,380
Haldu karis	1,351	2,196
Sein karis	30,330	48,592
Chír karis	3,097	5,138
Jamún karis	1,023	1,651
Dhauri karis	2	3
Kokat karis	5,936	9,653
Sál planks	30	40
Chír planks	23,474	12,578
Sál joras and ballis	61	125
Sál scantlings	1,002	1,509
Chír scantlings	13	3
Chír ballis and posts	1,584	7,585
Shísham and kokat scantlings	11,049	18,889
Boxwood pieces	524	642
Ash pieces	2	6
Miscellaneous ballis	21,550	32,463
Dandia and dhuras	3,832	15,250
Jot	11	11
Total, timber ...	162,266	281,469

	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet.
Firewood	152,418 maunds.	
Charcoal	7,744 ditto.	
Bamboos	1,248,847	
Kiras	3,948	
Kurias	301,507	
Hides	246	
Lime	4,654 maunds.	

Confiscated drift and waif wood.

	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet.
Pieces	3,175	8,003
Firewood	10 maunds.	
Bamboos	440	
Wooden pots	8	
Mats	16	
Skin	1	

OUDH CIRCLE.

	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet.
Sál logs	3,908	156,320
Sissu logs	531	13,304
Asna logs	134	7,392
Sál sleepers	6,265	6,439
Dhao axles	97	
Canoes or boats	191	
Miscellaneous poles	168	
Charcoal	1,010 maunds.	
Mahua flowers	1,311 ditto.	
Drift timber	1,447	
Total ... No.	12,741	183,455
Total ... Maunds	2,321	

SCHOOL CIRCLE.

	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet.
Trees and poles (thinnings)	38	66
Deodar logs	329	5,576
Fir logs	364	7,208
Other logs	44	345
Boxwood pieces	718	925
Deodar sleepers	93,827	222,107
Other scantlings	7,710	8,506
Tors and churans	3,718	5,229
Sándan ploughs	385	602
Miscellaneous pieces	806	1,466
Total, timber	107,939	252,030

	Number or quantity.	*Cubic feet.*
Firewood	...	83,733 solid
Charcoal	243 maunds.	
Bamboos	138 scores.	
Honey and wax	12 seers.	

The timber and other produce received from forests in sale depôts during the year was as follows:—

CENTRAL CIRCLE.

	Number or quantity.	*Cubic feet.*
Timber	109,676	175,300
Firewood	120,383 maunds.	
Charcoal	7,744 ditto.	
Bamboos	262,209	
Kiras	3,948	
Kurias	33,860	
Lime	2,714 maunds.	

OUDH CIRCLE.

	Number or quantity.	*Cubic feet.*
Timber	3,000	148,722
Charcoal	210 maunds.	

SCHOOL CIRCLE.

	Number or quantity.	*Cubic feet.*
Timber	56,003	73,531
Firewood		136,365 solid.
Charcoal	42 maunds.	

Sales of timber and other produce cut and collected by Government agency were as follows:—

CENTRAL CIRCLE.

Sold from depôt.

	Number or quantity.	*Cubic feet.*
Timber	87,838	132,693
Firewood	117,857 maunds.	
Charcoal	7,495 ditto.	
Bamboos	242,175	

	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet.
Kiras	3,913	
Kurias	45,734	
Lime	1,923	

	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet.
Sold locally.		
Timber	23,043	46,432
Firewood	33,792 maunds.	
Bamboos	976,638	
Kurias	267,647	
Wooden pots	8	
Mats	16	
Hides	247	
Lime	3,465 maunds.	

OUDH CIRCLE.

Sold from depôt.	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet.
Timber and other produce	112,368 5,530 maunds.	121,161
Sold locally.		
Timber	2,046	7,085
Firewood	8,037 maunds.	
Charcoal	1,010 ditto.	
Mahua flowers	1,311 ditto.	
Total, maunds ...	10,358	

SCHOOL CIRCLE.

Sold from depôts.	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet.
Timber	50,768	67,327
Firewood		141,148 solid.
Charcoal	42 maunds.	
Sold locally.		
Timber	5,668	9,051
Firewood		3,400 solid.
Charcoal	494 maunds.	
Bamboos	138 scores.	
Honey and wax	12 seers.	

The annual account of timber and other produce cut or collected by Government agency and brought to sale depôts or sold locally during the year is given as follows for each Circle :—

CENTRAL CIRCLE.

	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet.
Balance at commencement of year.		
Timber	25,805	59,001
Firewood	2,296 maunds.	
Charcoal	7,566 ditto.	
Bamboos	10,910	
Kiras	640	
Kurias	19,865	
Baskets	94	
Received from the forests in depôts.		
Timber	109,676	175,300
Firewood	120,383 maunds.	
Charcoal	7,744 ditto.	
Bamboos	262,209	
Kiras	3,948	
Kurias	33,860	
Lime	2,714 maunds.	
Received from the forests and sold locally.		
Timber	23,043	46,432
Firewood	33,792 maunds.	
Bamboos	976,638	
Kurias	267,647	
Wooden pots	8	
Mats	16	
Hides	247	
Lime	3,465 maunds.	
Received by transfer from sale depôts.		
Timber	1,228	2,240

The total amount of timber and forest produce for disposal was accordingly—

	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet.
Timber	159,752	282,973
Firewood	156,471 maunds.	
Charcoal	15,310 ditto.	
Bamboos	1,249,757	
Kiras	4,588	
Kurias	321,372	
Baskets	94	
Wooden pots	8	

	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet.
Mats	16	
Hides	247	
Lime	6,179 maunds.	

This was accounted for as follows :—

Removed by purchasers from depôts.

	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet.
Timber	87,838	132,693
Firewood	117,857 maunds.	
Charcoal	7,495 ditto.	
Bamboos	242,175	
Kiras	3,913	
Kurias	45,734	
Lime	1,923 maunds.	
Sold locally.		
Timber	23,043	46,432
Firewood	33,792 maunds.	
Bamboos	976,638	
Kurias	267,647	
Wooden pots	8	
Mats	16	
Hides	247	
Lime	3,465 maunds.	
Lost or written off as useless: used by the Department.		
Timber	1,520	1,137
Charcoal	867 maunds.	
Lime	132 ditto.	
Transferred to other sale depôts.		
Timber	1,228	2,240
Balance at close of year.		
Timber	46,123	100,471
Firewood	4,822 maunds.	
Charcoal	6,948 ditto.	
Bamboos	30,944	
Kiras	675	
Kurias	7,991	
Baskets	94	
Lime	659 maunds.	

The timber and other produce cut, collected, and removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers, including pasture, the amount of revenue thereon, and the amount actually realised during the year, are shown as follows for each Circle:—

Central Circle.

Description.	Number or quantity.	Amount of revenue.	Amount actually realised.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Timber (cubic feet) ...	538,092	1,81,072	1,81,072	
Charpoys	198	12	12	
Ghingaru sticks ...	...	5	5	
Kurias	20,200	50	50	
Firewood (maunds) ...	168,486	9,798	9,648	
Charcoal (maunds) ...	157	52	52	
Ghingaru sticks ...	...	5	5	
Bamboos	19,534,281	75,855	75,855	
Ringals (head-loads) ...	201	25	25	
Grazing	...	21,418	21,375	
Other minor produce*...	...	32,226	31,104	*Includes 128 kiras and 91,540 kurias; the rest of the minor produce consists of articles too insignificant and numerous to detail.
Total revenue of Circle under II.	...	3,20,518	3,19,203	

Oudh Circle.

Description.	Number or quantity.	Amount of revenue.	Amount actually realised.
		Rs.	Rs.
Timber (cubic feet)	332,327	99,138	86,788
Firewood and charcoal (maunds) ...	235,815	16,928	16,873
Grazing	175,357	33,958	32,948
Bamboos	125	8	8
Minor produce	...	37,420	34,131

Including some other items, the total revenue of the Circle was Rs. 2,08,293, and amount actually realised Rs. 1,81,845.

Central Circle.

Description.	Number or quantity.	Amount of revenue.	Amount actually realised.
		Rs.	Rs.
Timber (cubic feet)	55,810	53,980	51,219
Firewood (maunds)	...	8,054	8,054
Charcoal (maunds)	...	467	467
Bamboos (scores)	35,062	9,007	9,007
Grazing	84,454	25,132	25,132
Minor produce	...	11,684	11,476
Total ...	...	1,08,324	1,05,355

To the above amounts may be added Rs. 1,386 on account of drift and confiscated wood. The number or quantity given above does not represent the whole of the sales corresponding to the revenue, because the amounts under farming leases cannot at present be given, and there are other instances in which the quantities cannot be stated. Free grants of produce are also not included. The system of granting farming leases for the collection of revenue, principally on dead timber, firewood, bamboos, and minor produce, was continued and found generally to lead to satisfactory results. Forty-one such leases were given at an aggregate total of Rs. 22,358.

Revenue derived from, and expenditure incurred on, timber and other produce sold to public departments from depôt during the year. —The results of transactions with other departments are summarised below :—

Amount supplied.	Amount of revenue due, received, and outstanding.	*Cost to Forest Department.*		Surplus.
		Timber expenses under A. I.	Quota of expenses chargeable against timber.	
	Rs. | Rs. | Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE.			
	63,015 | 62,952 | 63	35,148	5,136	22,731
	OUDH CIRCLE.			
2,056,680 cubic feet and 289 pieces.	46,568 | 44,758 | 1,809	18,422	4,028	24,118
	SCHOOL CIRCLE.			
	1,21,540 |1,21,202 | 338	94,834	10,440	16,266

The value of the timber and other produce on hand at the commencement and close of the year, and also of the live and dead stock, is shown in the following statement:—

Oudh Circle.

Description.	*On hand at commencement of year.*			*On hand at close of year.*			Increase or decrease in value.
	Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Value	
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Timber ...	30,592	64,145	58,258	46,123	100,517	93,453	+35,195
Firewood and charcoal.	...	...	8,076	...	...	8,782	+706
Live stock—							
Elephants ...	8	...	14,000	9	...	14,500	+500
Bullocks ...	30	...	483	32	...	523	+40
Dead stock ...	26,437	...	73,949	27,978	...	78,954	+5,005
Total ...	...	...	1,54,766	...	...	1,96,212	41,446

Oudh Circle.

Description.	*On hand at commencement of year.*		*On hand at close of year.*	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Surveying and other instruments ...	154	1,391	155	1,392
Machinery	27	27,181	27	27,181
Tools	4,182	4,147	4,488	4,231
Office furniture	753	2,499	20,760	2,913
Tents and equipages...	66	2,238	69	2,224
Building materials	258	1,240	375	1,712
Small stores, &c, ...	623	2,019	1,907	2,492
Miscellaneous	1,087	*64,240	...	...
Boats and canoes	20	460	29	740
Carts	29	52,600	44	83,210
Buildings...	8	21,500	7	13,300
Elephants	16	520	15	495
Bullocks and buffaloes	21	210	19	190
Total ...	7,244	1,80,245	27,895	1,40,080

*Transferred to timber stock.

School Circle.

Description.	*On hand at commencement of year.*		*On hand at close of year.*	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Timber 1,064 (cubic feet and 330 maunds) ...	42,879	23,165	217,431	1,20,964
Surveying and other instruments ...	68	600	88	786
Machinery	9	52	31	221
Tools	3,735	5,513	4,626	6,271
Office furniture	171	1,660	465	4,683
Tents	27	2,074	35	2,612
Buildings and building materials ...	140	50,472	169	55,715
Miscellaneous	452	1,204	589	3,421
Elephants	3	6,800	3	6,800
Total ...	4,605	68,649	5,865	80,539

leaving a balance in favour of the year of Rs. 11,890.

Financial results.—The financial results of the year under receipts and expenditure compare as follows with those for the two preceding years :—

Circle.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Surplus.		
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	3,67,601	4,57,607	5,04,037	2,32,234	2,62,437	3,04,893	1,35,367	1,95,170	1,99,144
Oudh ...	3,84,923	2,81,980	3,11,145	2,45,547	2,17,036	2,24,506	1,39,376	64,944	86,639
School ...	2,57,442	2,02,642	2,50,911	2,38,813	2,00,101	3,86,813	48,629	2,541	—1,35,902
Total ...	10,39,966	9,42,229	10,66,093	7,16,594	6,79,574	9,16,212	3,23,372	2,62,655	1,49,881

The receipts were derived from the following sources:—

Circle.	Timber and other produce removed from the forest by Government agency.		Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.		Confiscated drift and waif wood.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1,97,064	1,77,829	2,56,540	3,19,202	2,061	2,445	1,952	4,758	4,57,607	*5,04,037
Oudh ...	1,21,170	1,22,303	1,54,806	1,81,846	3,414	4,314	2,590	2,682	2,81,980	3,11,145
School ...	1,22,124	1,28,951	78,831	1,05,355	1,177	5,125	56	5,959	2,02,642	†2,50,911
Total ...	4,40,358	4,29,083	4,90,177	6,06,403	6,642	11,584	5,052	13,399	9,42,229	10,66,093

*Including Rs. 103 revenue from forests not managed by Government.

†Including Rs. 5,521 ditto ditto ditto.

As compared with the preceding year, the receipts and expenditure of each Division were as follows :—

Circle.	Division.	Receipts. 1880-81.	Receipts. 1881-82.	Increase or decrease.	Expenditure. 1880-81.	Expenditure. 1881-82.	Increase or decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	Direction ...	...	...	...	28,519	22,233	—6,286
	Naini Tál ...	35,782	33,283	—2,499	43,682	38,164	—5,518
	Kumaun ...	1,85,371	1,94,439	+9,068	72,140	87,294	+15,154
	Ránikhet ...	36,605	45,766	+9,162	31,940	38,340	+6,400
	Garhwál ...	1,26,662	1,19,484	—7,178	49,133	56,468	+7,335
	Ganges ...	61,356	82,668	+21,312	29,951	39,726	+9,775
	Jhánsi ...	3,755	4,860	+1,105	3,095	2,966	—129
	Lalitpur ...	8,076	11,006	+2,930	3,977	4,728	+751
	Bánda ...	...	12,531	+12,531	...	14,974	+14,974
Oudh ...	Kheri ...	50,441	42,695	—7,746	1,28,424	1,37,024	+8,600
	Bhira Sub-division	7,162	6,408	—754			
	Bahramghát ...	1,11,316	1,11,807	+491			
	Bahraich ...	30,165	60,337	+30,172	31,020	27,947	—3,073
	Gonda ...	30,753	21,117	—9,636	8,542	10,232	+1,690
	Gorakhpur ...	43,118	59,902	+16,784	17,629	18,854	+1,225
	Pilibhít ...	9,025	8,879	—146	14,947	12,586	—2,361
School	Direction ...	...	...	...	16,473	17,863	+1,390
	Direction ...	14	175	+161	35,718	63,611	+27,893
	Dehra Dún ...	54,948	64,068	+9,120	31,248	31,489	+241
	Jaunsár ...	30,570	44,682	+14,112	38,038	51,035	+12,997
	Tons ...	90,030	1,03,750	+13,720	76,992	2,25,490	+1,48,498
	Saháranpur ...	27,080	38,236	+11,156	18,106	15,188	—2,918
	Total ...	9,42,229	10,66,093	+1,23,865	6,79,574	9,16,212	+2,36,638

The following tables show the expenditure under the two main heads—A., Conservancy and Works, and B., Establishments :—

A.

Circle.		Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	Confiscated drift and waif wood.	Rent of leased forests.	Live stock, stores, &c.	Communications and buildings.	Demarcations, improvements, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	1880-81 ...	77,955	17,243	537	4,000	6,329	27,480	25,721	1,078	1,60,344
	1881-82 ...	91,978	17,296	202	4,997	11,566	30,230	37,550	2,993	1,96,812
Oudh	1880-81 ...	71,263	6,687	172	...	8,245	33,928	14,648	656	1,35,599
	1881-82 ...	68,869	8,683	438	...	7,047	36,059	18,401	1,250	1,40,747
School	1880-81 ...	80,196	4,812	11	8,501	4,425	10 318	8,835	2,376	1,19,474
	1881-82 ...	2,27,587	5,703	220	8,501	9,644	24,626	15,726	10,458	3,02,165
Total	1880-81 ...	2,29,114	28,742	720	12,501	18,999	71,726	49,205	4,110	4,15,417
	1881-82 ...	3,88,434	31,682	860	13,498	28,257	90,915	71,677	14,693	6,40,024

B.

Circle.	I. Salaries.		II. Travelling allowances.		III. Contingencies.		Total.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	89,483	93,344	8,620	9,716	3,990	5,021	1,02,093	1,08,081
Oudh ...	66,104	66,706	11,234	12,675	4,099	4,378	81,437	83,759
School ...	65,769	69,405	11,580	10,921	3,278	4,022	80,627	84,348
Total ...	2,21,356	2,29,455	31,434	33,312	11,367	13,421	2,64,157	2,76,188

The receipts and expenditure under the three great heads—

I.—Departmental timber operations,

II.—Other revenue,

III.—Formation, protection, and improvement of forests,

were as follows :—

Circle.	*Departmental timber operations.*			*Other revenue.*			Formation, protection, and improvement charges.	Net surplus.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Plus or minus.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central .. 1880-81...	1,97,064	1,30,667	+66,397	2,60,542	63,339	1,97,203	68,431	1,95,169
Central .. 1881-82..	1,77,828	1,49,834	+27,994	3,26,209	64,647	2,61,562	90,412	1,99,144
Oudh .. 1880-81..	1,21,170	86,738	+34,432	1,60,810	44,321	1,16,489	65,976	64,945
Oudh .. 1881-82...	1,22,951	89,582	+33,369	1,88,194	62,822	1,25,372	72,402	86,639
School .. 1880-81...	1,22,123	1,02,887	+19,236	80,519	26,485	54,034	70,729	2,541
School .. 1881-82...	1,28,951	2,76,559	—1,47,608	1,21,960	33,809	88,151	76,445	—1,35,902
Total ... 1880-81...	4,40,357	3,20,292	+1,20,065	5,01,871	1,34,145	3,67,726	2,25,136	2,62,655
Total ... 1881-82..	4,29,730	5,15,975	—86,245	6,36,363	1,61,278	4,75,085	2,38,959	1,49,888

The aggregate receipts for the three Circles in the year under report were thus Rs. 10,66,093, as compared with Rs. 9,42,229 in 1880-81 and Rs. 10,39,966 in 1879-80; the aggregate expenditure was Rs. 9,16,212, as compared with Rs. 6,79,574 in 1880-81 and Rs. 7,16,594 in 1879-80; and the aggregate net surplus was Rs. 1,49,881, as compared with Rs. 2,62,655 in 1880-81 and

Rs. 3,23,372 in 1879-80—the falling off being due to a deficit of Rs. 1,35,902 in the School Circle. There was an increase of Rs. 1,23,864 in receipts over those for the previous year; but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 2,36,638 in expenditure, and the net surplus was thus Rs. 1,12,774 less. In the Central and Oudh Circles the surplus increased by Rs. 25,669, *i.e.*, Rs. 3,974 in the former and Rs. 21,695 in the latter.

The outstandings and liabilities on account of contractors and disbursers are shown in the following table:—

Circle.	*Department debtor.*			*Department creditor.*			*Balance due.*	
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash, &c.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during the year.	At close of year.	To Department, outstandings.	By Department, liabilities.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1,294	63,067	64,361	7,506	63,944	71,450	10,811	3,722
Oudh ...	105	2,40,133	2,10,238	25,036	2,51,144	2,76 180	36,047	105
School ...	...	2,00,233	2,00,233	1,01,697	1,10,455	2,12,152	11,919	...

The revenue received and outstandings on account of revenue were as follows:—

Description.		Outstanding at commencement of the year	Value of sales and other revenue during year.	Total.	Amount realised during year.	Balance due to Department at close of year.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	Timber sales, grazing dues, minor produce, &c.	656	5,05,852	5,06,508	5,04,037	2,471
Oudh Circle ...	Ditto ditto...	34,996	3,11,099	3,46,095	3,14 378	31,717
School Circle...	Ditto ditto...	12,444	2,48,216	2,60,660	2,50,911	9,749

The work done by the Bahramghát saw-mills is shown in the comparative table below:—

Year.	Value of work done at old rates.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	9,296	8,532	764
1881-82	11,977	8,700	3,277

The cost fell from Rs. 18-15-11 last year to Rs. 15-8-6 in the year under report.

General remarks.—Rules were framed and issued in accordance with the provisions of section 2, Act XII., 1850, for the taking of security from forest subordinates for public moneys passing through their hands. The rules for defining the relations between Revenue and Forest Officers in force in the Oudh Circle were extended to the whole of the Central Circle and to the Saháranpur Division of the School Circle. Sanction was received from the Secretary of State to the appointment of two European officers annually for the next three years from the Survey of India or from the passed students of the Thomason College at Roorkee, as probationers who will be eligible for promotion to the class of Sub-Assistant Conservators of Forests. In the Central Circle the chief event of the year was the acquisition of the Bánda forests, comprising 54,251·73 acres, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 87,413-8-0, or Re. 1-9-10 per acre. As negotiations are still pending for the remaining area, these forests have not yet been gazetted or brought under the Forest Act. The year was a favourable one for forest revenue, the crops in the hills and plains being good and the demand for forest produce brisk. Timber fetched good prices, the chief buyers being the Meerut merchants. The class and amount of timber produced and the system of disposal adopted by the Department is said to meet the demand and suit the style of trade admirably. It is satisfactory to learn that cordial relations now exist between Forest Officials and villagers, the latter having found that they derive considerable benefit from the departmental operations. As regards wild animals it would appear that there is no cause for complaint

in the case of deer and tigers, as the former find abundant food in the forests, and the latter seldom prey upon cattle and are easily killed if they do. Wild elephants, however, are said to have increased very much of late and to do an enormous amount of damage to the forests, and it is under consideration whether any or what action should be taken against them. The plan of making Forest Officers subordinate to the district Revenue Officers, having been found to work successfully in Oudh, was introduced into the Central Circle also, and is reported to be working smoothly. The Forest School at Dehra may now be held to have been fairly started, and the first regular course of theoretical instruction was held from the 10th July to the 15th October. The classes were attended by five probationers and seven apprentices, five of whom remained as students at the end of the year, and also by six officers of the superior staff from other provinces. The School buildings have been completed and are said to be in good order; the necessary apparatus has been provided; a library is being formed, and some valuable collections of woods, minerals, geological specimens, &c., have been added. Rules for the admission and training of condidates for the appointment of Forest Rangers have been laid down by the Government of India.

6.—Mines.

For this see Annual Administration Report for 1877-78.

7.—Trade.

(*a*)—*Trade with Tibet and Nepal.*

The external trade of these provinces consists of (A) Trade with the foreign countries of Tibet and Nepal, (B) Trade with other provinces of British India, and (C) Trade with the ports of Calcutta and Bombay.

The traffic with Tibet and Nepal is registered, under the orders of the Government of India, by a cordon of registration posts maintained along the frontier. In the case of neither country is the traffic of great actual importance, and its registration is merely effected in order to complete the statistics of the external land trade of British India, which are compiled and issued by the Imperial Government. Of the inter-provincial traffic and traffic with the

ports only the portion which passed over the railways was registered, and includes therefore about 60 per cent. of the former and practically the whole of the latter.

(*A.*)—*Trade with the countries of Tibet and Nepal.*—The amount and value of the trade during the year under report and the two preceding years is indicated by the following figures :—

* *Amount.*

	Tibet.			Nepal.			Total.		
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports from ...	61,516	69,154	64,499	1,846,802	2,518,875	2,995,905	1,908,318	2,588,029	3,060,404
Exports to ...	45,541	48,343	53,595	118,170	176,109	167,194	163,711	224,452	220,789

* *Value.*

	Tibet.			Nepal			Total.		
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports from ...	3,73,751	4,32,425	4,21,944	49,42,204	57,22,645	59,14,693	53,15,958	61,55,070	63,36,637
Exports to ...	1,88,373	1,68,828	2,08,460	27,79,304	32,22,626	25,96,800	29,67,676	33,91,454	28,05,206

* Weights are as returned by the native clerks in charge of the registration posts. Value are calculated from price lists furnished each month from the frontier districts, except in the case of miscellaneous articles, the values of which are returned by the registration clerks.

The value of the whole traffic, import and export, did not therefore amount to a crore of rupees, representing a trade of about one-tenth the importance of that annually transacted by the city of Cawnpore.

Measured by its value, the trade shows an increase of over two lakhs of rupees (or 3 per cent.) in the imports, and decrease of nearly six lakhs of rupees (or 17 per cent.) in the exports, when compared with that of the year preceding. It has been pointed out in previous reports that the most noticeable fact in connection with this traffic is the large excess in value of imports over that of exports, which indicates a steady drain of silver from these provinces. In 1880-81 this excess amounted to Rs. 27½ lakhs, and the

decrease in value of exports concurrently with an increase in value of imports raised its amount during the year under report to over Rs. 35 lakhs. The subjoined figures contrast the excess value of imports in both Tibet and Nepal trade during the last three years :—

Excess value of imports.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Excess in Tibet trade ...	1,85,382	2,63,597	2,13,484
Ditto Nepal ...	21,62,900	25,00,019	33,17,893
Total	23,48,282	27,63,616	35,31,377

While our exports during these three years have stood in the ratio of 100, 114, and 94, the imports have maintained that of 100, 115, and 119, and the difference between their value has increased in the ratio of 100, 118, and 150. During the year under report our exports balanced only 45 per cent. of our imports, the reason for this lying partly in the fact that a large portion of the imports are sold virtually by the Darbár for cash, and partly in the fact that the valuation is unequal. Exports are valued before taxation and before reaching their destination, whilst imports are valued after having been heavily taxed by the Darbar and after having arrived in our territory.

Separate notice is given in the following paras. to the more important features in the trade with both countries.

(1).—*Trade with Tibet.* The total trade exhibits a small increase (5 per cent.) when compared with that of the year preceding, due entirely to an increase in export, imports showing a small decrease. So far as British territory is concerned, the trade is absolutely insignificant and derives what interest it possesses from its furnishing a livelihood to an itinerant tribe in Kumaun (the Bhotias) through whose hands most of the goods pass. The imports are almost wholly composed of salt (constituting 26 per cent.), borax (48 per cent.), and wool (18 per cent.), in return for which cotton goods, grain, and sugar are exported. The fluctuations of traffic in each of these goods during the last three years are compared below :—

				1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Imports	Borax	Mds.		18,948	28,536	33,821
		Rs.		94,616	1,70,730	2,02,926
	Salt	Mds.		39,785	37,531	27,717
		Rs.		1,81,681	1,55.790	1,10,868
	Wools, woollen goods	Mds.		2,685	2,985	2,912
		Rs.		51,275	59,936	77,081
Exports	Cotton goods	Mds.		417	438	462
		Rs.		19,409	23,889	24 823
	Grain	Mds.		39,289	43 330	46,796
		Rs.		1,16,919	97,334	1,18,584
	Sugar	Mds.		5,177	3,437	5.559
		Rs.		23,437	19,818	42,410

The import of borax shows a steady increase, and that of salt a corresponding decrease. It is probable that Tibet salt, although the only untaxed salt in India, will not much longer hold its own before the taxed article from the plains as cheapness of carriage increases. The construction of a railway to the foot of the hills may be expected to give the final stroke to its import, although the line may very probably afford a more than corresponding stimulus to the import of borax and the excellent wool for which the Tibet sheep are famed.

(2) *Trade with Nepal.*—There is a decrease of Rs. 4,33,778 (nearly 5 per cent.) in the value of the total trade, import and export, when compared with that of the preceding year, and this too although there was an increase of Rs. 1,92,048 in the value of the imports. The exports therefore suffered a diminution of Rs. 6,25,826 (or nearly 20 per cent.), more than half of which was due to a falling off in the export of cotton goods.

The excess in value of imports over that of exports, which amounted in the two years preceding to Rs. 21,62,900 and Rs. 25,00,019 respectively, increased to Rs. 33,17,893 in the year under report. Under any circumstances the value of imports would considerably exceed that of exports, since, *firstly*, both classes of goods being valued at rates obtaining in our territory, the value of the exports includes a smaller allowance for traders' profits than is included in the value of the imports; and, *secondly*, because exports are valued when untaxed, but imports after having been taxed by the Nepalese officials. These two causes would account for an excess of at least 20 per cent. in the value of the imports, but in the year under report the excess amounts to as much as 56

per cent. on the value, and this must represent the drain of a large amount of coin from British territory. There seems no reason for suspecting that the cultivators of the Nepalese tarái absorb so large an amount of silver annually, and grounds have been given in previous reports for suspecting that this excess in great measure represents the profits of the Darbar, which are raised not only by taxation, but also by the sale of timber and rice through contractors.

The fluctuations of traffic in the principal articles of commerce during the last three years is compared below :—

			1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Imports...	Rice, husked and unhusked	Mds. ...	10,11,871	7,62,559	12,00,997
		Rs. ...	24,50,825	15,55,124	22,68,088
	Oilseeds	Mds. ...	1,17,042	2,06,590	2,44,036
		Rs. ...	3,46,647	5,67,611	5,81,674
	Timber	Mds. ...	4,46,162	10,28 904	10,09,641
		Rs. ...	5,57,702	12,54,774	11,21,907
	Drugs (not intoxicating)	Mds. ...	23,834	34,202	33,627
		Rs. ...	1,87,314	3,02,067	2,36,999
	Spices	Mds. ...	18,533	27,782	27,224
		Rs. ...	2,51,377	7,44,891	5,07,174
Exports...	Cotton goods ...	Mds. ...	34,408	35,603	29,365
		Rs. ...	21,27,379	21,58,291	18,08,697
	Metals	Mds. ...	3.321	4,632	3,619
		Rs. ...	1,11,400	1,36,573	1,05,130
	Salt	Mds. ...	25,577	44,755	46,595
		Rs. ...	1,29,351	2,18,256	1,94,679
	Sugar	Mds. ...	18,786	22,251	18,802
		Rs. ...	1,17,666	1,40,628	1,07,025

The increase in the import of rice and oilseeds is likely to continue since cultivation in the Nepalese tarái appears to be increasing, and in some portions of it to be extending very rapidly. The Collector of Pilibhit writes: "Rice cultivation is advancing by leaps and bounds in parts of the country which but a few years ago appeared hopeless jungle. I saw myself this year a huge rice plain where but three years ago there was a dense jungle hardly to be beaten by elephants." But as yet the quota contributed by Nepal to the rice trade of the Sub-Himalayan districts is wholly insignificant. Of the six lakhs of maunds annually despatched from the Pilibhít district towards Bareilly, only 80,000 maunds are Nepal produce; and the town of Uska, in the Basti district, which annually receives some two lakhs of maunds of rice from across the frontier, does a business of five times this amount in rice produced in British territory. The fluctuations in the import of drugs and spices are not more than must be expected to occur in a trade

which deals with the uncultivated products of the jungle. The large decrease under the export of cotton goods is principally due to the returns of the Kakrahighat post, which registered Rs. 3,08,674 worth less than the year preceding. The export of salt does not show the increase which might have been expected to follow on the cheapening of price from improvement in communication.

To the foreign trade report for 1880-81 were appended schedules professing to show the rates according to which trade crossing the frontier of the Pilibhít, Kheri, and Bahraich districts was taxed by the Nepal Darbar. Having been compiled from lists which were received through the Resident, the rates bore the appearance of being authoritative, and translations were made of the schedules and circulated, through the District Officers, amongst the classes engaged in the frontier traffic. Lists of the rates levied on trade crossing the remaining portion of our frontier, *i.e.*, that of the Gonda, Basti, and Gorakhpur districts, have since been received. In their original form they were almost unintelligible, and it is not without much labour that they have been recast into a form which gives them at all events the resemblance of coherence.

It may be added that the frontier bazars through which the Darbar realizes most of its revenue are in fact principally peopled by British traders. The tract in which they are situated is too unhealthy to admit of residence in the rains, and the towns are deserted in May of each year, to be repeopled at the commencement of the cold weather. That the trade centres in so unsuitable a locality instead of in permanent marts in British territory is entirely the result of Nepalese restrictions.

(*B.*)—*Railway-borne trade with other Provinces of British India and with the ports of Calcutta and Bombay.*—The only change which has been made in the compilation of the Railway-borne trade during the year was the modification of the system in which the provinces were sub-divided for the purpose of registration. The lengths or "blocks" into which the lines of rail within the province were formerly sub-divided coincided with well-marked railway sections and bore no reference to any geographical or administrative divisions. This system was found unsatisfactory, as the extent of each block could only be borne in mind by constant references

to lists of stations, and from the commencement of the year under report the "blocks" were made coterminous with the revenue divisions in the North-Western Provinces, while Oudh forms a block by itself. The limits of external blocks remained unaltered.

The external Railway trade of the provinces compares with that of the previous year as follows:—

		Imports from		Exports to	
		1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Calcutta ...	Maunds,	21,48,815	26,71,796	53,16,425	82,72,912
	Rupees,	5,95,54,330	5,47,92,495	5,47,23,140	6,18,25,212
Bombay ...	Maunds,	2,39,267	2,11,627	7,23,185	7,48,395
	Rupees,	1,30,04,104	1,08,17,731	29,89,682	68,18,529
Bengal (excluding Calcutta).	Maunds,	58,21 692	84,05,259	9,95,240	12,05,334
	Rupees,	1,86,89,146	2,04,61,389	93,28,605	80,13,472
Panjáb (including Dehli).	Maunds,	12,09,494	18,78,986	42,29,505	41,21,520
	Rupees,	1,23,90,836	1,20,27,556	2,36,54,451	1,79,03,563
Rajputana and Gwalior.	Maunds,	26,0[illegible],653	38,29,917	20,16,907	33,84,624
	Rupees,	1,10,18,286	2,28,50,523	1,20,79,484	1,74,90,162
Central Provinces.	Maunds,	4,30,317	11,06,372	5,29,690	7,19.734
	Rupees,	21,77,106	34,42,814	46,83,031	52,32,149
Southern India (excluding Bombay port).	Maunds,	1,03,887	59,395	4,72,291	4,11,320
	Rupees,	16,41,449	9,07,837	59 80,109	65,33,012
Total ...	Maunds,	1,25,54,125	1,81,63,352	1,42,83,243	1.88,63,839
	Rupees,	11,84,75,251	12,53,00,345	11,34,38,502	12,38,16,099

The value of the total traffic was nearly 25 crores of rupees, towards which imports and exports contributed in almost equal proportions.

The *trade with Calcutta* shows for imports an increase of 24 per cent. in weight and a decrease of 8 per cent. in value. The increase is principally accounted for by Railway material; the decrease is partly due to a falling off in the import of cotton goods and partly to a lowering of the rate on which their value has been calculated. Exports have increased 55 per cent. in weight and 13 per cent. in value, the whole of which is due to a considerable expansion of traffic under grain and oilseeds.

The *traffic with Bombay* is insignificant when compared with that of Calcutta. The total value of the Bombay trade during the year 1880-81 only amounted to 15 per cent. of that with Calcutta. The result of the new line of communication with Bombay *viâ* the Rajputana State Railway has fallen far short of expectation. Cotton was the only commodity which was exported to Bombay in any considerable quantity *viâ* the Rajputana State Railway and the whole of this was consigned from Agra city. The Rajputana State Railway route to the sea-board offers the same advantage to the Meerut division as to Agra city in respect to quickness of delivery and freights, yet it attracted no portion of the 10 lakhs maunds wheat which were exported from the Meerut division for shipment at Calcutta. Bombay received by this route 40 per cent. of the Agra cotton and practically nothing at all of the Meerut wheat. This may probably be ascribed to the effect of the break of gauge at Agra in deterring through consignments.

The total *trade with Bengal* shows very little change as regards value, but there is an increase amounting to 44 per cent. in the weight of the imports, due in the main to an increase in the import of coal.

The *trade with the Panjáb* shows an increase in the weight of imports of 55 per cent., due to an expansion of grain import, concurrently with a decrease of nearly 3 per cent. in value, due to a falling off in the import of woollen and silken goods. Exports have slightly decreased in both weight and value.

The large expansion of the *trade with Rajputana* is one of the most notable facts in the trade of the year and indicates a considerable increase in the activity of the Rajputana State Railway. Measured by its *weight* the trade has increased by 56 per cent., and its recorded *value* shows an increase of no less than 74 per cent. A portion of the increase of value is however merely nominal, since it represents the value of treasure which was registered separately for the first time during the latter portion of the year under report. There is, however, a real increase of 36 per cent. in the value of the import and export trade. The increase in import is principally under salt, while that in export affects nearly every important article of commerce.

The most prominent features in the traffic with the *Central Provinces* are an increase in the import of grain and in the export of salt; Sambhar salt having apparently commenced to compete with Bombay sea salt in a tract to which it had previously but little penetrated.

In the *trade with Southern India*, under which heading are included all railway stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies except Bombay port, imports showed a decrease of 42 per cent. The export trade is of considerably greater importance. It shows large fluctuations under several important heads, but the net result is an increase in value of 5½ lakhs of rupees, or of 9 per cent. on the trade of the year preceding.

The following is a summary of the traffic in the principal articles :—

Imports.			*Exports.*		
Name.	Value in lakhs, Rs.		Name.	Value in lakhs, Rs.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.		1880-81.	1881-82.
A.—European goods from Calcutta.			*A.—Exported to Europe or China.*	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton goods ...	589	495	Cotton	183	201
Metals	96	97	Oilseeds ...	83	103
			Lac (manufactured),	16	26
B.—Indian goods.			Indigo	78	121
			Hides	20	21
			Borax	7	7
Food grain other than wheat.	57	80	Saltpetre ...	7	6
			B.—Exported to places in India.		
Stick lac ...	14	15			
Salt	92	138	Food grains other than wheat.	40	21
C.—Partly European, and partly Indian.			Ghi	27	34
			Sugar	166	35
			Liquors	22	20
Liquors ...	29	40	*C.—Exported partly to Europe and partly to places in India.*		
			Wheat	58	116
			Opium	157	120
			Tea	14	6
Total ...	877	865	Total ...	878	837
Total under all heads,	1,185	1,253	Total under all heads,	1,134	1,238

(c.) *Internal road traffic registration.*—Registration is conducted with the definite object of obtaining data concerning the commercial utility of metalled roads of the provinces, and, in addition, of ascertaining the lines along which traffic is most extensive, and which therefore offer the best prospects for Railway extension. During the preceding year registration had been effected of all traffic along metalled roads in the Benares, Allahabad, and Jhánsi Divisions, as well as on some unmetalled roads in Bundelkhand and the trans-Ghagra trade. During the year under report traffic was registered of the whole of the Rohilkhand division, and of all the districts comprised in the Meerut division, except Aligarh. At present registration is in progress on the metalled roads of the Agra division and of the Province of Oudh. This leaves only the district of Aligarh to be taken up in 1883-84 in order to provide a complete series of road traffic returns for the whole of the provinces. Every effort has been made to eliminate all preventible causes of error, and there is no reason for doubting an approximate accuracy of these returns, which is sufficient for all practical purposes.

8.—Public Works.

(a)—*Buildings and Roads Branch.*

I.—Accounts.—The following statement shows the revenue actually realized, as compared with the estimate for 1881-82 and actuals of the previous year:—

Service.	1881-82.			1880-81.	
	Estimate.	Actuals.	Total.	Actuals.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—					
Military...	17,500	956	...	1,498	
Civil (other services) ...		14,074	...	15,343	
Thomason Civil Engineering College Press	32,500	25,372	...	29,670	
	50,000	...	40,402	...	46,511

Service.	1881-82!.			1880-81.	
	Esti-mate.	Actuals.	Total.	Actuals.	Total.
Provincial—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rents of public buildings ...	12,500	9,748	...	9,708	
Sales of produce	...	12,041	...	11,383	
Ditto houses, land, &c. ...	22,500	1.767	...	17,888	
Ditto old materials ...	...	3,470	...	3,459	
Ditto tools and plant ...	...	3,706	...	3,159	
Fines, refunds; &c. ...	7,500	7,939	...	13,145	
Roorkee Workshops ...	57,500	1,70,274	...	3,87,003	
	1,00,000	...	2,08,945	...	4,45,745
Local incorporated	...	*Nil.*	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,50,000	...	2,49,347	...	4,92,256

The differences between the estimate for 1881-82 and actuals of 1880-81 are mainly due to the Roorkee Workshops receipts.

The total budget grants available for expenditure by the Public Works Department as finally modified were as follows :—

	Rs.
Imperial funds	3,86,916
Provincial funds	25,68,000
Local Incorporated funds	17,56,000
Total ...	47,10,916

The actual expenditure for the year in the Buildings and Roads Branch distributed by funds was—

	Rs.
Imperial	3,35,979
Provincial	26,10,002
Local incorporated	18,31,912
Total ...	47,77,893
Contributions	18,094
Other Departments	18,998
GRAND TOTAL ...	48,14,985

Distributed by services and main heads of account as follows :—

Service and head of account.	Original works.	Repairs.	Public Works Department establishment.	Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, establishment.	Tools and plant.	Increase or decrease of suspense balances.	Toll collection establishment.	Total.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military ...	15,245	10,124	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil (other services) ...	62,382	58,942	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	77,627	69,066	*26,492	1,58,904	1,986	+1,904	...	3,35,979
Provincial.								
Civil buildings	6,23,025	2,64,340	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications,	1,59,723	9,78,735	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous public improvements,	1,58,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferry collection establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,167	...
Total ...	9,41,288	12,43,075	5,54,978	..	8,892	-1,49,398	11,167	26,10,002
Local incorporated.								
Civil buildings	29,586	31,614	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications ...	4,06,462	9,58,220	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous public improvements,	11,883	20,784	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganges river toll collection establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,774	...
Total ...	4,47,931	10,10,618	3,64,041	...	5,548	...	3,774	18,31,912
Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†18,094
Other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†18,998
GRAND TOTAL,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,14,985

* This excludes Rs. 7,566 on account of direction and account, Thomason College.

† These figures include Rs. 3,481 on account of Public Works Department establishment.

The following statement compares final grants and actual expenditure :—

Service.	Grant.	Actual outlay.	*Outlay compared with grant.*		Percentage of excess or short outlay to grant.
			More.	Less.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	3,86,916	3,35,979	...	50,937	—13·2
Provincial ...	25,68,000	26,10,002	42,002	...	+ 1·6
Local incorporated ...	17,56,000	18,31,912	75,912	...	+ 4·3
Total ...	47,10,916	47,77,893	1,17,914	50,937	+ 1·4

The short outlay under Imperial is subdivided as follows :—

	Rs.
Military	5,666
Other services	45,271
Total ...	50,937

and is due chiefly to short expenditure on opium works and on educational establishment for the Roorkee College. Under Provincial and Local incorporated the excess outlay over the grant, amounting to 1·6 an d4·3 per cent. respectively, was caused by an effort made during the last three months to avoid a repetition of the heavy lapses which had occurred in previous years.

Unfortuately the system of appropriating funds then in force did not admit of a close estimate being obtained of savings on the items of the budget-estimate, and too much reliance was placed on the expenditure of previous years, which led to the anticipation that these savings would be large.

The system of making appropriations subsequently introduced will, it is believed, entirely obviate any such error in the future, while permitting of the Chief Engineer exercising such a control over the current expenditure as will enable him to bring it within a very small margin of the grant.

II.—Works.—Imperial.—The expenditure (Rs. 3,35,979) during the year from Imperial funds was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Military works		25,369
Civil (Other services)—		
Customs	897	
Opium	48,455	
Postal	35,082	
Telegraph	8,417	
Administration	12,264	
Educational	16,027	
Ecclesiastical	182	
		1,21,324
Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee—		
Educational establishment and Press ...	...	1,60,808
Tools and plant	...	1,986
Public Works Department establishment proper	...	26,492
Total	...	3,35,979

distributed by works and repairs.

The appended schedule details the works on which expenditure has been incurred during the year. The following more important items deserve special notice :—

Military.—No military works of importance were executed during the year.

Opium.—Opium Factory at Gházipur.—There has been a good deal of expenditure on various works at the Opium Factory at Gházipur, of which the following are the most important :—

Carrying out certain *extensions to the wash-shed, No. 7 caking room and lewa-khona.* This work was commenced during the current year, and about a third of it has been done.

A new pump has been put up over the large factory well in connection with the fire preventive arrangements.

An iron roofed verandah for Nos. 1 and 9 cake godowns has been completed during the year.

A room is being added to the weighment-shed and is more than half finished.

The design for *the Principal Assistant's house* having been approved, work has been commenced and built up to plinth level.

Postal.—The old temporary *workshops at Aligarh* proving to be in a dangerous condition, the Government decided to rebuild them gradually on a more permanent plan. The total cost of the construction will amount to about Rs. 60,000, of which Rs. 8,000 were spent during this year, principally in collection of material.

A new printing press building for the Postal Department at Aligarh was also completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 16,400.

Telegraph.—*Two blocks of out-houses* have been added to *the Allahabad Telegraph-office and a new well* at a total cost of Rs. 3,600.

Educational.—The roofs of the *Thomason College buildings* are in an unsatisfactory condition. They were under-timbered at the first, and the roofs of several rooms have from time to time been renewed, owing to their having become dangerous. Rs. 5,380 were expended on such reconstruction during the year, but much remains to be done, and a heavy outlay must be incurred before the whole can be pronounced safe. A comprehensive estimate has been called for with a view to arranging for the execution of the work progressively.

The net expenditure during the year on account of the *Thomason Civil Engineering College at* Roorkee is detailed as follows :—

Works and repairs to College.

	Rs,
Buildings	16,027
Educational establisment	1,37,616
Press	23,192
Add increases in suspense balance	1,904
Share of P. W. D. establishment, direction and accounts,	7,566
Total ...	1,86,305

The charges under the head Provincial have been as follows during the year :—

Provincial.

	Rs.
Civil buildings	8,87,365
Communications	11,38,458
Miscellaneous public improvements	1,58,540
Total ...	21,84,363

	Rs.
Tools and plant	... 8,892
Department Public Works establishment ...	... 5,54,978
Ferry collection establishment ...	... 11,167
Total	... 27,59,400
Deduct decrease in suspense balance ...	... 1,49,398
GRAND TOTAL	... 26,10,002

This expenditure was distributed for works and repairs by heads of service as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Administration	2,62,458	
Minor Departments	92,788	
Law and Justice	53,037	
Ecclesiastical	16,389	
Jails	2,57,474	
Police	1,28,341	
Educational	64,984	
Medical	5,770	
Miscellaneous	6,124	
		8,87,365
Roads and bridges	9,90,442	
Boat bridges and ferries	1,12,846	
Accommodation for travellers	35,170	
		11,38,458
Miscellaneous public improvements	1,58,540	
		1,58,540
Total ...		21,84,363

The separate expenditure on original works and repairs is exhibited in the table at page 119.

The following are the most important or interesting :—

CIVIL BUILDINGS.—*Land revenue.*—The *reroofing of the Ráth tahsíli* in Hamírpur district was completed at a cost of Rs. 9,147.

At Etah, *a house for joint residence of Assistant Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police* was completed at a total cost of Rs. 17,051. Some *additions and alterations* were undertaken at *the Mainpuri Collector's kutcherry,* estimated at Rs. 9,500, one-third being executed during the year. Some *additions to the tahsíli at*

Muttra were completed, and *a new tahsíli at Bah*, in the Agra district, was commenced; the estimate for the latter amounted to Rs. 10,400, of which Rs. 2,400 were spent.

At Lalitpur the *additions to the Deputy Commissioner's Court were* completed; the total outlay amounted to Rs. 14,440.

Combined tahsíli and thana at Kashipur, in the Tarái.—The main building and east block of the establishment quarters were nearly complete and the west block well advanced.

The tahsíli at Puranpur has been completed.

The *subsidiary buildings to tahsíli at Mirganj* have been completed.

The tahsíli and thana at Mohanlalganj have been reroofed, and the work is complete, with the exception of a few details. *The tahsíli and thana at Hardoi* has been reroofed and remodelled, and the work is finished, with exception of roofing of verandahs in main block and a little plastering.

Reroofing and remodelling as a tahsíli only the combined tahsíli and thana at Sandila.—This work was held in abeyance pending the completion of the new thana which is under construction at Sandila.

The combined tahsíli and thana at Nighasan was completed.

The combined tahsíli and thana at Muhamdi was completed, with the exception of tiling over the police lines.

The combined tahsílis and thanas at Amethi, Kadipur, and Gonda, and a tahsíli at Tanda were also completed.

Converting the road chauki at Partabgarh into a combined tahsíli and thana.—The work was commenced this year and is about a a quarter finished.

The tahsíli and thana at Bahraich is in progress. The tahsíli and treasury blocks are practically completed and a large quantity of materials collected for finishing the remaining blocks.

Additions and alterations to the Magistrate's Court at Ballia are well advanced and the building will be soon ready for occupation.

Excise.—The new distillery at Sidhauli has been completed.

Residences for Local Government.—The small remainder of work at *Government House, Naini Tál,* was completed early in the year.

Secretariat Offices.—*A tent godown* was completed *at Allahabad* at a cost of Rs. 14,266, the style of design being in comformity with that of the public offices.

Antiquities, Archæological.—The following repairs and restorations have been effected during the year to buildings of historical interest :—

(*i.*) *Agra Fort, Machi Bhawan.*—The work done here during the year has been the completion of the lower story of the arcade, which was begun in the previous year and was incomplete at its close. The Engineer has brought to a successful termination a work in the execution of which no small difficulty and risk were involved. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,020, of which Rs. 1,916 were spent during the year.

(*ii.*) *Taj.*—The works done in connection with this building are as follows :—

(*a*) *Restoration of east and west enclosure walls with two kiosks and pavilions.*—This work is now complete. The expenditure to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 28,603, of which Rs. 16,832 were spent during the year.

(*b*) *Repairs of tomb No. 2 in sarai.*—The work provided for in the estimate has been completed for Rs. 2,887.

(*c*) *Repairs of tomb No. 3 in sarai,* completed at an expense of Rs. 6,398.

(*d*) *Cleaning and repairs of the interior of the gateway,* completed, much to the advantage of the general appearance of the building. Expenditure Rs. 1,970.

(*iii.*) *Etmad-ud-Daula's tomb, Agra.*—The works done on this tomb during the year were the completion of the repairs to the river-face wall and the partial completion of the repairs to the east and west enclosure walls and the mock gateways.

(*iv.*) *Tomb of Firoz Khan at Agra.*—This handsome tomb has been saved from injury and put into thorough repair during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,620.

(*v.*) *Sikandra.*—The works done here during the year are :—

(*a*) *Repairing west mock gateway of Akbar's tomb.*—Estimate Rs. 22,995. Expenditure during year Rs. 9,950. Expenditure to close of year Rs. 9,950. The work is in progress. The whole of the inlaying work has been completed, as well as the repairs of the north and south-west faces. Work is in progress on the east face.

(*b*) *Repairing east mock gateway.*—The whole structure was in a very dilapidated condition. The expenditure incurred during the year has been principally in the prevention of further decay and injury to the building. Expenditure Rs. 991.

(*c*) *Repairing platform round Akbar's tomb,* completed. Expenditure Rs. 4,532.

(*d*) *Repairs to Khwaja Aitbar Khan's tomb,* completed. This ancient monument had been occupied by villagers, who had erected some unsightly mat huts round it. Expenditure Rs. 2,561.

vi. Tomb of Sadiq Khan and Salabat Khan near Sikandra.—Another handsome monument which has been put into a fair state of repair and preserved from further decay at a cost of Rs. 2,975.

vii. Fatehpur Sikri—(*a*) *Hathipul and elephant gate,* repairs to which were in progress last year are now complete, and the gateway with its towers has been throughly repaired. Estimate Rs. 5,012. Expenditure during the year Rs. 1,851 and to the close of the year Rs. 5,135.

(*b*) *Repairs to mosque and dargah.*—The work is nearly complete, the principal operations having been the restoration of the white marble inlaid work and the completion of the roofing and red sandstone work. Estimate Rs. 31,260. Expenditure during the year Rs. 9,897, and to the close of the year Rs. 23,328.

(*c*) *Am-Khas and Dewan-i-Am.*—The work provided for in the estimate of these buildings has all been completed. Estimate Rs. 8,109. Expenditure during and to the close of the year Rs. 8,064.

(*d*) *Agra gate of the fort.*—The repairs to the gate were completed and further decay prevented by roofing in the whole entrance. Estimate Rs. 1,767. Expenditure during the year and to its close Rs. 1,797.

Among the miscellanous works in other districts the following are the principal which have been undertaken this year :—

viii. Jaunpur district. Atala Masjid at Jaunpur.—Some minor repairs consisting of roofing in fallen portions and clearing and painting have been executed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,714.

ix. Hamirpur district. Jain and other temples.—The restoration in part, of the Kakra marh temples at Mahoba and of the Rohilla Sijari and Sikora (or Barsi) temples was undertaken during the year, but the work is incomplete; it is not possible to restore the temples properly in consequence of a great number of the stones having been removed for bridge building and district works. Expenditure during the year Rs. 1,175.

Law Courts.—A new Munsif's court-house was erected *at Akbarpur, Cawnpore district*, and one was commenced *at Kasganj, Etah district.* Material was collected for a *new Sessions house at Etáwah.* Several minor additons were made to court-houses and their appurtenances.

The Judicial Commissioner's Court at Lucknow was reroofed last year, but the accounts were finally adjusted during 1881-82.

Ecclesiastical.—An expenditure of Rs. 3,300 was incurred in putting up *tablets in the Cawnpore Memorial Church.*

The Church at Ghaziabad was nearly completed. An expenditure of Rs. 6,105 had been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 7,416.

Jails.—Further progress has been made in the following *new Central Prisons*:—

Bareilly.—Somewhat more than half done.

Fatehgarh.—Nearly finished.

Allahabad.—About 7 per cent. still incomplete.

Benares.—About 77 per cent of the work done.

Some additions and alterations have also been made at *Meerut Central Jail and at the District Jails of Bareilly, Moradabad, and Muttra.* The works required in this branch of the administration are very extensive and the expenditure has of necessity been spread over a number of years, only so much work being under-

taken at each locality as can conveniently be completed during the year.

The amount of work still outstanding at the close of the year 1881-82 is estimated at Rs. 10,00,000, and arrangements have been made to carry them out during the next five years by an annual grant of Rs. 2,00,000, which is the utmost that can be spared for the purpose without doing injury to other departments.

Police.—The following new police stations were constructed:—

1st class at	Phúlpur,	Allahabad	district.
Ditto	Marehra,	Etah	ditto.
Ditto	Kádirganj,	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Shadra,	Meerut	ditto.

Police lines at Pilibhít were commenced this year and all buildings constructed up to roof level.

A new first class police station was commenced *at Sandila* and built up to plinth, and the balance of the allotment expended in collecting materials. The following were also undertaken:—

2nd class station at	Bindki,	Fatehpur	district.
Ditto	Ole,	Muttra	ditto.
Ditto	Churki,	Jalaun	ditto.
Ditto	Wegni,	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Purawa,	ditto	ditto.

The amount required to complete the police buildings in the province is considerable, and an annual allotment of Rs. 60,000 has been fixed for the four years succeeding 1882-83 for the purpose. The allotment for the year 1882-83 is Rs. 87,000, to which a special grant of Rs. 30,000 has been subsequently added.

Educational.—Muir College, Allahabad.—The tower is yet far from complete, as it is not possible to put a large number of workpeople on it owing to the circumscribed space, and because the work grows more and more difficult to execute the higher the tower is built. The great hall has been completed up to the level of the base of the dome, for which the centering has been erected. Considerable progress has been made with the flooring everywhere, and the work of painting and decorating has been commenced in several of the rooms. Doors and other fittings have been supplied,

and a steady advance towards completion is being made, month by month, in all directions.

The whole college may now be said to be fully three-quarters complete. The grounds around the college have been laid out for the most part, and approach roads have been more or less completed.

The statue of Sir William Muir has arrived, and the niche in which it is ultimately to be placed has been completed according to a design furnished by Mr. Emerson, the architect of the building.

The final total grant for the year for this building was :—

	Rs.
College	35,000
Flooring	6,500
Grounds	3,000
Total ..	44,500

against which the following expenditure has been incurred during the year :—

	Rs.
College	33,880
Flooring	7,789
Grounds	1,196
Total ...	42,865

or a total up to the end of the financial year 1881-82 of—

	Rs.
College	...5,40,144
Flooring	... 29,168
Grounds	... 9,306
Total	...5,78,618

against estimates of Rs. 5,96,190, Rs. 30,230, and Rs. 15,998 respectively. The question of *a meteorological office and science class-rooms* in connection with this college is still under discussion. This will occupy a distinct building, the site of which has not yet been finally fixed. It may reasonably be hoped the college proper

will be completed during the financial year 1882-83, or early in the year following.

A school for children of the employés of the East Indian Railway was completed *at Allahabad* at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

The High School at Rae Bareli was reroofed and two additional rooms built during the year.

Lunatic Asylums.—The enclosure wall round the Lunatic Asylum at Lucknow was completed early in the year.

Public Works Department.—The Public Works bungalow at Ballia has been built up to plinth level *and the out-houses* finished.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*Permanent approach to the Ken river, Bánda district, Futehpur, Bánda and Saugor road.*—The work on the right bank has been entirely completed. There remains a good deal of rock blasting to be done on the left bank. A bridge-of-boats has been put up, which is duly taken down in the rains. The crossing with its approaches will be entirely completed during the financial year (1882-83); traffic already goes over it.

Chandrawal bridge, Cawnpore, Hamírpur and Saugor road, Hamírpur district.—This important bridge was completed, with the exception of the stone coping to the parapets, at a cost of Rs. 64,202, against an estimate for Rs. 66,211.

Completing second coat of metal on Cawnpore, Hamírpur and Saugor road.—An expenditure of Rs. 9,541 to the close of March, 1882, was incurred, against an estimate for Rs. 21,953, and four miles were completed during the year. The difficulty and cost of obtaining metal on this road in certain miles are very great. The sparing manner in which funds have from year to year been allotted to this road has considerably retarded completion. This is an important line of communication and the traffic over it is heavy. The completion of the Chandrawal bridge will no doubt tend much to increase the traffic.

Isan nadi bridge on the Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railway.—This bridge on the Grand Trunk Road is used both for railway and road traffic. The work was carried out under the Engineer-

in-Chief of the Provincial Railways of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the expenditure incurred was debited against Provincial funds. The outlay during the year is Rs. 5,813; the work is very nearly complete.

Bridge over the Sirsa nadi on the 34th mile, Agra, Mainpuri and Bhongaon road.—Completed (with the exception of the metalling over the bridge and approaches) at a cost of Rs. 4,668, against an estimate for Rs. 5,645, of which the expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,094.

Providing flooring to the Kâli nadi bridge at Madanpur on the Etáwah, Bewar and Farukhabad road.—This work has only been partially finished, the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 1,561 (against an estimate for Rs. 3,230 and an allotment for the like amount), chiefly in providing a flooring to the bridge.

Bridge over the Kali nadi at Babugarh on the Meerut, Moradabad and Bareilly road.—This valuable bridge, completed at a cost of Rs. 42,074, against an estimate for Rs. 43,443, will supply a want much felt on the through road from Delhi to Moradabad *viâ* Garhmuktesar.

Metalling the Meerut, Roorkee and Landour road.—The progress on this road has been very poor in the Muzaffarnagar district, owing to the difficulty and expense of getting good metal and other causes. The expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 45,088, against an estimate of Rs. 98,696. In the Saháranpur district the metalling is very nearly complete, and the expenditure up to the end of the financial year is Rs. 37,837, against an estimate for Rs. 39,103. A gap of some four or five miles in the Muzaffarnagar district yet remains to be metalled, and the early completion of this length is to be desired, in order that the communication on this trunk road may be unbroken.

This road was also widened in some of its parts at a cost of Rs. 7,500.

A new timber flooring was supplied to the *iron girder bridge in the Mohan pass* on the above road at a cost of Rs. 5,400, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 21,800 was sanctioned, of which Rs. 6,700 were spent in restoration of breast walls and other works

to remedy the damage done by heavy rains and floods in August and September, 1881.

Metalling the Cawnpore, Jhánsi, and Saugor road (Jhánsi section).—This work is very near completion. The estimate is for Rs. 71,852, while the expenditure to date is Rs. 67,848.

Metalling the Cawnpore, Jhánsi and Saugor road (Lalitpur section).—Out of an estimate for Rs. 2,38,335 an expenditure has been incurred of Rs. 1,98,158, leaving a balance of Rs. 40,000 yet to be expended.

Second coat of metal, Cawnpore, Jhánsi and Saugor road (Jalaun district).—The estimate for this work amounted to Rs. 62,784, for collection Rs. 57,137, and for consolidation Rs. 5,647, out of which an expenditure has been incurred of Rs. 44,146 and Rs. 5,111. There is reason to hope that the whole work of the estimate may be completed in 1882-83. The portion of this road passing through Native States, and hitherto under the charge of the Central India Agency, was made over to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Public Works Department during the year, and a good deal of repair has been found necessary.

Large grants were also made for repairs and restoration of metal on trunk roads, specially on those leading to the southward from Fatehpur and Cawnpore.

Metal for four miles has been collected on the upper section of *the Naini Tál and Ránibagh cart road,* and about one-third of the work on the estimate has been completed.

The main work on constructing a diversion on the same section of this road is finished, with exception of the iron bridge over the ravine near the brewery ; about two-thirds of the estimated expenditure has been worked up to.

Collection of materials for building *a new bridge over the Kitcha river on the Bareilly, Ránibagh and Naini Tál road* has been commenced. About three lakhs of bricks and a large quantity of limestone were collected. The inspection bungalow near the site was begun and about half finished.

Extensive works for *protecting the Lucknow approach road to the railway bridge over the Ganges at Cawnpore* were commenced and finished during the year, but if the river continues encroaching, a new alignment will probably be preferable to further protective works, on which it is impossible to foresee where the expenditure may end.

The masonry bridge over the Perai river on the Lucknow, Sitapur and Sháhjahánpur trunk road is nearly finished.

The diversion road from Fyzabad city to Miranghát was completed during the year.

The construction of the metalled road through Gházipur city from Pushtaghát to the Gházipur, Deorighát, and Gorakhpur road was well advanced, about two-thirds of the estimated expenditure having been incurred. Works on the Ghagra for *protecting the Allahabad, Jaunpur, and Deorighát road* in the Azamgarh district, *near Dhorighát*, were completed.

The cost of keeping in repair the metalled roads of the province has become so heavy that it is necessary carefully to consider proposals for metalling new roads. More than one-third of the amount which it is possible at present to devote to Public Works in the province is absorbed in the maintenance only of the existing metalled roads. In some parts of the province the cost of metalling material is extremely high, and it may well be presumed that in such localities at least some pattern of light tramway for cattle draught might be employed with profit.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—*Jumna protective works at Allahabad.*—An expenditure of Rs. 12,456 was incurred against an estimate of Rs. 21,613 in throwing up an embankment on the river-side to prevent inundation of the Mothiganj section of the city. An objection was raised by the Mahárája of Benares and other interested owners of property to the prosecution of the work on the lines laid down, and the objections proving to be reasonable, the work was stopped. Whether the work can be resumed and the protection completed on some other design appears doubtful owing to the natural features of the ground.

On *the Kutna river works*, Kheri district, about 12 miles of channel out of 19 have been cleared, and nearly half the expenditure on the estimate has been incurred, the grant for the current year having been fully utilized.

The reclamation works on the river Ghagra in the Azamgarh district have been completed.

An expenditure of Rs. 17,600 was incurred on the restoration of the following tanks in Jhánsi :—

Baragaon	tank, completed.
Bokhara	ditto, ditto.
Bakshi	ditto, ditto.
Bhusneo	ditto, one-third of the work done.
Koucha Bawar	ditto, completed.

The protective works at Naini-Tál stood well and were thoroughly effective during the year. It is true that the rains were comparatively light, and during the winter of 1881-82 also there was but little snow. At the time at which this report is written—*viz.*, towards the close of the rains of 1882-83—it is satisfactory to be able to record that, notwithstanding the very heavy rains of this year, amounting to 110 inches between 1st June and 15th September, no injury whatever has been done to the work, and no slips of the hillside have taken place within the settlement.

The only serious landslip which has occurred is between the settlement and the military depôt, beyond the area protected by the works.

Roorkee Workshops.—The transactions of these shops during 1881-82 are exhibited in the following account :—

Payments by Shops.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash paid to credit to Government ...	2,36,773	
Charges against Public Departments adjusted by transfer	1,76,450	
		4,13,223

Due by Shops.

Cash on letters of credit, 1881-82	2,30,000	
Other receipts and transfers debited ...	12,949	
		2,42,949
Excess paid by Shops in 1881-82		1,70,274

The payments are largely in excess of the original estimate, owing to advances on orders received at the close of the official year, to the using up of stock materials in excess of anticipation, and to payment of bills at an earlier date than usual.

The result of the additional revenue realized is that all arrears due to Government from profits realized, but not paid to close of 1880-81, have been cleared off, as well as Rs. 84,757 out of the profits realized in 1881-82.

The improvement in the financial condition of this concern reported in 1880-81 has thus continued in the year under review.

Local incorporated funds.—The following expenditure has been incurred from these funds :—

	Rs.
Civil buildings	61,200
Communications	13,64,682
Miscellaneous public improvements	32,667
Total works and repairs	14,58,549
Tools and plant	5,548
Department Public Works establishment	3,64,041
Ganges toll collection establishment	3,774
GRAND TOTAL ...	18,31,912

The expenditure on original works and repairs is exhibited separately and a general schedule of all the works is appended.

Distributed for works and repairs by departments, &c., this expenditure shows as follows:—

	Rs.
Educational	33,382
Medical	19,260
Miscellaneous	8,558
Roads and bridges	13,64,682
Miscellaneous public improvements	32,667
Total ...	14,58,549

The following works deserve special notice :—

Metalling Bánda and Manikpur road, Bánda district.—About half the work done at a cost of Rs. 31,231, of which Rs. 7,000 were spent this year.

Raising and bridging Reyapur and Surju road, Bánda district.—The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 32,567, of which an expenditure of Rs. 2,639 was incurred during current year.

An iron girder bridge was completed *over the Sihari nala on the Rasulpur and Jhinjak road, Cawnpore district,* at a cost of Rs. 4,500.

Feeder roads were constructed *in the Jaunpur district from Pachatya to Bhandari station* at a cost of Rs. 8,000, and *from Kerakat to Jalalganj railway station* at a cost of Rs. 6,000.

Some progress was made in *construction of the Ahnaiya nadi bridge, Etáwah district,* the foundation wells having been sunk to a depth of 12 feet.

Causeways were constructed across the following rivers *on the Agra and Tantpur road :—*

	Rs.
Khari nadi, cost	3,890
Soti nala cost	3,120
Utanghun nadi, estimated cost	9,400

not quite complete.

Metalling Meerut and Baghpat road.—This work, sanctioned some years ago at a cost of Rs. 48,000, was stopped after an expenditure of Rs. 14,700 had been incurred, as it was found that money could not be spared for the work.

On *the Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor road the metalling of five miles* was nearly completed, the expenditure to date being Rs. 24,727.

In the Saháranpur district a 2nd class road was constructed at a cost of Rs. 7,818 *from Fatehpur to Muzaffarabad,* and *feeder unmetalled road in the Meerut district from Sardhana to Daurala Railway-station* at a cost of Rs 8,287.

An expenditure of Rs. 28,000 has been incurred in laying in the foundation and providing material for a *bridge over the Lakheri river on the Mau and Gursarai road, Jhánsi district,* but the work was arrested owing to a proposed modification of the design.

Metalling for a first coat on the Jalaun and Shergarh road was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 17,210, out of which Rs. 16,500 have been spent, the work being nearly complete.

The whole of the kankar for *metalling the Dariabad and Haidargarh road in the Bara Banki district* has been collected.

The bridging and metalling of the new junction road at Hardoi was completed.

Metal for three miles of the Nawabganj and Atraula road in the Gonda district was collected.

UNMETALLED ROADS.—*The bridge over the Nayar river on the Srinagar and Kotdwára road in the Garhwál district* is nearly finished.

The Dhekuli suspension bridge on the Ramnagar road in the Kumaun district has been completed. Materials for *the bridge over the Bahulla river on the Kashipur and Darhyal road, Tarái district*, have been collected to the extent of the allotment.

Bridge over the Barhana river on the Kashipur and Thakurdwára road has been finished.

Metalled dips have been constructed at various points on the newly-raised Sháhjahánpur and Shahabad road.

Materials have been collected for *renewing the roadway of the Gangan bridge on the Bijnor and Dhámpur road.*

Materials have also been collected for a *new bridge over the same river on the Bijnor and Nagína road.*

The bridge over the Choyia on the Bijnor and Nagína road has been completed, with the exception of a culvert in connection with the bridge.

Raising and bridging the Mahliabad, Mal and Pipragaon road.—All the bridges and culverts have been built, with exception of three culverts in the first section.

More than half the work has been done, chiefly during this year, in *raising and improving the Unao and Hardoi road.*

Irrigation drains have been constructed on various unmetalled roads *in the Unao district* at a cost of Rs. 3,000 out of a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,420.

The Kerai bridge on the Behar and Bujarghat road has been completed.

A small expenditure was incurred in *completing the pontoon bridge over the Chowka in the Bara Banki district.*

Completing the raising and bridging of the Lakhimpur and Sháhjahánpur road, Kheri district.—A large expenditure has been incurred on this road, which is more than half finished.

Improving the Sandila and Beniganj road in the Hardoi district.—The bulk of improvements have been finished and little more remains to be done.

The Nya Nala bridge on the Bachramau and Nigohan road has been completed.

Materials have been collected for *the Basaha nala bridge on the Haidargarh and Fatehgarh road in the Rae Bareli district.*

The extension of the Chundardip and Pairkhas road from Sitalganj to Nawabganj has been completed.

The Nawabganj and Tarabganj section of the Nawabganj and Colonelganj road is under improvement; the earthwork is nearly complete; materials have been collected for metal dips.

The road from Ikauna to Bhinga has been raised and improved for a distance of 12 miles and 9 metalled dips constructed. A new diversion 6 miles long has been made from Simri to Pipraghát, necessitated by encroachments of the Rápti river on the old line, which had to be abandoned in consequence.

A small expenditure has been incurred in continuing *the improvements in the Marihau pass on the Mirzapur and Hinduhari road.*

Two-thirds of *the new road from Phúlpur to Sháhganj in the Azamgarh district* have been completed.

A small expenditure has been incurred in *raising the Basti and Menhdawal road,* which is about half completed.

The Basti and Bansi road has been raised during the year and work is completed.

The work of *raising the Phúlpur and Sindhora road* is about half finished.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—*The drainage of the Lank and Bahatri villages, Muzaffarnagar district,* was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,526, and *the drainage of the city of Fatehpur* undertaken in consequence of the serious inundation of the city in 1874 was also completed.

LOCAL EXCLUDED.—The condition of the funds connected with the Ganges river works, tolls, ferries, and accommodation for the travellers, on the 31st March, 1882, is shown in the following statement :—

Ganges river works and tolls.			Rs.
Unexpended balance on 1st April, 1881 ...	...	...	37,876
Collection in 1881-22	...	...	19,799
Total receipts ...	...	...	57,675
Outlay on maintenance of public works and collection establishment, 1881-82—			
In B. and R. account ...	Rs. 3,774		
In Irrigation Branch accounts ...	2,417		
			6,191
Unexpended balance on 31st March, 1882 ...		...	51,484

Ferry Fund.			Rs.
Receipts collected in Civil Department in 1881-82...		...	7,98,106
Expenditure by Public Works Department—			
Works and maintenance	...	1,12,846	
Collection establishment	...	11,167	
Share of Public Works Department establishment,		28,942	
Share of tools and plant	...	529	
Total, expenditure	...	...	1,53,484
Surplus	...	...	6,44,622

against Rs. 5,37,426 for 1880-81.

Accommodation for Travellers.		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts collected in Civil Department from staging bunnalowa, paraos, &c.	...	...	13,455
Expenditnre by Civil Department ...	...	17,697	
Expenditure by Public Works Department—	Rs.		
Works and maintenance ...	35,170		
Share of Public Works establishment ...	4,996		
Share of tools and plant ...	136		
		40,302	
Total, expenditure		...	57,999
Expenditure more than receipts		..	44,544

against Rs. 20,414 in 1880-81.

Famine relief.—No special famine relief operations were required or undertaken during the year.

Contributions.—The following were the amounts received and expended under this head during 1881-82 :—

	Receipts. Rs.	*Outlay.* Rs.
Imperial	784	501
Provincial	19,209	15,822
Local Incorporated	1,961	1,771
Total ...	21,954	18,094

The items call for no special comment.

Works of public utility.—The following abstract statement gives the works of public utility constructed during the year by private individuals at their own cost :—

Division.	*Character of works.*										Total cost.
	Wells.	Travellers' rest-house.	Tank.	Sarais.	Poorhouses.	Ghâts.	Schools.	Reading club.	Markets.	Roads and culverts.	
											Rs.
Meerut	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,040
Agra	16	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	20,097
Jhánsi	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7,000
Allahabad... ...	56	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	*1	34,310
Rohilkhand ...	72	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19,190
Benares	70	...	15	...	1	...	1	...	...	†1	28,343
Sitapur	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,056
Lucknow	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6,600
Rae Bareli ...	15	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,180
Fyzabad	45	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,521
Total ...	359	3	33	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	1,64,337

* Kucha road from Azamgarh road to Chauki.

† Culvert at mauza Sakrauli, pargana Silhat.

The amount shows a considerable increase over the total for 1880-81—Rs. 1,05,326; the amounts in the Agra, Allahabad and Benares Divisions in the North-Western Provinces, and Fyzabad and Sitapur in Oudh, being specially noticeable.

Tools and plant.—The total expenditure on tools and plant during 1881-82 was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Imperial	1,986
Provincial	8,892
Local incorporated	5,548
Total ...	16,426

which is ·34 per cent. on the gross outlay of Rs. 48,14,985, and ·43 per cent. on the expenditure, Rs. 37,89,605 on works and repairs.

Establishment.—The total charges for establishment during the year were Rs. 9,71,499, or Rs. 50,783 in excess of expenditure during 1880-81. The charges were distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Imperial	34,058
Provincial	5,66,145
Local incorporated	3,67,815
Contributions	1,889
Other departments	1,592
Total ...	9,71,499

Subdivided into different heads, the establishment charges and percentages on totals work out as follows :—

	Rs.		
Direction	1,38,142	14·2	per cent.
Accounts	60,332	6·2	,,
Construction	7,56,084	78·0	,,
Ferries	11,167	1·1	,,
Ganges river toll establishment ...	3,774	0·4	,,
Total ...	9,71,499		

The following table shows the percentage of establishment to works, total outlay, and budget grants :—

Service.	Total grant.	Actual outlay, including establishment and tools and plant.	Establishment charges.	Outlay on works, repairs, and suspense only.	Percentage of establishment charges. To grant, columns 2 and 4.	Percentage of establishment charges. To total outlay, columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of establishment charges. To works only, columns 4 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial	1,95,916	1,77,075	26,492	1,48,597	13·5	15·0	17·8
Thomason College establishment.	1,91,000	1,58,904	7,566	...	4·0	5·0	...
Provincial ...	25,68,000	26,10,002	5,66,145	20,34,965	22·0	21·7	27·8
Local incorporated ...	17,56,000	18,31,912	3,67,815	14,58,549	20·9	20·1	25·2
Contributions ...	22,642	18,094	1,889	16,205	8·3	10·4	11·6
Other departments ...	24,800	18,998	1,592	17,406	6·4	84·4	9·1
Total ...	47,58,358	48,14,985	9,71,499	36,75,722	20·4	20·2	26·4

General Remarks.—The rainfall during the year was light on the whole, but in August and September some damage was done by local floods, principally in the Mohan pass on the Meerut, Roorkee, and Landour road.

Two bridges of 25 feet span were destroyed in the Hamírpur district. A breach was made near Tundla on the Agra and Mainpuri road, and the large bridge at Kakuragaon on the Jalaun and Orai road sustained serious injury.

(b)—Railways.

This report treats only of those railways which lie altogether within the limits of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Information about the other lines, *viz.*,—

East Indian Railway—Main and Jabalpur Lines,
Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway,
Rajputana State Railway,
Sindhia State Railway,

only a portion of which pass through these provinces, will be found in the several administration reports for the guaranteed lines submitted by the Consulting Engineers to Government, and for the State Railways in the reports submitted by their respective Managers. The information furnished about the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has been taken from the report by the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow; the facts about the surveys for Imperial lines have been supplied by the respective Engineers-in-Chief, and the figures and financial details for the Provincial lines generally are based on data obtained from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and from the Provincial Engineer-in-Chief and Manager.

PROVINCIAL LINES.

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

Muthra-Háthras Railway.—At the close of the financial year 1881-82 this line, 29 miles long, sanctioned by the Secretary of State as a productive public work on the metre (3 feet 3⅜ inch) gauge, had been working for about 6½ years, having been opened for traffic on the 19th October, 1875.

The capital expenditure to the 31st March, 1882, amounted to Rs. 10,83,958, or, for 29 miles of open line, Rs. 37,378 per mile, against a sanction of Rs. 12½ lakhs by the Secretary of State. The original construction estimate for Rs. 10,59,361 was closed on the 31st March, 1881, and the capital works required during 1881-82 were carried out on supplementary estimates sanctioned by the Local Government, aggregating Rs. 6,538. The actual expenditure on construction was Rs. 6,074 for certain unimportant new works chargeable to capital. Owing, however, to adjustments and refunds in accounts, the capital outlay for the year 1881-82 finally shows a net saving of Rs. 2,512, reducing the total expenditure from Rs. 10,86,470 up to the end of 1880-81 to Rs. 10,83,958 at the close of 1881-82.

Of this total capital outlay Rs. 3,24,100 has been subscribed by shareholders and Rs. 7,59,858 provided by contributions from provincial revenues.

This railway was originally laid with 30lb iron rails and supplied with A. class engines, this light equipment being considered sufficient to provide for the local traffic on a short, isolated, and independent line. As the programme of Provincial railways expanded, it became apparent that on the completion of the proposed extension of the Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway from Farukhabad to Háthras road, and of the Jumna bridge at Muttra, arrangements which were sufficient for the local requirements of the short independent Muttra-Háthras line might prove inadequate to carry the heavier through traffic which must pass over it, as a section of a through Provincial railway from Cawnpore to Achneyra. It was therefore proposed to relay the Muttra-Háthras line throughout with 41¼lb. steel rails and to provide E. class engines, and so to assimilate this section to the rest of the provincial system of which it would form a part. Provision was made for commencing the renewals of permanent-way in 1881-82, but the capital grant (Rs. 60,000) was subsequently withdrawn and utilised elsewhere, pending the final orders of the Government of India on the subject, which is still under reference.

The results of the revenue working of this line in 1881-82 are not so favourable as in the preceding year, the working expenses being more by Rs. 23,568, and the gross earnings less by Rs. 9,410, causing a difference less in the net earnings of Rs. 32,978.

The following table shows the earnings and expenses for 1881-82 as compared with those for 1880-81, the net earnings being only 2·3 per cent. on the capital expended:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	*Difference*, 1881-82.	
			More.	Less.
Traffic earnings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	90,724	89,685	...	1,039
Goods	47,452	40,051	...	7,401
Telegraph	1,175	1,953	778	...
Sundries	2,143	395	...	1,748
			778	10,188
Gross earnings or Rs. 87·5 per mile per week.	1,41,494	1,32,084	...	9,410
Deduct working expenses ...	83,423	1,06,991	23,568	...
Net earnings ...	58,071	25,093	..	...
Net decrease ...	...	...	...	32,978

The proportion of working expenses to gross earnings in these years was respectively 58·95 and 81·00 per cent., an increase in 1881-82 of about 22 per cent.

The working expenses, amounting to Rs. 3,689 per mile of open line, are made up as follows, the increase during the year aggregating Rs. 23,568 as detailed :—

	Amount, 1881-82.	Percentage to total.	*Compared with* 1880-81.	
			More.	Less.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of way, works, &c. ...	12,491	11·7	...	3,732
Locomotive expenses ...	40,733	38·1	13,109	...
Carriage and wagon expenses ...	8,275	7·7	6,454	...
Traffic expenses ...	19,001	17·8	1,125	...
General charges ...	21,904	20·4	6,109	...
Special and miscellaneous expenditure.	4,587	4·3	503	...
Total ...	1,06,991	100	27,300	3,732
Net increase ...	...	...	23,568	...

The aggregate working expenses are undoubtedly out of all proportion both to the earnings of the line and to the work done. The rate of Rs. 87·5 per mile per week gross earnings should suffice to secure a fair dividend, but it is swamped by the excessive cost of working the line. The subordinate staff in all departments has been kept at as low a scale as possible, and there seems to be no room for economy in this direction. The expenditure for up-keep of the line and rolling stock was also very low. The cost of management, audit, and superior supervision is, on the other hand, excessively high. The superior staff required to work the 105½ miles of provincial lines open for traffic is capable of dealing with the business of a much greater length of line. No material reduction in expenditure can, however, be looked for under this head until effect is given to the proposed extension of the provincial railway system, and the through provincial line from Cawnpore to Achneyra, some 240 miles in length, shall have been opened for traffic under provincial management. The locomotive expenses are also very heavy, but these include the cost of one engine taken over from the Rajputana-Malwa

State Railway, and under the orders of the Government of India charged to "Revenue;" it is hoped, however, that this decision may be reversed on a reference since made to the Government of India. Under general charges, those for "Administration" and "Telegraph" are apparently too high and should be susceptible of reduction. This point is under investigation.

The number of passengers and quantity of goods carried, as compared with the two previous years, were as follows :—

		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Passengers	Nos.	3,14,702	336,286	337,427
Goods	Tons.	30,678	33,092	30,119

There has been an increase of 1,141 passengers carried, and a decrease of 2,973 tons of goods hauled. These figures appear to to indicate that further development of traffic on this line is not probable so long as it remains isolated. The main goods traffic is from Háthras junction to Háthras city; but the Manager reports that there has been of late a marked increase in the quantity carried over the whole line to Muttra. The ton mileage, however, during 1881-82 (482,741) shows a falling-off as compared with the previous year's figures (513,543). The short earnings under coaching, notwithstanding the increased number of passengers, is accounted for by the reduction in rates for third-class passengers, from 2½ to 2 pie per mile effected from 1st January, 1882, with a view to equalising the fares on the provincial lines generally. The opening of the Muttra-Achneyra line in November, 1881, did not affect the increase of traffic receipts on the Muttra-Háthras Railway which had been anticipated. It seems improbable that much improvement can be expected until the Jumna bridge at Muttra is opened and through booking arrangements can be made with the Rajputana-Malwa system. In the meantime traffic has to be transhipped across the Jumna, and the Manager of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway has been consulted as to the best *ad interim* arrangements for traffic in the interests both of the Government and of the public.

The financial condition of the undertaking up to the close of 1881-82 is represented in the following balance-sheet :—

Expenses.	Amount.	Receipts.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Accumulated interest to end of 1880-81.	2,55,019	To 31st March, 1881 ...	5,89,892
Ditto ditto for 1881-82.	43,357	For 1881-82	1,32,084
Total ...	2,98,376	Total ...	7,21,976
Rs.			
Working expenses to end of 1880-81 ... 3,30,192	4,37,183		
Ditto ditto for 1881-82 ... 1,06,991			
Indirect establishment charges.	75	Balance loss on working to date.	18,658
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,35,634	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,35,634

Hence at the close of 1881-82 there is no surplus profit to be divided, as was the case in the previous year; but, on the contrary, the year's working shows a loss of Rs. 18,339, which has to be made good before surplus profits can be again distributed.

For the capital expended to the 31st March, 1882, the liability is—

	Rs.
To shareholders for capital expended	3,24,100
To provincial funds	7,59,858
Total ...	10,83,958

For this outlay provincial funds receive the gross earnings of the undertaking, *viz.*, to 31st March, 1882, Rs. 7,21,976, from which the following charges for working expenses and for interest and surplus profits payable to share-holders, amounting to Rs. 5,36,294, have to be deducted.

	Rs.	Rs.
Working expenses to 31st March, 1882 ...	...	4,37,183
Interest to shareholders to end of 1880-81 ...	84,751	
Ditto ditto in 1881-82	12,964	
		97,715
Share of surplus profits divisible to shareholders for 1881-82...		1,396
Total ...		5,36,294

There is therefore a gross surplus to date to provincial revenues of Rs. 1,85,682 for a capital investment of Rs. 7,59,858, or about 24½ per cent.

The working and general management of the line from an administrative point of view have continued to be satisfactory, and there have been no serious accidents during the year under review.

The question of how the interests of the shareholders in this and other similar undertakings in this province can be best represented, and their advice and assistance most efficiently and usefully secured, is receiving special attention; and it is hoped that the arrangements in train will ensure to the general body of debenture-holders a proper and sufficient voice in the management of the several undertakings, and at the same time give the Government that valuable assistance which the co-operation of persons really interested in them cannot fail to afford.

Cawnpore-Farukhabad State Railway.—This line, 86½ miles in length, constructed as a productive public work on the metre gauge, was opened for traffic throughout on the 1st February, 1881, and at the close of 1881-82 had been working for a little over a year.

The total capital expenditure to the 31st March, 1882, amounted to Rs. 31,98,888, or Rs. 36,981, per mile of open line, of which Rs. 1,53,140 were expended during the year 1881-82 in completing works unfinished at the close of the previous year. The original estimate, amounting to Rs. 32,23,021, was closed on the 31st March, 1881, and the works during 1881-82 were carried out on supplementary sanctions accorded by the Local Government, aggregating Rs. 61,860. This amount does not, however, include the cost of rolling stock under erection by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company.

The principal works executed by the line staff during the year was the completion of the Kali Nadi bridge and approaches, which was opened for traffic on the 30th June, 1881, up to which time trains ran over a temporary bridge and diversion. This and the other capital works executed under the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager cost during the year Rs. 1,03,695. The supply of the

remainder of the carriage and wagon stock, the erection of which had been commenced in previous years by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company, was completed at their shops in Lucknow.

The following table exhibits the vehicles of each sort erected and delivered by this Agency during the year 1881-82 and the total to date :—

	In 1881-82.	To date.
Upper class carriages	10	10
Lower ditto	39	76
Brake-vans	3	10
Covered goods wagons	...	150
Low-sided ditto	10	60
Ballast wagons	...	...
Timber trucks	...	10

The cost during 1881-82 amounted to Rs. 49,455 after deducting the value of surplus materials returned to store, *viz.*, Rs. 16,177.

The capital expended on this line to date has been obtained as follows :—

	Rs.
Subscribed by shareholders	4,51,200
Contribution from provincial revenues ...	5,50,000
From Imperial Productive Public Works grant ...	21,97,688
Total ...	31,98,888

The financial results of this the first full year's working of the Railway may be regarded as decidedly favourable, the percentage of net earnings to capital expended being 3·3. There can be little doubt that the financial results will be much improved by the extension of the line from Farukhabad to Háthras road, when through traffic with the Rajputana system will be established.

The line was open throughout for traffic during two months only of 1880-81, and comparison of the working results of that short period with those of the year under review would serve no useful purpose. This report therefore is confined to the figures of 1881-82.

The earnings and expenses for the year are shown in the following table :—

Traffic earnings.	Rs.
Coaching	1,72,101
Goods	1,62,326
Telegraph	1,673
Sundries	1,104
Gross earnings ...	3,37,204
or Rs. 74·9 per mile per week.	
Deduct working expenses ...	2,30,187
Net earnings ...	1,07,017

the proportion of working expenses to gross earnings being 68·3 per cent.

The working expenses, amounting to Rs. 2,661 per mile of open line, are made up as follows :—

	Rs.	Percentage to total.
Maintenance of way, works, &c. ...	49,997	21·7
Locomotive expenses	60,747	26·4
Carriage and wagon expenses ...	5,910	2·6
Traffic expenses	40,990	17·8
General charges	72,041	31·3
Special and miscellaneous expenses,	502	0·2
Total ...	2,30,187 ...	100

For this line also the aggregate charges are very high, though not so excessive as on the Muttra-Háthras Railway. The maintenance of way and works is too costly, but it must be remembered that the establishment employed has also been occupied in supervising the completion of the unfinished capital works of the previous year and in maintaining newly-constructed embankments and permanent-way. Steps have since been taken sensibly to reduce the future expenses under this head. The cost of management and audit and of superior supervision lays a very heavy burden on this undertaking, but for the reason already explained under the Muttra-Háthras Railway, the charges for these services cannot be materially reduced until the provincial railway system is extended and the staff can be employed in a manner commensurate with its powers and cost.

Under "General charges" the incidence of cost on account of "Direction" has been indicated as abnormally high, and this as well as the charge under the head of "Telegraphs" is under investigation and may be reduced in the future.

The number of passengers carried and quantity of goods hauled during the year were as follows :—

		First half.	Second half.	Total.
Passengers	Nos. ...	272,450	283,988	556,438
Goods	Tons ...	11,867	26,309	38,176

The steady increase in goods traffic is specially noticeable. The goods traffic is chiefly in one direction, consisting principally of coarse food-grains from Cawnpore outwards. The return traffic is comparatively insignificant ; it is mainly loose cotton, the carriage of which pays only because the wagons would otherwise return empty.

The financial condition of the undertaking at close of 1881-82 is represented in the following table :—

Expenses.	Rs.	Earnings.	Rs.
Interest on capital outlay to end of 1880-81.	1,78,172	Gross earnings to end of 1880-81.	49,467
Ditto ditto for 1881-82.	1,24,893	Ditto ditto for 1881-82,	3,37,203
Total ...	3,03,065	Total ...	3,86,670
Working expenses to end of 1880-81 ... Rs. 36,638 Ditto for 1881-82 „ 2,30,187	2,66 825	Short earned to end of 1881-82	1,83,220
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,69,890	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,69,890

Thus, after paying the interest on subscribers' capital and the Imperial grant and the working expenses, there is a deficit of Rs. 1,83,220 to Provincial funds on account of unrealized interest.

The interest account stands as follows on the total capital outlay:—

	Rs.
From shareholders' subscriptions	4,51,200
„ Provincial contributions	5,50,000
„ Imperial grant	21,97,688
Total ...	31,98,888
Paid to shareholders	42,320
„ to Government of India	2,26,370
Due to Provincial funds	34,375
	3,03,065

Two accidents occurred during the year attended with loss of human life; neither was due to neglect on the part of the railway officials. There were also some cattle killed and level-crossing gates run through; but considering that most of the subordinate employés were new to the work and the line is practically unfenced, the working and general management of the railway from an administrative point of view has been on the whole very satisfactory.

Gházipur-Dildarnagar Railway.—This short branch line, 12 miles in length, sanctioned as a productive work for 6½ lakhs on the broad (5 feet 6 inches) gauge, was opened on the 5th October, 1880, and at the close of 1881-82 had been working for little more than a year. The total capital expenditure to the 31st March, 1881, amounted to Rs. 6,79,873, of which Rs. 86,334 were spent in 1881-82. The original sanctioned estimate for Rs. 6,34,151 was closed on the 31st March, 1881, and capital work has since been carried on, against supplementary estimates sanctioned by the Local Government, under the East Indian Railway Company, which works the line. These sanctions, aggregating Rs. 1,45,083, have been accorded on the representation of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, that the additions provided for were absolutely required for safe and efficient working. The total supplementary sanctions since the closing of the original estimate amount to Rs. 1,45,442. The expenditure to the close of 1881-82 represents only a portion of these supplementary requirements, and provision to complete them has been made in the capital budget-estimate, 1882-83. The actual cost per mile of this railway at the close of 1881-82 stood at

Rs. 56,656. This, which does not include rolling stock, is a high rate even for a broad gauge line on which no large bridges or important works were required. The rolling stock is found by the East Indian Railway Company. When the anticipated further expenditure in 1882-83 shall have been added, the total capital cost will probably amount to Rs. 7¾ lakhs, or nearly Rs. 65,000 per mile, against the original sanction by the Secretary of State of 6½ lakhs.

The money hitherto expended on capital construction has been provided as follows :—

	Rs.
Subscribed by shareholders	5,00,800
Contributions from Provincial funds	60,000
Imperial grant, Productive Public Works	1,19,073
Total ...	6,79,873

No information can be given about the capital works actually carried out by the East Indian Railway Company during the year under review, as no details have been as yet received from the Consulting Engineer.

This line, as already stated, is worked and maintained by the East Indian Railway Company, which finds the rolling stock and charges its own train mileage rates, taking in addition two-fifths of the net receipts in remuneration for its trouble. This contract is, it is understood, under reconsideration by the Secretary of State in connection with the general question of the working of State Railways by guaranteed lines.

This being practically the first year's working, no comparison in detail is attempted with the previous year's results.

The earnings and expenses for 1881-82 are shown in the following table :—

Traffic earnings.	Rs.
Coaching	19,135
Goods	20,973
Telegraph...	1,021
Sundries	...
Gross earnings ...	41,129
or Rs. 65·9 per mile per week.	
Deduct working expenses ...	35,799
Net earnings ...	5,330

the proportion of working expenses to gross earnings being 87 per cent., and of net earnings to capital expended 0·78 per cent.

The working expenses are detailed as follows: —

	Rs.	Percentage of total.
Maintenance of way, works, &c.	9,475	26·5
Locomotive expenses	10,577	29·5
Carriage and wagon expenses	3,345	9·4
Traffic expenses...	5,675	15·9
General charges	3,780	10·5
Special and miscellaneous expenses ...	2,947	8·2
Total ...	35,799	100

These charges are not actuals, but are calculated by the proportion the 12 miles of this line bear to the whole length of the open lines of the East Indian Railway, an assessment which is manifestly unfavourable to this short branch, which carries very light traffic.

"Special and miscellaneous expenses" include the charge of two-fifths of net earnings made by the East Indian Railway Company for working the line. A further special charge of three annas per train mile for lead of coal sanctioned provisionally in Government of India letter No. 205 R.T., dated 6th March, 1882, is included under "Locomotive expenses."

No information can be given about the number of passengers carried or quantities of goods hauled during the year, as details have not been received by this Government from the Consulting Engineer.

The net receipts in 1881-82 being 0·78 on the capital expenditure shows that as a financial undertaking the line cannot be considered a success, and it appears very doubtful whether the profit will ever increase to such an extent as to cover the interest on the capital outlay.

The financial condition of the undertaking at the close of 1881-82 is shown in the following table:—

Expenses.	Amount.	Earnings.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Interest on capital outlay to end of 1880-81 ...	79,659	Gross earnings to end of 1880-81	17,878
Ditto ditto for 1881-82	25,468	Ditto during 1881-82 ...	41,129
Total ...	1,05,127	Total ...	59,007
Working expenses to end of 1880-81 ... Rs. 23,183 / Ditto for 1881-82 „ 35,799	58,982	Short earned to end of 1881-82	1,05,102
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,64,109	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,64,109

Thus, after paying interest on shareholders', debentures and on the Imperial grant, there is a deficit to the provincial revenues of Rs. 1,05,102 for unrealized interest. The interest account stands as follows on the total capital outlay :—

	Rs.
Subscribed by shareholders	5,00,800
Contributions from Provincial funds	60,000
Imperial grant	1,19,073
Total ...	6,79,873
Payable to shareholders	97,604
Ditto to Government of India	6,323
Ditto to Provincial funds	1,200
Total ...	1,05,127

Muttra-Achneyra Railway.—This line, 22¾ miles in length, on the metre gauge, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State as a productive public work for Rs. 9,08,000. It was opened for traffic on the 7th November, 1881, and has since been worked by the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, which system it joins at Achneyra.

The sanctioned construction estimate amounted to Rs. 7,03,360, against which the total capital expenditure to the 31st March, 1882, was Rs. 6,42,369. Rs. 1,80,563 were spent during the year 1881-82, principally in laying the permanent-way and completing the other works unfinished at the close of 1880-81. The line might have been opened earlier in the year but for the great delay which occurred in delivery of the permanent-way materials

from Bombay. The cost per mile amounts so far to Rs. 28,326, excluding rolling stock, which with other arrangements for working is supplied for the present by the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

The whole of the capital expended to date has been provided from the Imperial grant for productive public works; there have been no contributions from shareholders or from provincial revenues towards the capital construction of this line as on the other open provincial lines.

The line is worked by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system, but this arrangement will cease and the management be vested in the provincial officers on the completion of the Muttra Jumna bridge and the establishment of through traffic to Cawnpore. The arrangement under which the Rajputana-Malwa Railway finds rolling stock and works this isolated line is similar to that entered into with the East Indian Railway Company for the Gházipur-Dildárnagar branch line, excepting that the remuneration for working the Muttra-Achneyra Railway is calculated at only one-fifth of the net earnings.

The earnings and expenses for 1881-82 are shown in the following table:—

Traffic earnings.	Rs.
Coaching	20,244
Goods	2,164
Telegraph	148
Sundries	...
Gross earnings	22,556

or Rs. 47·2 per mile per week, and on a train mileage of 14,463 miles Re. 1·56 per train mile.

Deduct working expenses	20,831
Net earnings	1,725

The proportion of working expenses to gross earnings are 92·3 per cent., and of net earnings to capital expended 0·27 per cent.

The working expenses are detailed as follows:—

	Rs.	Percentage of total.
Maintenance of way, works, &c.	2,683	12·8
Locomotive expenses	10,762	51·6
Carriage and wagon expenses	1,214	5·9
Traffic expenses	2,691	12·9
General charges	2,167	10·5
Special and miscellaneous expenses	1,314	6·3
Total ...	20,831	100

to which the remarks already recorded under the Gházipur-Dildarnagar Railway, *viz.*, that the assessment is unfair to the branch, are applicable.

"Special and miscellaneous expenses" include the charge by the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway of one-fifth. the net earnings for working the line, and also a special additional charge of one anna per train mile for extra lead of materials, which will be enquired into.

The number of passengers carried was 81,821, and quantity of goods hauled 1,428 tons, the amount of the goods traffic being notably small.

No serious accident occurred during the year.

As the line was only opened for traffic during 4 months and 23 days of the year, no conclusions as to its financial prospects can be based on this review. When the Muttra Jumna bridge is completed and thrugh traffic established under Provincial management from Cawnpore to the Rajputana-Malwa system at Achneyra, no doubt as good results will be obtained from this as from any other portion of the line. Under present conditions no material improvement in the working results can be expected.

The detailed project for the Muttra Jumna bridge referred to was prepared and submitted to the Government of India for orders during the year, after amendment in accordance with the instructions received. It provides for a metre gauge iron girder bridge of seven spans of 150 feet each, or a total lineal waterway of 1,050

feet with the necessary approaches; the estimated cost is Rs. 8,76,340.

LINES UNDER SURVEY.

IMPERIAL FUNDS.

Patna-Bahraich Railway.—Orders to commence this survey were received late in 1880-81, but field work was not put in hand until early in 1881-82 by the survey parties acting under Mr. F. B. Walker, Engineer-in-Chief. The field work of the preliminary survey was completed, and the preliminary project prepared and submitted to the Director-General of Railways during the year.

The final estimated cost is as follows:—

		Rs.		Rs.
Main line, Sonepur to Bahraich,	274½ miles,	1,50,99,150,	or about	55,000 per mile
Branch lines ...	154½ miles,	71,00,560	„	46,000 „
Grand total ...	429 miles,	2,21,99,710	„	51,750 „

Location of the line, as finally approved, was well in hand on the 31st March, 1882, the Chapra section being practically completed, while of the Gorakhpur section about three-eighths, and of the Bahraich section about one-eighth, remained incomplete at the close of the year.

The work was carried on under the orders of the Director-General of Railways from Imperial funds and not as a Provincial undertaking.

The main line, 274½ miles in length, commences at Sonepur, on the right bank of the Gandak, and runs *viâ* Chapra, Sewan, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Basti, Mankapur and Gonda to Bahraich with five branches: (1) from Gorakhpur to the right bank of the Gandak near Nichlaul, 51½ miles; (2) from Basti to Bánsi, on the right bank of the Rapti, 27½ miles; (3) from Mankapur to Nawabganj, on the left bank of the Gogra opposite Fyzabad, 13¼ miles; (4) from Gonda to Bahrampur, on the left bank of the Gogra opposite Bahramghat, 30¼ miles; and (5) from Bahraich *viâ* Nánpara to Nipalganj, 32 miles. The total length is thus 429 miles, *viz.*, 274½ miles of main line and 154½ miles in branches. The districts traversed by the line in these provinces are Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, and Bah-

raich; its continuation is through the Sarun district of the Bengal Province.

The expenditure from Imperial funds against this railway survey is stated by the Engineer-in-Chief to have been as follows:—

	Rs.
To close of 1880-81	4,318
During 1881-82	71,700
Total ...	76,018

against an estimate of Rs. 96,000, or Rs. 178 per mile.

The expenditure incurred on the trans-Ghagra railway system from Provincial funds to end of 1880-81 had been—

	Rs.
Jaunpur section	33,481
Gorakhpur section	42,724
Gonda section	26,114
... Total ...	1,02,319

This sum, it is understood, may now be recovered from Imperial funds, as the work has been accepted by the Secretary of State as a productive public work.

Bundelkhand Railways.—The orders to commence these Imperial surveys in Bundelkhand were issued at too late a date for any extensive action in the field during the year 1881-82, but the necessary preliminary organization was put in hand by Mr. LaTouche as Engineer-in-Chief, acting directly under the Director-General of Railways. Under instructions from the Government of India the projects already prepared from surveys made in Bundelkhand under the Local Government were placed at the disposal of the Engineer-in-Chief, and orders were issued to all officers concerned to afford him all the information and assistance possible in completing his projects.

The expenditure from Imperial funds on the new surveys during 1881-82 and to date, as supplied by the Engineer-in-Chief, was Rs. 13,863, against an estimate of Rs. 14,830. The previous ex-

penditure to close of 1880-81 from Provincial funds on surveys for proposed provincial metre gauge railways in Bundelkhand, not including the Bhaupur-Kálpi and Bánda State Railways, which are separately treated hereafter, had been—

Mau-Ranipur section ...	...	...	Rs. 71,919

This expenditure also will be recoverable from the Imperial funds if this system of railways be undertaken as a productive public work or be entrusted to private enterprize.

PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

Cawnpore-Farukhabad Extension Railway.—This extension, on the metre gauge, which will connect the Cawnpore-Farukhabad and Muttra-Háthras open lines, commences at Farukhabad and runs *viá* Kaimganj, Kásganj, and Sikandra Rao to Háthras road. Some doubts were raised during the progress of the survey as to the precise route to be followed, but the line indicated above was finally selected.

The survey was commenced in 1880-81 and completed in 1881-82, and the detailed project, amounting finally after correction to Rs. 34,96,987, was submitted to the Government of India for orders. The Government of India, having reviewed the estimate, recommended it to the Secretary of State as a productive public work for 45 lakhs, making an addition to its amount to cover the cost of locomotive workshops and of probable increase to rolling stock. This proposal was accepted by the Secretary of State early in the year 1882-83. The expenditure to close of 1880-81 was Rs. 5,249, and during 1881-82 Rs. 30,806, or a total of Rs. 36,055, against a sanctioned estimate for preliminary expenses of Rs. 48,000. The total cost of survey for the line finally selected, 103 miles in length, comes to Rs. 350 per mile.

Bhaupur-Kalpi Railway.—This survey commenced in 1880-81, was completed in 1881-82. The detailed project under the orders of the Government of India was made over to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Bundelkhand surveys, to be incorporated, if suitable, in the system entrusted to him. The proposed line on the broad gauge, about 33 miles in length, started from the East Indian Railway at Bhaupur and ended at the river Jumna at Kalpi, and was

intended to connect the contemplated railway system in Bundelkhand with Cawnpore. The preliminary estimate amounting to Rs. 16,000 was revised during 1881-82 and finally sanctioned for Rs. 30,575. Against this estimate the total actual outlay to the close of 1881-82 was Rs. 25,741, or Rs. 700 per mile, of which Rs. 14,643 was expended in 1881-82. Of this total outlay, Rs. Rs. 2,731 expended in 1880-81 was on account of a project for a metre gauge line from Kalpi direct to Cawnpore, which was taken in hand in September, 1880, to prepare for anticipated famine relief operations, which fortunately were not required. This line is now to form a portion of the Bundelkhand Railway system, and the Provincial Government will be in a position to ask for a refund of the outlay, Rs. 23,010 (excluding Rs. 2,731 for the famine line), incurred on the preliminary surveys, on the undertaking being accepted as a productive public work, or on its being entrusted to private enterprise.

Bánda State Railway.—No survey operations for this line were undertaken provincially during 1881-82, but the Examiner shows an expenditure of Rs. 1,517 as an adjustment of arrears chargeable against previous accounts not disbursed until 1881-82. The whole expenditure to date by the Local Government on this survey stands at Rs. 85,470.

Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway.—The details of this metre gauge line, about 33 miles long, were still under consideration at the close of the year. The project was provisionally sanctioned as a whole in the first instance for 17½ lakhs by the Secretary of State as a productive public work, subject to the usual financial conditions; but the execution of the first section only at Bareilly, 4⅝ miles in length, has been finally approved for Rs. 2½ lakhs. This first section must necessarily be completed at an early date, as the Local Government has agreed that this portion shall be used by the Bareilly-Ránibagh Railway Company, which is being floated by private enterprise, the Company paying 4½ per cent. on the estimated capital expenditure of 2½ lakhs. The sanctioned estimate for the survey amounts to Rs. 54,248, against which the total expenditure to the end of 1881-82 was Rs. 53,357, and the expenditure during the year Rs. 10,371. For this sum the field work was completed and a detailed project

prepared and submitted to the Government of India for orders. Further revision of the project will, however, probably be necessary, if certain proposals to alter the alignment, so as to join the Bareilly-Naini Tal road at a point further out from Bareilly, be agreed upon. The field work of this alternative line has also been completed, and the project for it was in a forward state at the close of the year.

Sitapur-Pilibhít Extension Railway.—This project for a metre gauge line, about 108½ miles in length, *viâ* Kheri, Gola Gokharnath, and Puranpur, was undertaken as part of a system which should connect the two isolated lines—Bareilly-Pilibhít and Lucknow-Sitapur—for which projects had already been prepared, and also perhaps to form a junction at Cawnpore with the Cawnpore-Muttra system, either directly from Lucknow or by a circuitous route through Rai Bareli. It has been abundantly proved that short isolated lines are expensive to work and are otherwise placed at a great disadvantage. A grant of Rs. 33,000 was accordingly obtained during 1881-82, and the preliminary survey was started in January, 1882, by two parties, the one working from Sitapur to Puranpur (86 miles), and the other from Pilibhít to Puranpur (22½ miles). The whole of the field work was completed and the preparation of the project was well in hand by the close of the year 1881-82.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,101, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 27,402. This railway would establish through communication between Bareilly and Lucknow, and serve the headquarters of the Pilibhít, Kheri, and Sitapur districts; its total length would be about 200 miles. A project exists, prepared some years back, for the extension of this line beyond Lucknow to Rae Bareli. The work was proposed originally for famine relief purposes.

General Financial Results.

The following table shows the capital grants for Indian expenditure in 1881-82 in the budget and regular estimates, as compared with the actual outlay on Railways under the control of the Local Government :—

Railways.	Budget estimate, 1881-82.	Regular estimate, 1881-82.	Actual outlay, 1881-82.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Open lines.				
Muttra-Háthras ...	73,000	5,000	—3,902	From Provincial funds
Cawnpore-Farukhabad,	1,00,000	2,00,000	1,50,672	From Imperial Productive Public Works grant.
Gházipur-Dildarnagar,	25,000	85,000	86,334	Rs. 60,000 from Provincial funds.
Muttra-Achneyra ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,72,780	From Imperial Productive Public Works grants.
Total ...	3,98,000	4,90,000	4,05,884	
Surveys.				
Cawnpore-Farukhabad Extension.	40,000	40,000	30,806	From Provincial funds.
Bhaupur-Pálpi ...	5,000	20,000	14,643	
Bareilly-Pilibhít ...	5,000	10,000	10,371	
Sitapur-Pilibhít Extension.	33,000	13,000	7,101	
Bánda State Railway,	...	...	1,517	
Total ...	83,000	83,000	64,438	
Abstract.				
Imperial Productive Public Works grant.	3,25,000	4,25,000	3,49,786	
Provincial funds ...	1,56,000	1,48,000	1,20,536	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,81,000	5,73,000	4,70,322	

The debits to Indian books on account of English outaly are as follows :—

Railway.	Budget-estimate, 1881-82.	Regular estimate, 1881-82.	Actual outlay, 1881-82.	Remarks.
Open lines.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Muttra-Háthras ...	1,760	1,400	1,390	From Provincial funds.
Cawnpore-Farukhabad.	...	2,700	2,467	From Imperial Productive Public Works grant.
Muttra-Achneyra ...	50,000	7,114	7,783	Ditto ditto.
Total ...	51,760	11,214	11,640	
Surveys	...	*Nil.*	...	
Abstract.				
Imperial Productive Public Works grant.	50,000	9,814	10,250	
Provincial funds ...	1,760	1,400	1,390	
GRANT TOTAL ...	51,760	11,214	11,640	

The total final grants and outlay during 1881-82 under all heads are—

	Final grant.	*Actual outlay.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Productive Public Works grants ...	4,34,814	3,60,036
Provincial funds	1,49,400	1,21,926
Total ...	5,84,214	4,81,962

There is thus a lapse from Imperial funds of Rs. 74,778, and from Provincial funds of Rs. 27,474, total Rs. 1,02,252. This is chiefly due to actual savings in cost of rolling-stock erected by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company for the Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railway, in cost of permanent-way on the Muttra-Achneyra Railway, and in the execution of surveys.

The following statement shows the general results for open lines during 1881-82 :—

Line.	Gauge.	Date on which opened for traffic.	Length opened in miles.	Capital outlay to end of 1881-82.				Cost per mile to date.	Gross earnings, 1881-82.	Working expenses, 1881-82.	Net earnings, 1881-82.	Rate per mile per week, gross earnings.	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital cost.	Capital not including rolling stock.	Remarks.
				Shareholders' debentures.	Provincial contributions.	Imperial grant.	Total.									
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Muttra-Háthras	Metre ...	19th October, 1875	29	3,24,100	7,59,858	...	10,83,958	37,378	1,32,084	1,06,991	25,093	87·5	81·0	2·3		
Cawnpore-Farukhabad.	Ditto...	1st February, 1881.	86½	4,51,200	5,50,000	21,97,688	31,98,888	36,981	3,37,204	2,30,187	1,07,017	74·9	68·3	3·3		
Gházipur-Dildarnagar.	Broad ...	5th October, 1880	12	5,00,800	60,000	1,19,073	6,79,873	56,656	41,129	35,799	5,330	65·9	87·0	0·78		
Muttra-Achhneyra.	Metre ...	7th November, 1881.	22¾	...	...	6,42,369	6,42,369	28,326	22,556	20,831	1,725	47·2	92·3	0·27		
Total ...	...	...	150½	12,76,100	13,69,858	29,59,130	56,95,088	37,305	5,32,973	3,93,808	1,39,165	77·8	73·7	2·5		

The total capital expended on State Railways in these provinces during and to the close of the year 1881-82 was as follows:—

Railway.	Outlay. To end of 1880-81.	Outlay. During 1881-82.	Outlay. Total to end of 1881-82.	Remarks.
Productive Public Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Muttra-Háthras ...	10,86,470	—2,512	10,83,958	Open for traffic.
Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	30,45,748	1,53,140	31,98,888	
Gházipur-Dildarnagar ...	5,93,540	86,333	6,79,873	
Muttra-Achneyra ...	4,61,806	1,80,563	6,42,369	
Total ...	51,87,564	4,17,524	56,05,088	
Imperial Surveys.				
Patna-Bahraich ...	4,318	71,700	76,018	Under Director-General of Railways.
Bundelkhand Railway ...	...	13,863	13,863	
Total ...	4,318	85,563	89,881	
Provincial Surveys,				
Mau-Ranipur	71,919	...	71,919	Bundelkhand Light Railway system.
Bánda state Railway ...	83,953	1,517	85,470	
Jaunpur section ...	33,481	...	33,481	Trans-Ghagra Light Railway system.
Gorakhpur ditto. ...	42,724	...	42,724	
Gonda ditto. ...	26,114	...	26,114	
Lucknow ditto. ...	42,000	...	42,000	Oudh Light Railway system.
Moradabad ditto ...	19,480	...	19,480	Rohilkhand Light Railway system.
Cawnpore and Farukhabad Extension.	5,249	30,806	36,055	
Bhaupur-Kálpi	8,367	14,643	23,010	Famine project.
Cawnpore-Kálpi ...	2,731	...	2,731	
Bareilly-Pilibhít ...	42,986	10,371	53,357	
Sitapur-Pilibhít Extension,	...	7,101	7,101	
Total ...	3,79,004	64,438	4,43,442	
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,70,886	5,67,525	61,38,411	

ESTABLISHMENT.

The following officers were employed in the Railway Branch of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881-82.

Direction.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. Russell, R.E., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary, up to 22nd April, 1881, when he was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Forbes, R.E., who was in turn relieved by Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E., on the 16th November, 1881. Colonel Peile held the office of Chief Engineer and Secretary for the rest of the year. Captain C. James, R.E., held the post of Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer throughout the year.

Accounts.

Mr. H. Marten was in general charge as Examiner until his retirement on the 17th December, 1881, when he was succeeded by Major P. Lambert, R.E. This officer was in turn relieved on the 26th January, 1882, by Mr. R. G. Macdonald, who remained in office for the rest of the year.

Mr. H. Rainier, Deputy Examiner, was in charge of the Railway Branch Audit Office at Cawnpore throughout the year.

Construction.

Muttra-Háthras Railway and Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway.—Under Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, Provincial Engineer-in-Chief and Manager, up to the 25th March, 1882, when he took furlough and was relieved by Mr. E. L. Hunt, Executive Engineer.

Mr. H. S. Talbot, Assistant Engineer, and Mr. W. N. Gilmore, Sub-Engineer, worked under the Engineer-in-Chief throughout the year.

Gházipur-Dildarnagar Railway.—Under the East Indian Railway Company, which works the line.

Muttra-Achneyra Railway.—Up to 31st December, 1882, under Mr. G. V. Martyn, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), and after that date under the officials of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, which works this line.

Surveys.

Cawnpore and Farukhabad Extension.—Under Mr. E. L. Hunt, as Executive Engineer in charge, assisted by Mr. F. E. Braham, Assistant Engineer, until the survey division was closed on the 31st January, 1882.

Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway.—Under Mr. C. V. MacIvor, up to 23rd May, 1881, when he took furlough and was relieved by Mr. J. R. Bell, by whom the project was submitted on the 26th August, 1881.

Bhaupur-Kalpi Railway.—Under Mr. G. H. List, Executive Engineer in charge, until the submission of the project and his transfer from the province on the 24th February, 1882.

Sitapur-Pilibhít Extension. Sitapur-Púranpur Section.—Under Mr. G. V. Martyn, Executive Engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), from date of his transfer from Muttra-Achneyra construction to the close of the year.

Pilibhít-Puranpur Section.—Under Mr. E. L. Hunt from date of closing the Cawnpore and Farukhabad extension survey; assisted by Mr. F. E. Braham, Assistant Engineer. Mr. Hunt, on transfer to the management of Muttra-Háthras and Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railways, was relieved by Mr. Bell, who took over this project, in addition to the Bareilly-Pilibhít survey, on the 18th March, 1882. Mr. L. G. Prickett, Assistant Engineer, was transferred to this survey from the Irrigation Branch of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the 18th March, 1882.

Mr. J. R. Bell was also attached to the Chief Engineer's office on special duty in connection with railway projects generally from the date 27th August, 1881, to the 17th March, 1882.

Revenue.

The following officers were employed on the Revenue establishment of the Muttra-Háthras and Cawnpore-Farukhabad State Railways (open lines), which are worked under Provincial management:—Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe as Manager up to the 25th March, 1881, when he went on furlough and was relieved by Mr. E. L. Hunt on the Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway. Mr. H. S.

Talbot, Assistant Engineer, and Mr. W. N. Gilmore, Sub-Engineer, were also in charge of way and works, in addition to their duties on construction.

Mr. W. C. Gibbons was Locomotive Superintendent of both Muttra-Háthras and Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railways up to the date of his death on 3rd July, 1881, from which date the current duties were performed by the Manager until the arrival of Mr. A. B. Thomson on the 5th September, 1881, who remained in charge for the remainder of the year.

Mr. C. J. Keene was Traffic Superintendent of both lines throughout the year.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.—This is the only guaranteed railway that lies altogether within the boundaries of these provinces.

The total length of line open for traffic at the end of 1881-82 was, as in the previous year, 547 miles, *viz.*—

			Miles.
Main line, Moradabad to Benares (left bank of Ganges)		...	420½
Branches.			
Aligarh and Bareilly branch	... ... 60¾		
Cawnpore-Lucknow ...	... ... 44½		
Bahramghat and Bara Banki	... ... 21½	...	126¾
	Total	...	547

(actually 546·85 miles).

The total cost of the system to date, including the expenditure on the Nalhati Railway and on lines abandoned, was Rs. 5,84,79,102 or Rs. 1,06,938 per mile of railway.

The following extensions were under construction in 1881-82 :—

Northern extension from Moradabad to Saháranpur, about 120 miles, and

Southern extension at Benares to cross the Ganges and form a connection with the East Indian Railway, about 5¾ miles.

The Northern extension, joining the present Moradabad terminus with the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway at Saháranpur,

was sanctioned during the year by the Secretary of State; and by the end of February, 1882, the Company was put in possession of the land for the first section from Moradabad to Nagina, about 42 miles. Earthwork was started at various points along this length during March, 1882. Between Nagina and the Ganges the alignment was still under discussion at the close of the year, the relative merits of the respective routes proposed *viâ* Kiratpur and Najíbabad having been referred to the Local Government for opinion. The design for the bridge over the Ganges at Balawala ghát and the junction arrangements with the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway at Saháranpur had not been settled, nor were the working plans for the line between these points ready on the 31st March, 1882.

The Ganges bridge and approaches at Rajghát at the Benares terminus were in a more advanced state. The bridge, as finally sanctioned, is to consist of steel girders forming seven main spans of 356 feet each, and nine subsidiary spans in extension on the south bank of 114 feet each, all measured from centre to centre of piers. A clear headway of 25 feet is provided above the highest estimated flood level. The bridge floor will be adapted to ordinary wheel traffic as well as to the railway traffic, and will be carried on the lower booms of the girders of the main spans and on the upper booms of those of the subsidiary spans.

The state of the work was as follows:—At the close of 1881-82 the excavations for the foundations of the abutments were in hand, and considerable progress had been made in the well-sinking for the piers of the subsidiary spans and of the two main piers next in succession; the curbs were laid at low-water level. Three of the pontoons designed for weighting the wells were afloat, and the erection of the fourth was in hand. Out of 300 lakhs of bricks ordered 128 lakhs had been delivered; the greater portion of the plant ordered from England had arrived, and the machinery had been set up in the shops. Possession had been obtained of the whole of the land required for the approaches, and two-thirds of the earthwork in embankments had been thrown up. Of the minor culverts and bridges on the approaches, 18 out of 24 were in hand and had progressed satisfactorily.

The station buildings and staff quarters on the Rajghát plateau had been completed, as also the staff quarters on the right bank, with the exception of barrack No. 2.

The works in connection with flood damages and relief from flood pressures, referred to in the Administration Report for 1880-81, were very nearly completed during the year under review. The other open line capital works undertaken were unimportant. The Consulting Engineer considers that a marked improvement had been effected at the close of the year in the state of the road generally; and he states that further action has been since taken, tending materially to render the improvement of the road substantial and permanent.

There was no serious accident during 1881-82.

The following table gives the result of working for the last four years:—

Mean mileage open, 546·85.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Train mileage	13,87,825	12,37,358	12,43,789	13,95,504
Gross earnings	52,94,879	45,64,674	39,88,644	49,36,846
Working expenses	32,58,904	25,25,450	24,91,070	25,73,601
Net earnings	20,35,974	20,39,224	14,97,574	23,63,245
Receipts per mile per week ...	186	160	140	174
Percentage of working expenses to earnings.	61·55	55·33	62·45	52·13
Percentage of net earnings on capital expended.	3·22	3·36	2·56	4·14

The following is the detail of working expenses for 1881-82:—

	Rupees.	Percentage to total.
Maintenance of way and works	8,15,675	25·0
Locomotive expenses	10,54,372	32·3
Carriage and wagon expenses	3,07,170	9·4
Traffic expenses	5,37,671	16·6
General charges	3,93,139	12·1
Special and miscellaneous expenses	1,50,877	4·6
Total ...	32,58,904	100

The number of passengers carried and quantity of goods lifted as compared with previous years was :—

Details.	1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.	
	Number or weight.	Earnings.	Number or weight.	Earnings.	Number or weight.	Earnings.	Number or weight.	Earnings.
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Upper class passengers.	21,823	78,642	21,650	77,348	19,463	68,104	20,363	76,541
Lower class passengers.	26,80,170	19,63,285	24,92,033	17,69,680	26,69,056	15,56,785	26,63,324	15,60,316
Luggage, parcels, horses, &c.	...	1,34,007	...	1,34,655	...	1,19,517	...	1,71,574
Total coaching,	27,01,993	21,75,934	25,13,683	19,81,683	26,88,519	17,44,406	26,83,687	18,08,431
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Goods ...	6 01,136	24,13,750	5,27,388	21,89,852	4,60,553	18,26,715	6,04,842	26,66,553
Railway material.	2,53,820	3,34,506	1,03,133	71,825	24,505	28,775	57,115	24,602
Telegraph ...	...	11,007	...	11,963	...	10,306	...	12,015
Sundries ...	...	3,59,682	...	3,09,351	...	3,83,439	...	4,25,245
Total goods ...	8,54,956	31,18,945	6,30,521	25,82,991	4,85,058	22,44,238	6,61,957	31,28,415
GRAND TOTAL...	...	52,94,879	...	45,64,674	...	39,88,644	...	49,36,846

Compared with the results of 1880-81, the passenger traffic for the year under review shows a satisfactory increase both in number and receipts. But the figures for the last four years do not exhibit so rapid an expansion of the lower class passenger traffic as might have been expected. It is probable that increasing the fare in January, 1880, from 2 to 2½ pie per mile, referred to in the previous year's Administration Report, may have exercised some deterrent influence on travellers by this class; the immediate financial results as tested by the earnings have, however, benefited by this measure.

The goods traffic shows considerable increase both under tonnage and receipts.

The following vehicle stock for State Railways was erected at the Company's shops during the year 1881-82:—

Description.	Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.	Cawnpore-Farukhabad State Railway.	Total.
1st class carriages	6	10	16
Composite ditto	3	...	3
3rd class ditto	...	39	39
Combined brake and post-office vans ...	...	3	3
Low-sided wagons	...	10	10
Total ...	9	62	71

All orders on this account were completed during the year.

(*c.*)—*Canals.*

The following table shows the capital outlay of all kinds, direct and indirect, on each canal for and to the end of the year ending March 31st, 1882 :—

Table A.

Canal.		During the year.	To the end of the year.
		Rs.	Rs.
Productive public works ...	Ganges	1,55,877	2,73,99,216
	Lower Ganges ...	11,70,286	2,49,01,770
	Agra	51,446	84,66,394
	Eastern Jumna ...	51,596	28,43,257
Irrigation and navigation not sanctioned as productive public works.	Dún	—290	6,37,142
	Rohilkhand	—1,157	16,58,729
	Bijnor		82,916
	Bundelkhand lakes ...	...	
	Bundelkhand survey ...	843	3,78,051
	Sardah canal survey ...	23,996	44,058
Famine protective works ...	Betwa canal ...	1,72,737	1,72,737
	Total ...	16,24,784	6,65,84,270

Of the above works the first eight are in full operation, with the exception of certain portions of the Lower Ganges Canal, the

distributary systems of which are incomplete as yet, as well as some portions of the branches. The Bundelkhand surveys include the preliminary expenditure on elaborating the project of the Betwa Canal, the outlay on constructing which appears under the eleventh entry of the table. This work has been shown separately because, while the outlay for surveys is provided by the Provincial Government, the outlay on the project which has been sanctioned as a famine protective work is charged to Imperial. The construction of the work was commenced during the year under review. The outlay on the survey of the Sardah Canal represents the completion of the preliminary work on this project commenced last year and alluded to in the report of that year.

The direct income collected on account of water-rates and miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 47,92,620, and the share of land revenue due to the canals was Rs. 9,49,631. The former item was more than 8 lakhs in excess of the collections of the preceeding year; the latter item, which is a fixed sum, varying only with the revision of settlements is the same as last year. The gross revenue realised from all sources was therefore Rs. 57,42,251; the charges, including debits of all kinds against revenue, were Rs. 20,26,323, and the net revenue was therefore Rs. 37,15,928. The interest charge, which, commencing with the year under review, has been reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent. on capital, was Rs. 24,53,561. Thus, after paying the expenses of the year under all heads, there was a surplus of Rs. 12,62,367. Last year the corresponding net surplus was Rs. 3,52,297, and the superiority of the results of the year under review is due partly to the increase in irrigation and partly to the lowering of the interest charges.

The result obtained by taking the assessments of the year are still better. The gross assessment for the two harvests included in the year were for water-rates and miscellaneous revenue, Rs. 51,58,064. Adding to this the land revenue as in the preceding para. the total gross revenue was Rs. 61,07,695; and taking the working expenses and interest charges as before, the net revenue amounts to Rs. 40,81,372 (6·13 per cent. on capital), and the surplus after paying interest charges to Rs. 16,27,811.

The total net revenue realised to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,77,89,680, and the interest charges from the commencement to Rs. 4,49,36,060. Thus, on the whole operations from the commencement, there was a net deficit against the canals amounting to Rs. 71,46,380, which, however, is being rapidly worked off.

In calculating the above results, capital expenditure and interest charges on works of all kinds, including surveys and the Betwa Canal, which was only commenced during the year, have been included. As this unproductive expenditure is less than one per cent. of the total outlay, it is not worth while excluding it; but it must be remembered that there is a considerable outlay on the Agra and the new portions of the Lower Ganges Canal, which is only partially productive, owing to the irrigation not having had time to develope.

Table B. shows the net profits on total capital outlay calculated on assessments :—

Table B.

Year.	*Amount.*		*Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.*	
	Direct.	Direct and indirect.	Direct.	Direct and indirect.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1876-77	16,36,595	25,76,406	3·05	4·81
1877-78	22,12,908	31,55,858	3·79	5·56
1878-79	28,96,327	38,62,282	4·69	6·51
1879-80	18,86,917	28,52,872	3·00	4·54
1880-81	25,88,194	35,38,941	3·98	5·45
1881-82	31,31,744	40,81,375	4·72	6·14

The figures differ from those shown in the corresponding table of last year's report, which were calculated on the outlay incurred upon works in operation only and not upon the total outlay.

Table C. shows the net profits and percentage on capital outlay of the four productive public works only. This table analyses the results shown by the previous table and illustrates the effect of the incomplete works on the general result :—

Table C.

Year.	Ganges.		Lower Ganges.		Agra.		Eastern Jumna.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1876-77 ...	18,58,155	6·29	...	...	30,150	0·39	5,86,270	22·97
1877-78 ...	21,94,179	7·18	...	...	2,74.015	3·40	6,25,485	23·94
1878-79 ...	26,92,664	8·54	33,845	0·23	2,39,351	2·94	8,05,588	30·63
1879-80 ...	20,12,627	6·18	46,623	0·28	−23,994	−0·28	7,35,863	27·01
1880-81 ...	14 00,777	5·14	10,87,124	4·58	2,65,001	3·15	7,13,640	25·56
1881-82 ...	17,53,631	6·40	11.82,647	4·75	2,94,749	3·48	8,09,183	28·46

The following table shows the areas irrigated in each harvest for ten years, and brings out generally the fact that the area has exactly doubled in this period. The kharíf area is less than that of 1877-78, when the rains failed, and is not much above that of 1880-81; but the rabi area is much greater than that of any previous year:—

Table D.

Year.	Area irrigated, in acres.		
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.
1872-73	353,621	586,965	940,586
1873-74	401,622	647,712	1,049,334
1874-75	389,707	752,745	1,142,452
1875-76	429,957	758,406	1,188,363
1876-77	463,430	776,356	1,239,783
1877-78	731,585	729,844	1,461,429
1878-79	660,026	1,075,952	1,735,978
1879-80	555,641	843,482	1,399,123
1880-81	700,139	1,032,010	1,732,149
1881-82	706,025	1,209,823	1,915,848

The kharíf was characterised by seasonable rains through June, July, and August, with a scanty fall in September. The season was therefore not as favourable to a wide area of canal irrigation as in the previous year, when the cessation of the rains during August and September caused water to be taken for a large area of grain-

crops. Nevertheless, the increased area under the more valuable crops of sugarcane and indigo more than compensated for the decrease in cereals, and the result was a somewhat larger area on the whole.

The following table shows the areas of the principal kharíf crops for ten years :—

Table E.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	97,814	130,578	141,727	109,492	129,605	139,374	148,060	165,914	135,493	165,020
Rice ...	84,973	74,667	58,205	80,744	84,744	66,587	79,257	75,903	135,570	101,759
Indigo ...	130,985	144,094	156,271	165,865	148,589	214,662	227,238	185,006	194,679	319,060
Cotton ...	47,799	16,353	4,702	25,202	40,497	104,596	74,887	57,724	62,873	63,515

The fact that 83 per cent. of the irrigation consists of sugarcane, rice, and indigo crops, which could not in any season be grown without canal water, shows what a firm hold the canal system has obtained over the cultivation of the irrigated tracts.

Table F. shows the areas of the principal rabi crops for seven years. The condition of the season for the two last years have not differed to any great extent. In both years the winter rain failed, while the monsoon rains over the greater part of the irrigated tracts ceased early in September. These two causes combine to produce a large area of canal irrigation :—

Table F.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Other cereals.	Pulses.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1875-76	471,498	191,812	31,973	35,719
1876-77	532,221	160,361	24,821	26,584
1877-78	415,659	138,627	59,912	64,328
1878-79	586,776	266,472	115,914	66,901
1879-80	481,836	212,489	83,161	33,944
1880-81	545,364	261,813	130,011	56,534
1881-82	726,332	261,602	102,549	77,702

The principal features brought out in this table are the great increase in the area of wheat and the large proportion (60 per cent.) it bears to the total area, and the steadiness of the area of barley. It is on the development of these two crops, especially on wheat for export purposes, that the agricultural wealth of the province depends.

The following table compares the areas irrigated by each canal for two years :—

Canal.	1880-81.	1881-82.	More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges	664,627	772,301	107,674	...
Terminal Divisions, Cawnpore and Etáwah	438,508	416,466	...	22,042
Lower Ganges (new works) ...	144,967	214,739	69,772	...
Agra	141,405	152,603	11,198	...
Eastern Jumna	235,862	254,886	19,024	...
Rohilkhand	87,629	84,466	...	3,163
Dún	13,308	13,453	145	...
Bundelkhand	994	1,903	909	...
Bijnor	4,849	5,031	182	...
Total ...	1,732,149	1,915,848	208,904	25,205

It will be observed that 58 per cent. of the increase was in the Upper Ganges Canal, while in the terminal divisions there was a decrease ; and in the new Lower Ganges Canal the increase was less than might have been expected, considering that the rabi season was so favourable to canal irrigation and that irrigation is rapidly developing on the new work. The reason of this is that the deficiency of the monsoon rainfall in 1880 was much greater in the lower portions of the Doab than in the sub-Himalayan tracts—in fact in Cawnpore and Etáwah the deficiency almost amounted to a drought. In 1881 the rainfall was deficient in September, but there was no serious deficiency in the monsoon rains on the whole. In the upper districts the circumstances were reversed, the heavy floods of September, 1880, enabling the rabi to be grown without canal water, while in 1881, owing to the early cessation of the rains, irrigation was in great request. The result was that while there was a very large increase of area in the upper districts, there was a decrease in the lower.

In the Lower Ganges Canal on the whole the increase was :—

In kharíf	...	...	...	37,810 acres.
In rabi	...	...	...	31,962 „

This increase was in the better class of crops for both seasons, being in sugarcane and indigo for the kharíf and in wheat for rabi. Considering that the increase was due entirely to the growth of irrigation, and not to the season, as explained above, the increase may be considered satisfactory.

On the Agra Canal, another comparatively new work, there was an increase of 20,470 acres in the kharíf, but a decrease of 9,272 acres in the rabi. The development of irrigation on this canal has not been as steady as could be wished, nor have the more valuable staples which require water irrespective of the seasons as yet established themselves. In the kharíf there was, however, a large increase in cotton and indigo, which, it is hoped, will be maintained ; the area of sugarcane is very small, and there is no rice cultivation.

The decrease in the area of the Rohilkhand Canals was in kharíf; there was an increase in the rabi. The irrigation of these canals depends very much on the water available in the rivers which are fed by mountain torrents. The long break in the monsoon rains during 1880, together with a plentiful supply of water from the hills, was particularly favourable to kharíf irrigation from these canals ; the kharíf season of 1881, on the other hand, was a normal one and the area was an average one. Had not rabi irrigation on these canals been encouraged by the early cessation of the monsoon rain, and by the absence of winter rains, the area of the year would have been much below that of 1880-81.

The navigation returns of the year include those of the Lower Ganges Canal for the first time. The only addition to the traffic of former years is that between Narora, the head of the Lower Ganges Canal, and the junction with the Cawnpore Branch. The bulk of the traffic is that which passes from the upper portion to the old canal, where the principal marts are, to Cawnpore. Thus the effect of the opening of the new canal on the traffic is not discernible at present. The following compares the principal items of interest for the two years :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
Revenue collected, Rs.	28,221.	23,164
Traffic in tons	65,322.	76,176
Ton mileage	78,99,401.	82,91,756
Value of goods carried, Rs. ...	39,42,749.	46,69,134
Number of passengers	1,182.	915

The fact of a decrease in revenue with an increase of tonnage is possible because the bulk of the revenue is derived from a quarterly rent on boats plying on the canal, and it follows that the revenue may thus vary without the tonnage of goods carried varying with it, and therefore that within certain limits the revenue may decrease while the tonnage increases. In 1881-82 the decrease in revenue was chiefly in the first half and was due to the supply in the canal being lowered for many more days than in the previous half year, which occasioned a decrease in payments by boat-owners.

The following statement compares the direct outlay of the year under the several service heads included in the budget estimate of the Irrigation Branch with the original and final grants of the year :—

Head of service.	Outlay.	*Budget grant.*	
		Original.	Final.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Famine relief protective works ...	1,66,147	...	2,50,000
Agricultural works	6,096	18,000	6,000
Productive public works, capital ...	13,21,688	20,00,000	16,00,000
Total Imperial ...	14,93,931	20,18,000	18,56,000
Provincial.			
Capital of irrigation and navigation works	22,704	1,00,000	28,800
Productive public works, revenue account.	17,08,587	14,49,300	16,74,600
Irrigation and navigation works, account	1,54,761	8,32,300	1,47,000
Local allotment for drainage ...	28,171	26,000	18,100
River works	10,982	24,800	16,700
Total Provincial ...	19,25,202	19,32,400	18,84,400

The grants under Provincial were fairly worked up to. The difference between the original and final grant under this head is

due to the transfer of the Eastern Jumna Canal from Irrigation and Navigation to Capital Productive. This caused a reduction in the capital of irrigation and navigation works as well as a transfer from Revenue Account of Irrigation and Navigation Works to that of Capital Productive Works.

Under Imperial, as will be explained further, a grant of Rs. 5,00,000 was made in September for the Betwa Canal, which subsequently had to be reduced to Rs. 2,50,000 owing to difficulties in starting the work, but this reduced grant was not fully spent.

Under Capital of Productive Public Works there was a serious lapse. In spite of the Eastern Jumna Canal having been added to this head of account, it was clear when the regular estimates came to be framed that the full grant of Rs. 20,00,000 would not be spent, and the estimate was finally reduced to Rs. 16,00,000. Even after this reduction the outlay fell short of the regular estimate by 2½ lakhs of rupees. The principal lapse occurred on the Lower Ganges Canal, on which the bulk of the expenditure under this head takes place. The explanations of the cause of short expenditure are not wholly satisfactory. It was partly due to want of sanctioned estimates and to delay in paying for land, and on the Narora Division it was attributed partly to frequent changes in the executive staff. The attention of both Superintending and Executive Engineers has been called to the necessity of making better arrangements for spending the allotments.

The expenditure on Capital Productive Public Works under all direct heads of account was Rs. 13,21,687, against a budget estimate of Rs. 20,00,000 and a regular estimate of Rs. 16,00,000. The following compares the outlay on works alone with the original and final grants of the year for each canal:—

Canal.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	2,60,700	1,87,500	2,05,233
Lower Ganges	12,96,300	9,75,000	8,09,131
Agra	64,000	30,000	20,392
Eastern Jumna	...	63,000	50,363
Total ...	16,21,000	12,55,500	10,85,119

On the Ganges Canal the following important works in connection with the main channel were completed; the Jani and Kot escapes, which will render the regulation during floods far easier than hitherto ; the Nanu lock and weir at the head of the bifurcation of the terminal lines, and kankar bars below several bridges in the upper portion of the Cawnpore Branch.

The few remaining works necessary to complete the Deoband Branch and Anúpshahr Branch Extension proceeded gradually. The project for the extension of the Mát Branch has been finally abandoned, but the few works connected with enlarging the upper portion of the branch and improving the head were completed.

Some important works in connection with the distributaries of the upper reaches of the Cawnpore and Etáwah Branches in the Aligarh Division were completed, amongst which may be especially mentioned the supplementary channel of the Etáwah Branch and the Haidarnagar distributary. The distributary systems of the new branches are complete, with the exception of petty works and irrigation outlets.

A number of important drainage works were completed in the Meerut and Bulandshahr Divisions, and good progress was made on the Choya Nadi drainage in the Anúpshahr Division, but the progress generally on these works has not been so rapid as could be wished. This is principally in consequence of the sanctioned works having been completed, but there are other projects included in the programme of 1876 which have not yet been sanctioned. Special attention was called to these at the close of the year, and information asked regarding the works which it might now be desirable to take up.

The only works of any magnitude which remain to be carried out on the Upper Ganges Canal in connection with completing the project are the reconstruction of the Myapur regulator and the Jumna escape. The importance of the first work will be apparent when it is remembered that it regulates the supply at the head of the Ganges Canal system. An estimate for the work amounting to Rs. 3,78,958 was drawn up and sanctioned at the close of the year; of the above amount Rs. 1,36,369, the sum which would

suffice to restore the present work on its old plan, is chargeable to Revenue, and the balance, which represents the cost of improvement, is chargeable to Capital. The work will take at least three years to complete. The Chief Engineer during his tour visited the site of the regulator with the Superintending and Executive Engineers and arranged a programme for carrying out the operations. The estimate for the Jumna escape amounts to Rs. 9,13,780. The surveys were completed and the estimate drawn up.

On the upper portions of the Lower Ganges Canal, above the junction with the old canal, work is complete, except on the lower portion of the Fatehgarh Branch, where excavation was completed and masonry. works were in rapid progress during the year. On the Bewar Branch three inspection-houses were built. At the headworks the drop-gates for raising the supply and the work of strengthening the down-stream apron, commenced in the previous year, were completed. The condition of progress on the distributaries of this portion is as follows. On the Fatehgarh Branch four major lines are practically complete, while lock-spits are laid for four others. On the Bewar Branch five lines are complete, with exception of outlets, and these are in progress.

Next, taking the portions of the canal below the junction, on the Cawnpore Branch good progress was made on four weirs and locks which were practically completed with the exception of the lock gates of two. On the Etáwah Branch the chief progress was in the work of raising the canal banks. The Bhognipur Branch, which is a new line beyond the old terminal lines, is approaching completion. Excavation was completed during the year, and the construction of inspection-houses was in progress.

The condition of the distributaries on this portion is as follows: On the Cawnpore Branch, where almost the whole distributary system has to be remodelled, the re-aligning of three distributaries was in progress and that of two others had just commenced. On the Bhognipur Branch the earthwork of seventeen major and minor lines has been completed and their masonry works are in progress, while on four others earthwork is still in progress. The only extension of works on this portion of the canal at present

contemplated is the prolongation of the Cawnpore Branch to the Fatehgarh district, in order to utilise the volume that would otherwise be wasted by being allowed to escape at the present tail of the canal. The project for this is under preparation.

On the Agra Canal the principal expenditure was on minor distributaries, many of which still remain to be constructed, and on drainage works, which, however, were only commenced at the end of the year.

The completion estimate of the Eastern Jumna Canal, amounting to Rs. 15,59,486, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State during the year, and the project was ordered at the same time to be classed as a productive public work. The principal works remaining to be carried out under this estimate are improvements in distributaries and construction of drainage cuts. Roughly speaking, half the work on each has now been completed. The progress on drainage has been comparatively better during the year on this than on the Ganges Canal; but this is due to the fact that most of the more urgent works on the Ganges Canal have been completed, while several remain yet to be carried out on the Eastern Jumna. Attention has been drawn to the question of taking up projects which were included in the original programme, but have not as yet been commenced.

Under Famine Protective Works there was an expenditure of Rs. 1,72,737 on the Betwa Canal. This project was sanctioned for Rs. 39,82,221 by the Secretary of State in September. A grant of Rs. 5,00,000 for the year was made by the Government of India, and a circle was formed under a Superintendent of Works at the commencement of the cold weather. The progress of work was, however, delayed partly by the necessity of altering the site originally chosen for the head-works, and partly by the fact that the canal passes through native territory, which necessitates negotiations with the Political Department and the Darbars. Consequently, before the close of the year, the grant was reduced by one-half and the actual outlay, it will be seen, even fell short of this.

The actual work done consisted in lining out and "lockspitting" the main canal and the Kathaund, Kalpi, and Hamirpur Branches;

in completing levels and in working out detailed estimates of excavation; a commencement was also made of clearing the weir foundations and in collecting materials for the weir. The temporary buildings at site of head-works and inspection-houses were commenced, and shelter huts were completed both at head-works and at other sites where required. A survey division was formed for investigating sites of reservoirs to supplement the supply in the main reservoir in the Betwa river at the head of the canal. The Jamni river, a tributary of the Betwa river, was surveyed for 42 miles above its junction, together with two smaller tributaries of the Jamni, without success. The Betwa itself was then surveyed for 112 miles above the site of the weir, and one site for a reservoir extending 15 miles up the river was found. The full report of the investigation and of the sites found is under preparation.

Under Capital of Irrigation and Navigation Works not sanctioned as productive, the only expenditure of importance was on completing the surveys of the Sardah Canal, begun in the previous year.

The surveys were completed and the project with plans and estimates for the revised scheme (Ghagra-Gumti Doab) were submitted to Government. From the head to the Uncha Khera regulator at the bifurcation of the Lucknow and Fyzabad Branches in the 67th mile, the alignment is new, and working drawings and sections were prepared for this portion. South of the Uncha Khera regulator, Colonel Forbes' original alignment and designs remain unaltered.

The revenue survey sheets of the tract commanded by the canal were obtained, and from these was commenced the preparation of maps on a scale of four inches to the mile, giving all available information and showing each distributary separately on its own watershed. Considerable progress was made on this work, which entails no expenditure beyond the pay of a few additional draftsmen, and it is expected that the maps will be completed by the end of 1882-83. With the aid of these large scale maps work on any part of the canal could be started at a week's notice.

The expenditure on new works chargeable to Revenue was unusually large this year, being—

	Rs.
On productive public works	76,565
Irrigation and navigation not productive ...	43,938
	1,20,503

Generally speaking, the expenditure under this head is on minor works; but occasionally large works of renewal are necessary which are chargeable to Revenue, and as time goes on these charges tend to increase.

On the Lower Ganges Canal there is a large expenditure under this head on training works at the head of the canal which are necessary to keep the river in its proper course on to the weir. These works form a heavy annual charge against Revenue.

On the Agra Canal a sum of Rs. 11,427 was spent on restoring the head of the Hindan escape, which failed in the previous year.

On the Rohilkhand Canals the expenditure under revenue was Rs. 38,276, and out of this Rs. 20,598 was on remodelling the Choreli series of distributaries of the Bahgul Canal. It is a question whether this should not be more appropriately charged to Capital; but now that the Capital and Revenue expenditure is charged to the same fund—namely, Provincial Revenue—there is a tendency to charge Revenue, unless it can be clearly shown that the outlay would be remunerative.

On the Dún Canals torrents were trained and channels were lined with masonry at a cost of Rs. 5,662.

An annual grant is given by the Local Government in aid of the drainage works in connection with the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals. The grant originally promised was one lakh, but of late years this has never been budgetted for, and the expenditure in 1881-82 was only a little over Rs. 22,000. The question of the annual grant required under present conditions will be considered when reports have been received on the question of drainage works remaining to be done, which are referred to at page 282.

A special grant was made in 1881-82 for drainage reclamation works in the Eastern Dún. A survey was completed and one project for draining the Nakrauda swamp was completed. If this proves a success other projects will be carried out.

Repairs of the Ganges Canal cost Rs. 3,49,980, against Rs. 3,77,368 in the preceding year. The saving was in head-works, the repairs of which in 1880 were very heavy in consequence of the excessive floods in the month of September of that year. Under other sub-heads, especially Falls and Weirs, Navigation Works, Buildings and Earthwork, there were increases.

In falls the increase was due to heavy repairs to Chitaura and Salawa falls. For the others no particular explanation can be given, but they are partly due to new works being completed and having to be maintained on the Deoband and Anúpshahr Branches, and partly to expenditure on these heads having been kept down in 1880 to cover the very heavy expenditure in the Northern Division.

On the Lower Ganges Canal repairs cost Rs. 2,22,585 in 1881-82, against Rs. 1,73,718 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 48,867; and of this Rs. 44,629 is on the new portion. There is a great increase under head-works, which is attributed to repairs of damage done by the floods of 1880. Earthwork in the two upper divisions is a heavy item in consequence of the heavy embankment in the upper portion of the canal. There is again a heavy charge for compensation in the Narora Division on account of percolation in the khádir lands. These lands are about to be taken up by the canal, in order to obviate this annual charge by one lump sum payment.

The repairs of the Agra Canal in 1880-81 were very heavy in consequence of the damage done by the floods of September, and consequently the repairs are less this year. The Superintending Engineer, however, observes that works have been started to keep the cost down. The excessive cost of this canal as compared with the Eastern Jumna Canal, a work on the same scale, is in head-works. It seems clear that expensive annual repairs must be expected for some time, and the budget grant will have to be

increased. On the other less important works there was a considerable reduction in cost of maintenance owing to absence of damage from floods.

(d).—Telegraph.

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9.—POST OFFICE.

(a).—Imperial Post.

The following table shows the number of post-offices and letter-boxes open, and the number of village postmen and letter-box peons employed at the close of the year, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

	1881.	1882.
Post-offices	580	598
Letter-boxes	187	218
Village postmen	1	3
Letter-box peons	25	39

The number of offences committed by postal officials during the year was 26, as against 29 committed in the previous year. Of these 26 cases, 5 related to the extortion of illegal gratifications on delivery or payment of money-orders, 7 to the misappropriation of Government money, 4 to theft of parcels, 5 to neglect of duty on the part of postmen in the delivery of letters, and 3 to general misconduct. Two cases occurred in connection with the sale of revenue stamps. On one occasion a sub-postmaster misappropriated the sale proceeds of stamps supplied to him for sale to the public, and in the other instance the stamps were sold at a premium.

There were nine cases of mail robbery during the year, of these three occurred in Bulandshahr, two in Muttra, and one each in Mainpuri, Fatehgarh, Lalitpur, and Jaunpur. In three of the above-mentioned cases the plundered mails were recovered in full, and the perpetrators of the robbery were traced and punished. On two occasions the mails were recovered, but the robbers could not be detected. In another case the mails were partially recovered and one man was arrested on suspicion, but acquitted for

want of evidence. In one instance a parcel insured for Rs. 2,448 was stolen. Inquiry, however, showed that the parcel contained nothing valuable, and that the robbery had been planned by the sender of the parcel in order to obtain compensation for the alleged loss from Government. The parties concerned in this intrigue, including the sub-postmaster of the posting office, were convicted and punished. The remaining two cases are still pending inquiry by the police. There was one case of attempted mail robbery in Jalaun, but the offender was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

From the middle of November, 1881, a new system of paying postage on newspapers below a certain weight was introduced. Under this system, by quarterly payments in advance, such newspapers can be sent through the post at half the ordinary rates.

Temporary arrangements were made for the convenience of pilgrims at the Magh Mela at Allahabad in January, 1882. The total cost was Rs. 154 and the receipts were Rs. 1,122.

The mail cart service between Bareilly and Ránibagh (at the foot of Naini Tál hills), hitherto under departmental management, was given out on contract to a private company during the year. Similar contracts for the conveyance of mails were also given on the following lines :—

Cawnpore to Hamírpur.
Fatehpur to Bánda.
Gházipur to Azamgarh.
Azamgarh to Gorakhpur.
Mainpuri to Shikohabad.

To insure the correct preparation of applications for money-orders, declarations for insured articles, &c., on behalf of parties who cannot read and write English, and also for the convenience of the public who need literary help, professional letter-writers have been allowed to take their seat near post-offices and letter-boxes in large towns. Village branch offices, in charge of extraneous agencies, have been opened in some localities which could not sustain the cost for regular post-office. Village postmen have also been authorized, when going their rounds, to register letter tendered for despatch.

For the convenience of the native public an abstract of the Postal Guide was translated during the year into the vernacular, and the most important sections were printed separately and distributed gratis. A scheme for the service of revenue court processes by post was introduced experimentally in two districts. The experiment is to be continued for one year. If it succeeds, it will effect a large saving to Government in the cost of the revenue process-serving establishment.

(*b.*)—*District Post.*

The following table shows the total number of district post-offices, letter-boxes, village postmen, and letter-box peons in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the close of the year under report and the year just preceding :—

	District post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box peons.	Total.
Number existing on 31st March, 1881.	322	145	647	10	1,124
Number opened or entertained during the year 1881-82.	33	32	39	6	110
Total ...	355	177	686	16	1,234
Number closed or discontinued during the year 1881-82.	24	13	15	...	52
Balance on 31st March, 1882,	331	164	671	16	1,182
Increase ...	9	19	24	6	58

Of the 33 post-offices newly opened during the year, 18 were in North-Western Provinces and 15 in Oudh.

Of the 24 offices shown as closed (12 in North-Western Provinces and 12 in Oudh), 21 were converted into imperial post-offices and 3 were removed to other places.

Thirty-two additional letter-boxes were opened, 10 in the North-Western Provinces and 22 in Oudh. Of the 13 closed, seven

were transferred to the Imperial post and one to the control of the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service. The remaining 5 were removed in consequence of opening of district post-offices in their vicinity.

Thirty-nine new village postmen were entertained, 11 in North-Western Provinces and 28 in Oudh. Of the 15 reduced, 6 in the North-Western Provinces were transferred to the Imperial post, owing to the establishment of certain Imperial post-offices. In Oudh 5 village postmen were transferred to Imperial post-offices and 4 were reduced owing to certain post-offices being closed.

Six additional letter-box peons were entertained, all in the North-Western Provinces.

The total distance of district post lines over which the mails were carried during the year was 7,716¾ miles—that is, 6,480¾ miles in the North-Western Provinces and 1,236 miles in Oudh, against a total of 7,387½ in the previous year. The result shows a net increase of 329¼ miles—that is, 160¼ miles in North-Western Provinces and 169 miles in Oudh. The increase is chiefly due to the conversion of a number of Imperial lines into district ones.

The following abstract shows the number of postal articles disposed of by district post-offices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

	Articles received from district post for despatch by Imperial mail.			Articles sent from Imperial post-offices for delivery by district post.		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
Total district dák figures for 1880-81,	930,744	6,690	2,130	1,015,957	30,892	6,444
Total district dák figures for 1881-82,	1,076,047	5,378	1,966	1,677,166	36,020	10,676
Increase	145,303	...	...	661,209	5,128	4,232
Percentage	15·61	...	...	65·09	16·60	65·68
Decrease	...	1,312	170	...	...	...
Percentage	...	19·61	7·99	...	...	...

There was thus a fair increase under each head except packets and parcels posted for despatch. The falling off under these two heads was probably due to a decrease in the number of service articles posted, owing to the completion of settlement work in the several districts of the North-Western Provinces. The proportion of articles received for delivery to the number posted for despatch was 1 to 63 against 1 to 89 in 1880-81.

The total number of articles returned undelivered by the district post was 105,691, bearing a percentage of 6·13 to the total number of articles sent for delivery.

The total cost on account of the district post during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,88,557-6-0, or Rs. 1,53,499-0-3 for the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 35,058-5-9 for Oudh. The item of Rs. 1,53,499-0-3 includes Rs. 9,505-0-6 on account of the province of Kumaun, where the district post is managed by the local authorities and is not under the control of the Postal Department.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

(*a*)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

(1)—Land Revenue.

For the North-Western Provinces.

Rainfall and harvests.—The average rainfall during the year ending 30th September, 1881, was 32·1 inches for the whole provinces, which was 18·6 inches less than in the preceding year, though, taking the average of the preceding 11 years, the normal rainfall is only 36·5 inches. It was, however, not only thus deficient in quantity, but it was also untimely in its distribution; and a long break from the end of the second week in August till the third week in September was fatal to a large proportion of the unirrigated kharíf crops. The kharíf harvest of 1880 was generally below half an average crop, except in the Meerut Division; but the rabi harvest in the following year was for the most part good, except in a tract of country extending along the Ganges from Aligarh to Allahabad and in certain parts of Bundelkhand. The Allahabad Division was unfortunate, more than other divisions, in both harvests, sugarcane alone of all crops being above half the average.

One hundred and forty-one mahals were so far damaged by hail in the Saháranpur, Aligarh, Sháhjahánpur, Pilibhít, and Etah districts as to necessitate the adoption of remedial measures. The sum of Rs. 11,627 in Revenue and Rs. 634 in cesses was remitted on this account, and the sum of Rs. 4,188 in Revenue and Rs. 71 in cesses was suspended. In the north of the Rohilkhand Division thunderstorms were frequent for the first two months of 1881. At Pilibhít the Collector's kutchery was set on fire by lightning and the Revenue records were destroyed, with the exception of those of pargana Puranpur. The disastrous floods of September, 1880, in the Sub-Himalayan districts of the Meerut and

Rohilkhand Divisions were spoken of in the last Annual Administration Report. The loss of life from these disastrous floods was greatest in Moradabad, where 814 men, women and children are said to have perished, and 10,740 head of cattle. In Bijnor upwards of 500 persons were reported to have been drowned. The returns may be exaggerated, but there can be no doubt that the loss of life was terrible. The permanent damage, however, was less than might have been expected, and remission of revenue was nowhere found necessary; and, contrary to expectation, the health of the people and cattle was little affected by it, and comparatively little fever prevailed in any part of the country which had been flooded.

A severe and fatal epidemic of fever in the Tarái was the only noticeable feature in the health of the people during the year. There was a serious amount of disease among the cattle in the Jhánsi and Allahabad Divisions, aggravated doubtless by the failure of the fodder supply and a deficient supply of wholesome water. The people are little inclined as yet to combat outbreaks of cattle disease by preventive measures.

Notwithstanding the comparative failure of both harvests, prices continued easy throughout the year. This was owing partly to the existence of large stocks of grain from the abundant harvests of the preceding year, and partly to the free importation of food-grains from districts in which the harvest had been good. Prices have already to a considerable extent become independent of local harvests, and the tendency in this direction is steadily increasing, as the more isolated tracts become opened out by the construction of roads and Railways.

These circumstances enhanced the difficulties of the zamindars and cultivators from a Revenue and rent point of view; as the grain being lighter in the ear than usual and prices moderate, the profits were proportionately smaller. On the other hand, the poorer classes of day-labourers and the like suffered less distress from food being cheap than they would have done had a marked rise in prices taken place.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue for the two years 1879-80 and 1880-81 are as follows :—

Number.	Source of revenue.	Receipts in 1879-80.	Receipts in 1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Fixed Land Revenue current demand,	4,26,15,348	4,18,44,953	...	7,70,395
2	Ditto ditto outstanding balances.	3,22,003	64,806	...	2,57,197
3	Land Revenue not borne on the revenue-roll.	1,80,191	87,189	...	93,002
4	Malikana (excluded from the Government demand).	...	1,20,095	1,20,095	...
5	Collections from estates under direct management after annulment of settlement.	...	36,474	36,474	...
6	Owners' rate, current and arrears,	1,09,671	1,56,923	47252	...
7	Occupiers' rate, current and arrears,	34,26,621	38,43,803	1,17,182	...
8	Miscellaneous Revenue (net receipts),	64,788	79,985	15,197	...
9	Surplus process-fees ...	11,016	10,308	...	708
10	Sale of confiscated and escheated estates.	1,01,813	14,376	...	87,437
11	Sale of waste lands ...	1,032	318	...	714
12	Twelve per cent. acreage, school, dák, and road cesses.	51,89,145	51,50,713	...	38,432
13	Chaukidars' commuted jagirs and cash payments.	1,14,916	1,10,228	...	4,688
14	Patwári rate ...	23,90,165	23,91,606	1,443	...
	Total ...	5,45,26,707	5,39,11,777	6,37,643	12,52,573

Two items appear for the first time in this report, *viz.*, malikana, which is excluded from the Government Land Revenue demand, and collections from estates under direct management after annulment of setttlement. The latter used to be included in the accounts of Land Revenue not borne on the roll, though credited in the treasury under a separate head.

The receipts during the year of report show a net decrease of Rs. 6,14,930, as compared with those of 1879-80.

The most noticeable figures are the decrease of Rs. 7,70,395 under " fixed Land Revenue current demand," owing to the suspensions granted on account of the partial drought, and the increase of Rs. 4,17,182 under occupiers' rate, due to canal water being in greater request than in the previous year, and to the extension of irrigation brought about by the Bhognipur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal.

In consequence of the several frauds that have of late been committed in treasuries, the method of check to be exercised over the several heads of Revenue receipt has lately been examined, and all are now subjected to the same scrutiny as that which, having previously been in force for the Land Revenue and cesses, has been found to be an effectual safeguard against error and fraud.

The fixed Land Revenue demand for the year was Rs. 4,29,17,583, as compared with Rs. 4,28,60,050 in 1879-80. The increase of Rs. 57,533 was due to progressive assessments, summary settlements, resumptions, &c. Collections aggregated Rs. 4,18,44,953, leaving an uncollected balance on the 30th September, 1881, of Rs. 10,72,629; of this Rs. 8,05,976 was in train of recovery, Rs. 11,262 doubtful, Rs. 7,319 irrecoverable, and Rs. 2,48,072 was nominal.

The real balance was 1·92 per cent. of the demand, as compared with ·23 per cent. in 1879-80. The balances accrued mainly in the Agra (Rs. 1,60,755), Jhánsi (Rs. 83,174), and Allahabad (Rs. 5,42,077) Divisions; but in the last named division Rs. 1,49,192 is classed as nominal. There were no balances in train of liquidation in the following districts:—Dehra Dún, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Tarái, Mainpuri, Basti, Mirzapur, Benares, Gházipur, and Ballia, and only small sums (*i. e.*, below Rs. 700) in Saháranpur, Budaun, Bareilly, Farukhabad, Lalitpur, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, and Azamgarh.

The doubtful balances of the year, Rs. 11,262, are due from three districts only, *viz.*, Kumaun, Rs. 197, Sháhjahánpur Rs. 5,041, and Jhánsi Rs. 6,024. The balances in Kumaun are due from two villages only, one in pargana Kali Kumaun and the other in Dhanirao, and are under investigation. The balance in Sháhjahánpur is due to losses by hail and are really irrecoverable, as remission has been sanctioned, but has been classed as doubtful by the Collector, owing to sanction not having been obtained by the close of the year. In Jhánsi the doubtful balances are due from certain villages in parganas Mau and Garotha suspended, under the orders of Government, on account of káns grass and general deterioration.

The irrecoverable balances are due from six districts: Saháranpur, Aligárh, Kumaun, Garhwál, Etah, and Jhánsi, and may be placed under the following categories:

Remission in favor of loyalists, Rs. 1,249; remission for hail losses, Rs. 4,130; floods and landslips, Rs. 666; and drought, Rs. 1,274.

The nominal balances are large and are due to diluvion, Rs. 49,277; acquisition of land, Rs. 6,843; exemption of grove land, Rs. 1,040; remissions for Mutiny services, Rs. 13,458; reductions at regular settlement, Rs. 1,59,064; reductions granted for deterioration, Rs. 13,614; and miscellaneous, Rs. 4,776.

In consequence of the partial drought, the District Officers of the Agra, Allahabad (except the Jaunpur district), Jhánsi and Benares Divisions were authorized to grant suspensions of Revenue, on the principles advocated by the Famine Commission, to the extent of half the kharíf demand, and subsequently of the rabi demand also. The districts in which this authority was used were Muttra, Agra, Mainpuri, Etáwah, Jalaun, Jhánsi, Lalitpur, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Bánda, Allahabad, and Hamírpur. Rs. 1,93,672 of the kharíf demand was suspended, and Rs. 6,45,034 of the rabi demand, while the actual amount uncollected at the close of the year was Rs. 7,36,519 out of a total current demand of Rs. 1,56,14,604. Suspensions were largest in Agra (Rs. 1,63,926), Cawnpore (Rs. 1,16,441), Fatehpur (Rs. 1,78,932), Bánda (Rs. 1,54,360), and Hamírpur (Rs. 1,07,942). Considering the period of trial which the cultivating classes have passed through, it is a matter of surprise that the Revenue was got in so easily and without any large recourse to coercive measures; but for the unfavourable outturn of the harvests in certain localities the collections would have been extremely good.

The demand for arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 5,38,869, of which Rs. 64,806 was collected during the year and Rs. 2,24,489 was remitted. The balance still outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 2,49,574, of which Rs. 19,349 is recoverable, Rs. 102 doubtful, Rs. 1,42,665 irrecoverable, and Rs. 87,458 is nominal. The recoverable balances are mostly composed of suspensions granted for the year 1877-78 on account of drought. The irrecoverable balances are swelled by Rs. 1,44,724 in the Jhánsi district, which date from the famine

year 1868-69, when the first arrears accrued. The Jhánsi Bill having become law, these balances will now be formally struck off.

Advance collections in 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 66,23,847, being Rs. 6,55,515 more than in the previous year. The balance in hand at the commencement of the year was Rs. 35,091, and the credits during the year amounted to Rs. 66,28,285, leaving Rs. 30,653 to be carried forward to the demand of the next year. These advance collections were chiefly made in the month preceding that in which they were credited in the Land Revenue accounts. The exceptions to this appear to have been the advance collections of November, March, and July. A considerable part of the November collections seems to have been made on account of the January demand, and most of the March collections were made apparently on account of the May demand.

District officers have been consulted as to whether the large amount of advance collections was attributable to the dates for the payment of the instalments of the demand being fixed too late in the season. The conclusion arrived at is that, except in Etah and Garhwál, in which earlier dates of payment were advisable, the dates fixed in the various districts of the province should not be altered; that the advance payments are due to the energy of tahsíldars, and are chiefly made by large landholders, who forestal the amounts payable by them; that to fix earlier dates than those already appointed would not suit small proprietors, and would drive them to have recourse to the money-lender. This conclusion may be on the whole correct. But it is difficult to understand that to any great extent large landholders are willing to pay in advance the revenue of estates on which they have not yet collected rents, and there appears some ground for supposing that in some districts and estates the dates of demand are fixed too late with reference to the realisation of the harvest from which the Revenue ought to be paid. The appointment of dates of payment which are likely to force the smaller landholders to have recourse to the money-lender must be avoided. But that there is not much danger of this is apparent from the fact that a very large proportion of the Land Revenue was not realised till the months following that in which it fell due. On the other hand, the wisest course is

to collect from the landholders while they and their tenants have in their hands the means to pay, and it is doubtless upon this principle that the action of energetic and practical tahsíldars is based.

The demand for Land Revenue not on the roll was Rs. 1,25,082. Of this sum Rs. 87,189 was collected during the year, Rs. 37,859 was in train of liquidation at its close, and there was a nominal balance of Rs. 34. Owing to the introduction of the new system of checking revenue receipts, collections from estates under direct management are now shown separately, instead of being included in "Land Revenue not on the roll." The malikana receipts are of two kinds: (*a*) included in the Government demand, *i. e.*, where the malikana has been included in the Land Revenue assessment; and (*b*) excluded from the Government demand, *i. e.*, where it is quite distinct from the Land Revenue assessment and is collected separately. The total demand under this head was Rs. 2,35,830, of which Rs. 2,34,430 was collected, Rs. 2,25,308 was paid away during the year, and Rs. 55,050 remained in hand at its close.

The Land Revenue demand on the 1st October, 1880, was Rs. 4,29,17,583. On the 1st October, 1881, it was Rs. 4,28,69,026, being a decrease of Rs. 48,557 on the demand of the preceding year. This is due to the following causes :—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Demand on the roll on 1st October, 1880 ...	...	4,29,17,582 14 0
ADD— *Increases*		
By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures,	10,491 8 0	
By revision of assessment at regular settlement	33,091 2 0	
By alluvion	21,822 8 9	
By progressive assessments	19,976 10 7	
By land released from Government occupation,	647 5 4	
By any other cause	1,227 13 7	
		87,257 0 3
		4,30,04,839 14 3
DEDUCT— *Decreases.*		
By revision of assessment at regular settlement	89,074 1 3	
By summary reductions	16,256 0 0	
By diluvion	21,803 7 10	
By Government appropriation	5,825 13 11	
By abandonment of waste land grants ...	1,764 13 1	
By any other cause	1,089 7 11	
		1,35,813 12 0
Demand on the roll on 1st October, 1881 ...		4,28,69,026 2 3

The chief item of increase was mainly due to revision of settlement in Moradabad. On the other hand, the decreases due to revision of settlement amounted to Rs. 19,610 in Moradabad, to Rs. 51,669 in Bánda, and to Rs. 17,795 in Hamírpur.

The assessment of the 12 per cent. cess is based upon the actual Land Revenue demand in ordinary revenue-paying estates, and upon the assumed assets of revenue-free estates, *ubari* tenures, &c. Now that settlement operations have closed, the normal gross demand on account of the 12 per cent. cess may be taken at about Rs. 47,60,000. The total demand assessed upon this basis would have amounted to Rs. 47,59,311. But the authorized exemptions from payment of the cess amounted to Rs. 25,595, and there was a difference of Rs. 837 due to fractions. The net demand was therefore Rs. 47,34,469, of which Rs. 47,00,215 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 34,254. Of this sum Rs. 12,188 is recoverable, Rs. 1,295 doubtful, and Rs. 20,771 are irrecoverable. The outstanding balances of former years amounted to Rs. 40,329, of which Rs. 6,288 were collected and Rs. 16,656 remitted. Of the remainder, amounting to Rs. 17,385, Rs. 1,383 is recoverable, Rs. 7,916 doubtful, Rs. 8,086 are irrecoverable. The largest balances are in Bánda and Jhánsi; but they are really nominal and irrecoverable, being in the case of Bánda due to reductions in the Land Revenue assessments, and in the case of Jhánsi to former famine and deterioration of the soil.

The total demand on account of the cesses levied in the permanently-settled districts was Rs. 5,60,476, of which Rs. 5,52,959 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,517. The outstanding balances at the close of 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 5,048, of which Rs. 1,479 was collected, Rs. 656 was remitted, and Rs. 2,913 remained unrealised at the close of the year.

The area of land acquired by the State, and for which compensation was sanctioned during the year, was 3,926 acres; of which 204 acres were taken up for Roads, 3,403 for Canals, 86 for Railways, and 233 for Buildings and miscellaneous works. Rs. 1,06,666 were paid as compensation and Rs. 2,620 were granted as annual reduction of Land Revenue demand.

The average rate for the province paid as compensation for permanent appropriations during the year was Rs. 30-8-3 per acre, against Rs. 41-8-11 in the previous year.

Six hundred and forty-eight acres were relinquished by Government and made over to the zamindars on payment of Rs. 1,808 according to the rules.

Of the 125 revenue-free plots which lapsed to Government during the year, 120 with an area of acres 6,195-0-12 were settled and assessed to a revenue of Rs. 6,897-11-4, leaving five cases, four of which (one in Jalaun, two in Lalitpur, and one in Hamírpur) were unsettled, and one (in Moradabad) settled, but not reported at the end of the year.

There were 381 plots resumed during the year, 253 of which with an area of acres 1,266-0-19 were settled before the close of the year and assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,879-3-0; of the number unsettled or unreported at the end of the year, 113 belong to Moradabad, 13 to Allahabad, one to Aligarh, and one to Cawnpore.

During the past year there was a considerable increase in the demand for miscellaneous (*sayar*) revenue. Mill rents aggregating Rs. 9,766 appear in the Kumaun return for the first time. In Mirzapur the increase amounts to Rs. 12,900, and is attributed to the great demand for stone for building purposes and for ballast. The demand has fallen off for the forest dues of the Tarái and Bijnor.

In the Tarái the forest dues have diminished, chiefly under sál timber, thatching-grass, and skins. The former was not exported, for the latter there was not the same demand there was last year; and in consequence of fewer cattle having come to graze, the export of skins was much less. While in Bijnor the decrease is due to the transfer of the upper part of the Chandi forest between the Pili and Rawason rivers from the Collector's management to that of the Forest Department.

The gross collections were only Rs. 1,010 short of the demand. The net collections amounted to Rs. 79,985, against Rs. 64,788 of the preceding year.

The demand of the year on account of occupiers' rate was Rs. 39,32,408, being an excess of Rs. 5,72,936 over that for 1879-80, and a higher demand than in any previous year. The increase is for the most part due to the dryness of the season, and to the opening of the Bhognipur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal. The Meerut Division has contributed a net increase of Rs. 49,032. This has been brought about by an increase of Rs. 1,25,643 in Bulandshahr and Aligarh, canal water having been in greater requisition owing to the light rainfall, while the heavy rains of September, 1880, which fell in the other districts of the division resulted in a decrement of Rs. 76,611. The districts of the Kumaun, Rohilkhand, and Agra Divisions all show an increase. But the most noticeable is that in the Agra Division, where the rainfall of 1880 was most scanty, and, as mentioned above, the extension of the Lower Ganges Canal also brought about a very material increase. This will be much greater during the current year, as during 1880-81 irrigation from the extension was available only for a portion of the year. The Cawnpore district shows an increase of Rs. 88,325, due to the drought, while the same cause resulted in a decrease of Rs. 180 in Jhánsi, and Rs. 436 in Hamírpur, where the irrigation is from lakes, the water-supply of which is largely dependent on the rains. The increase of revenue in the Bijnor district, in spite of the enhanced water-rates on sugarcane and early rice, shows that the charge for water does not press heavily on the cultivator, though it was at first thought that the people would refuse to take water at the higher rates. Collections amounted to Rs. 38,39,188, leaving a balance of Rs. 87,320, of which Rs. 86,215 are in course of recovery, Rs. 123 are doubtful, and Rs. 982 irrecoverable. Remissions also amounted to Rs. 5,900. The outstanding balances of 1879-80 were Rs. 4,888, of which only Rs. 224 remained unrealised at the close of 1880-81, Rs. 49 having been remitted, and Rs. 4,615 collected during the year.

The demand on account of owners' rate has increased from Rs. 36,067 in 1876-77 to Rs. 1,71,935 in 1880-81, but the owners' rate does not necessarily increase in the same proportion as occupiers' rate, since the former can be levied only in villages where canal irrigation has been introduced since settlement. The collections amounted to Rs. 1,56,821, remissions to Rs. 394, and the

balance was Rs. 14,720. Etáwah is responsible for Rs. 14,616 out of this, the whole of which is recoverable. The balances in other districts, amounting to Rs. 104 only, were realised after the close of the year. There were at the end of 1880-81 no arrears due on account of previous years.

One hundred and ten mahals or shares in mahals were in the possession of Government at the commencement of the year, two more mahals came into possession during the year, and four were disposed of. Rs. 35,289, being the amount of instalments not yet due, are still recoverable on account of the purchase-money of Government estates previously sold. The only sale of waste lands was that of a building site in Kumaun for Rs. 63. The sum of Rs. 2,045 is still due on account of future instalments of purchase-money of waste lands.

Deposits of revenue have hitherto been wrongly credited in the treasury accounts with other miscellaneous deposits under one head "Revenue Deposits;" but the mistake will now be rectified. Two hundred and fifty-one deposits of the value of Rs. 40,499 were received during the year, and Rs. 20,384 paid away, leaving 112 items, amounting to Rs. 23,838, unadjusted at its close.

The number of suits instituted in the Rent Courts has risen from 63,710 in 1879-80 to 68,456 in 1880-81, the increase being almost entirely in suits for arrears of rent. The increase in 1880-81 is due in great measure to the failure of the harvests. Too much stress cannot however be layed on this as a correct generalisation; though it would be perhaps a fruitless task to attempt to trace out the causes of the fluctuations in the number of suits in every district.

The average duration of suits rose from 21 to 26 days, which may probably be attributed to the increase in the amount of litigation, and the consequent increase in the demand on the time of the courts. Repeated instructions have been issued as to hearing suits on the day appointed, and, after all, it is better that a suit should take five days longer to be decided on the date fixed than that, owing to press of work, it should be necessary to postpone the hearing at the last moment.

The following table shows the numbers of applications under each class in the year under review and in the previous one:—

Class of application.	1879-80.	1880-81.
I.—Determination of tenure	247	193
II.—Resumption of grants	160	297
III.—Contested ejectment	5,8 9	8,510
IV.—Determination of value of crops	248	505
V.—Determination of rent	58	131
VI.—Compensation for improvements	39	43
VII.—Enhancement of rent	2,649	8,354
VIII.—Compensation for wrongful dispossession ...	202	229
IX.—Recovery of occupancy	2,281	2,284
X.—Abatement of rent	31	85
XI.—Lease and determination of rent of lease or counterpart	318	...
XII.—Production of patwáris' accounts	2,479	2,345
XIII.—Ejectment for arrears	11,352	12,101
XIV.—Ejectment of tenant without right (section 40) ...	9,016	11,970
XV.—Crop appraisement	600	773
XVI.—Deposit of rent	5,438	5,779
Total ...	41,007	54,229

In all except two classes, *viz.*, determination of tenure, and production of patwáris' papers, there was an increase in 1880-81, the net increase being 13,222. It was greatest in the following classes:—

	Increase.
Contested ejectment	... 2,621
Enhancement of rent	... 5,705
Ejectment of tenant without right of occupancy	... 2,954

The annual number of applications connected with ejectment has been rising steadily of late years. The number of notices of ejectments served under section 36 rose from 20,481 in 1879-80 to 27,336 in 1880-81, and the area affected by them from 118,481 acres to 156,925 acres. The number of cases in which assistance to eject was sought under section 40 rose from 9,013 in 1879-80 to 11,970 in 1880-81. It seems probable that the increase is frequently due partly to general and partly to special local causes. As to general causes, the most plausible theory is that in many cases the tenants are not actually ousted, but that, among landholders generally, a growing anxiety exists

to prevent the acquisition under the law of occupancy rights by their tenants, and that this is the main cause of the increase in the number of applications for ejectment. The applications of the zamindars in Ballia, on the other hand, are said to be directed against occupancy tenants in possession.

The increase in the number of enhancement of rent cases is due to the recent change in the Law, which now requires applications to be filed by the 31st August. The change came into operation during the currency of the year under report, and it has led to the applications of two years being shown in the present report. Rules have lately been promulgated for the trial of these suits which are expected greatly to facilitate their disposal, and the changes made are in many ways beneficial and are calculated to lighten the burden of work in the courts.

The only classes in which the number of cases that remained pending at the close of the year calls for notice are applications for enhancement of rent (3,317), and for ejectment on account of arrears of rent (1,647). It has been explained why the number of applications for enhancement was so large during the year. The same cause necessarily led to many remaining pending. But 5,264 cases were disposed of during the year, as compared with 3,828 in 1879-80, and the rent courts did not therefore allow their work to fall into arrears.

To sum up generally the results under the heading of applications, it appears that, including 4,418 cases pending from the preceding year, there were altogether 58,647 applications for disposal; of these 51,103 were decided, leaving a balance at the close of the year of 7,544 undecided cases.

The increase in the balance as compared with 1879-80 is mainly due to enhancement cases, which, as already explained, it was impossible to decide during the year.

The percentage of cases decided on their merits fell from 65·22 to 55·08.

Nothwithstanding the heavy increase in the number of cases for disposal, the average duration of applications has fallen from one month and sixteen days to one month and seven days. Considering

the large number of cases, such as applications for enhancement, which must necessarily often take several months to decide, the average duration cannot be considered high.

The revenue litigation of the year seems in some degree to indicate an increasing tension in the relations between landholders and tenants. This perhaps must necessarily happen as the legal rights of each become better understood and appreciated. It is therefore incumbent upon revenue officers of all grades to watch closely the working of the provisions of the present Law as it affects those relations, and particularly in regard to the acquisition and loss of occupancy rights.

Out of 15,142 appealable suits decided by Assistant Collectors of the 2nd class, who are chiefly Tahsildars, appeals were instituted before Collectors in 2,068 suits, or 13·65 per cent. Judgment was confirmed in 1,095 cases, or 52·94, per cent. of the appeals; while in 463 cases, or 22·38 per cent., the decision was reversed, in 156 cases, or 7·54 per cent., it was modified, and 207 cases, or 10·01 per cent., were remanded for further trial. Out of 1,782 appealable applications decided by Assistant Collectors of the 2nd class, an appeal was made to Collectors in ten cases only. The average duration of appeals in suits was twenty-four days, and in applications twenty-five days.

The result of appeals in suits from the decisions of Collectors and of Assistant Collectors of the 1st class to Judges is at first sight not so satisfactory. The number of appealable suits decided was 1,784, while the number of appeals lodged was 628, or 35·2 per cent., of the appealable cases. In 576 appeals decided, the original decision was upheld in 332, or 57·64 per cent., while it was reversed in 61, modified in 123, and in 60 the case was remanded for retrial. It is possible that the appellate courts are more inclined than the original courts to place reliance on the oral depositions of witnesses; and undoubtedly in the majority of suits for arrears of rent and profits much of the evidence obtainable leaves room for great diversity of opinion; so that the reversal or modification of a decision does not necessarily imply inefficiency on the part of the lower courts. It does, however, necessarily imply that the appellate courts place little confidence

in the conclusions drawn from such evidence by the courts which examined the witnesses; and it is certainly to be regretted that in cases turning usually on simple issues of fact so many appeals should succeed, although the superior experience and wisdom which the higher courts ought to possess should be a guarantee for the general correctness of their decisions.

Out of 8,273 appealable applications decided by Collectors and by Assistant Collectors of the 1st class during 1880-81, 710, or 8·58 per cent., were appealed to Commissioners. There were 1,319 appeal cases for disposal, of which 1,049 were disposed of and 270 remained pending at the close of the year. In 738 cases, or 70·35 per cent. of the appeals disposed of the original order was confirmed or the appeal struck off. The proportion of appeals to appealable cases decided was much higher in the Meerut and Allahabad Divisions than elsewhere.

Out of 268 revenue execution cases in which application was made for the sale of land, report for sanction was made to the Board in 135 cases only, and in only 45 of these was the property actually sold. From the large proportion borne by cases in which sale did not eventually take place to those in which it was recommended and sanctioned, it might be inferred that sufficient efforts had not been made by Collectors to avert sale before proposing it for sanction.

The position of Collectors with reference to these cases as well as to cases of sales under civil court decrees is a very difficult one. In the majority of cases the judgment-debtors simply decline to appear and give any information on which the Collector might base proposals for a transfer. From the decree-holders, naturally, no help can be expected, and the end of it is that the District Officer has no resource but to apply for sanction to sale. In many of the cases the judgment-debtors are merely recusant, and it has been found impossible to obtain satisfaction in any other way than by sale of land. The judgment-debtor knows that he can always save his property by paying up at the last moment, and it is often a great satisfaction to him to feel that he has placed every possible obstacle in his adversary's way and fought him to the bitter end.

To this may be added the fact that in many cases in which applications for the sale of land in execution of decrees come to be dealt with by Collectors, the judgment-debtor is hopelessly embarrassed, and the creditors, who had before been satisfied with promises or partial payments, have no resort except to press for the sale. On the whole, there is no evidence either of recklessness on the part of decree-holders in applying unnecessarily for execution by the sale of land, or of want of energy on the part of District Officers in endeavouring to avert such sales when applied for.

The following statement shows, comparatively, the numbers of regular and of summary suits instituted in the three districts of the Kumaun Division (which has a revenue law of its own) during the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 :—

District.	Summary suits instituted during		Regular suits instituted during		Total number of summary and regular suits instituted during	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Kumaun	239	242	1,221	1,212	1,460	1,454
Garhwál	55	30	1,241	1,202	1,296	1,232
Tarái	32	20	35	58	67	78
Total	326	292	2,497	2,472	2,823	2,764

The totals agree closely, and the only district in which there was proportionately any great difference is the Tarái. The decrease in summary and increase in regular suits is due to the fact that 39 suits for balance of rent could not, owing to lapse of time, be tried summarily as they otherwise would have been.

Summary suits, which are much more numerous in Kumaun than in Garhwál, originate generally in enmity, and the complainant, having given in his petition, very frequently takes no further steps, and this accounts for the large number of cases disposed of otherwise than on the merits.

The number of cases of all sorts decided during the year was 2,778, and 1,051 were pending at its close. These results agree closely with the figures of the preceding year. The percentage of cases decided on their merits has again fallen slightly, but as only

one of the cases not so decided was decided *ex-parte*, no unfavourable inferences can be drawn from the low percentage.

The average duration of cases fell from 3 months and 5 days to 2 months and 22 days.

There was only one appeal to the lower appellate courts in the whole division, *viz.*, in the Tarái.

Decisions in 422 regular suits only were appealed to the Commissioner of Kumaun during the year. The 178 appeals pending at the commencement of the year raised the total number for disposal to 600; of these 469 were decided and 131 left pending at close of the year.

The percentage (74·20) of cases in which the judgments of the subordinate courts were upheld is not very high. The large number of remands, too, evidences somewhat perfunctory enquiries by the lower courts.

The number of appeals and applications for revision and review that were made to the Board from orders passed by Commissioners and Districts Officers was not large. Fifty-two appeals were made to the Board under section 198, Act XVIII. of 1873, of which one was summarily rejected, 50 were dismissed, and one remained under disposal at the close of the year. There were 411 appplications for revision of the orders of the lower courts; 275 of these were summarily rejected. In 91 cases the order of the lower court was upheld, in one modified, in twelve reversed, and six cases were remanded. Under section 199, Act XVIII. of 1873, 142 cases were submitted by Collectors through Commissioners for review by the Board. In 11 of these the original orders were upheld, in 47 they were reversed, in 2 modified, while 82 cases were remanded for disposal.

As in the case of deposits of revenue, the return of deposits of rent has not hitherto been correctly prepared, but measures have been taken to ensure the submission of correct figures in future. At the close of 1879-80 there were 2,407 items, amounting to Rs. 46,151, awaiting adjustment. During the year 5,183 deposits, aggregating in value Rs. 1,54,074, were received. Of these 4,608, representing a sum of Rs. 1,40,868, had been paid away up to the

close of the year, leaving 2,982 items of a total amount of Rs. 59,357, unadjusted on the 30th September, 1881.

The early part of the year was, as has been explained above, a somewhat trying one both for revenue and rent-payers in most parts of the province, while in certain tracts the spring harvest also was deficient. The moderate resort had to coercive processes, taken with the fact that suspensions of the revenue were pretty freely given, shows that undue pressure was not, as a rule, used in enforcing payment of the revenue.

There has again been a net decrease in the issue of writs of demand. Forty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy writs were issued at a cost of Rs. 25,899, as compared with 50,846 at a cost of Rs. 27,944 in 1879-80. An increase in the number of writs issued is noticeable chiefly in Kumaun, Cawnpore, and Meerut. The increase in Meerut is due to a stricter observance of the rules for collection of revenue and consequent promptitude in the issue of writs. In Kumaun, owing to the bad seasons, fewer writs were issued in 1879-80, and the people took advantage of this and delayed payment in 1880-81, notwithstanding good harvests, and had to be reminded of their obligations to the State. In Cawnpore the increase is attributable to the drought, the zamindars holding back their revenue in the hope of evading payment till served with *dastaks*.

One thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight arrests for arrears of revenue, amounting to Rs. 3,58,457, were made as compared with 1,817 arrests for arrears amounting to Rs. 4,40,991 in 1879-80. Confinement however very rarely follows arrest, and a warrant of arrest is practically, in the great majority of cases, merely a writ of demand that compels the attendance of the defaulter.

The movable property of 3,176 defaulters was distrained in 2,150 mahals for arrears amounting to Rs. 5,39,686; but sale took place in 120 cases only, for arrears amounting to Rs. 28,298. The sale proceeds were Rs. 13,209.

One hundred and sixty-seven mahals and pattis were attached for arrears amounting to Rs. 73,402, as compared with 153 for arrears amounting to Rs. 84,463 in 1879-80. In none of the cases

was the attachment maintained for a lengthened period. Shares in ten mahals, the revenue of which amounts to Rs. 1,419 were transferred during the year to solvent co-sharers, and there were four cases of annulment of settlements and farm of the mahals. All the latter cases and four of the cases of transfers of shares occurred in Sháhjahánpur. The multiplicity of small shares in this district is a fruitful cause of arrears. The people are, as a rule, unthrifty, and consequently in very many instances hopelessly in debt, and much difficulty and trouble is experienced in realising the revenue from such a numerous body of petty sharers. Two mahals in Jalaun and one in Jhánsi were sold for arrears of revenue; and in one case only, which occurred in the Bijnor district, was immovable property other than the mahal in arrears sold.

The result of the management of proprietors held direct after annulment of settlement in previous years is shown separately for the first time in the report for 1880-81. The number of these properties was 40; and the net profits of the year, after deducting the local cesses and cost of management and improvements, amounted to Rs. 32,776.

There was a very marked decrease in the total number of registered transfers of landed property, which fell from 103,000 in 1879-80 to 85,447 in 1880-81. The year 1879-80 was one of excessive mortality, but the number of transfers in 1880-81 is still much higher than in years preceding 1879-80. This is to some extent due to the closer enforcement on the part of District Officers of the penalties for neglect to report successions, prescribed in section 100 of Act XIX. of 1873. The figures showing the number of transfers consequent upon sales call for no remark. But the increase of 1,152 cases, or 13 per cent., in the number of mortgage transfers is noticeable. The Board are disposed to attribute it to the comparative failure in the kharif harvest in some parts of the province, and this probably did contribute materially to the increase; though, as mortgages are usually the outcome of a series of transactions, it is impossible to generalise from one year's statistics.

Sales of land other than ancestral were ordered by the civil courts in 5,514 cases in all. In 3,858 of these sale was averted

by agreement between the parties; and in 1,363 sale actually took place, the amount of land-revenue payable for the properties that were sold being Rs. 1,38,137, and the price realised being Rs. 7,74,623, or six years' purchase of the land-revenue. The amount of encumbrances known to exist on the properties at time of sale is given as Rs. 3,89,063, but these figures are of very doubtful accuracy.

There were 3,057 cases of perfect partition in all for disposal, in 748 of which partition was actually carried out, 2,690 mahals being formed out of 1,250. Six hundred and five applications were otherwise disposed of, and 1,704 remained for disposal at the end of the year. The total number of applications for imperfect partition for disposal was 481, of which 240 were actually carried out, 101 otherwise disposed of, and 140 remained for disposal at the end of the year. In the imperfect partitions carried out, 779 pattis were formed out of 277. The number of partition cases pending at the close of 1880-81 is somewhat greater than the balance taken over from the preceding year; and although the duration of partition cases is now generally less than it used to be, some cases seem at the close of 1880-81 to have been pending for an unduly long period in some districts, especially Farukhabad, Mainpuri, Jaunpur, and Ballia.

The total amount advanced under the Land Improvement Act and disbursed during the year was Rs. 79,646, Rs. 74,725 of which was for wells, tanks and other irrigation works, Rs. 1,625 for drainage or reclamation of land from floods, and Rs. 3,296 for the repair of works of the above nature. Two thousand and forty-eight applications in all were disposed of, 515 being rejected, 1,523 sanctioned, and 10 were still under consideration at the close of the year Of the advances made during the year, Rs. 61,058 was paid to 959 landlords and Rs. 19,877 to 1,009 tenants. The number of applications for advances varied much in different parts of the province, a very large proportion of the amount advanced having been given in the Agra Division and district, while in the Benares Division no advances were given at all, and in some districts of other divisions nothing or very little was advanced. The requirements and circumstances of different parts of the province are

hardly so various as to account altogether for these facts, and in the absence of explanation they apparently indicate want of systematic and uniform supervision of the province. Collections of instalments of previous advances falling due in the year 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 59,423 (or 88 per cent.) out of a demand of Rs. 67,790. The deficiency in the collections was due to the unfavourable character of the season.

The returns of advances under the Northern India Takávi Act are for the half-year only, and it is sufficient to notice that there has been a great increase in the number of these advances. This is due in some degree to the simplicity and suitableness of the rules lately introduced. But under the Takávi Act, as under the Land Improvement Act, the amount of advances varied very much in different divisions and districts. The amount advanced during the half-year ending 31st March, 1881, was Rs. 1,12,316.

The total number of cases of all kinds for disposal in the offices of the Collectors of the province rose from 570,246 in 1879-80 to 595,005 in 1880-81. Of the total number of cases for disposal— 633,663— 593,754 were disposed of, against 566,120 of the previous year. Of the cases disposed of 86·39 were disposed of on trial.

There has been much improvement in speedy despatch of files to the record-room, in their proper arrangement and registration, and in the weeding out of useless records. Forty thousand three hundred and seventy-two files remained over from last year to be sent into the record-room, while there were 502,811 during the current year, making up a total of 543,183. Of these no less than 514,634 files were actually sent into the record-room, leaving only a balance of 28,549 files. This contrasts most favourably with last year, when then were more than 40,000 files, which should have reached the record-room, which had not done so. The bulk of the unfiled *misls* are mutation cases, and the reason of the delay in the despatch of these is in most cases the difficulty of realizing the fees. In the 37 districts there were only 9 which had more than a thousand disposed-of *misls* outside the record-room.

Of the 514,634 files received in the record-room, 488,728 were duly entered in the registers and arranged, leaving a balance of 25,906 received in the record-room, but not arranged or registered.

Eleven districts show no balance whatever under this head—that is to say, all the files which have reached the record-room have been arranged and registered. From the fact, however, that some of these districts show a large balance of cases disposed of, but not received into the record-room, there seems reason to think that absolute uniformity does not obtain in the practice of despatching cases to the record-room.

The total number of bundles in the revenue record-room at the close of the year under report was 84,455, against 80,096 in the preceding year. The total number inspected and weeded was 55,487, against 41,773 in 1879-80. The number remaining was 28,968, against 38,323 of the preceding year. Seven districts have no balance at all, *i.e.*, all the bundles in the record-room have been inspected and weeded.

The revised rules for the classification and registration of English correspondence prescribing what is known as the file system were in force throughout the year under report, having come into operation at its commencement. They worked most successfully, and, indeed, there have been far fewer difficulties in introducing the new system than were anticipated.

Oudh.

Weather and crops.—The circumstances of the year were exceptional. The rainfall of the autumn of 1880 was partial to a very unusual extent. The average rainfall for the province was 21 inches, as compared with 55 in the preceding year and 31 in 1878-79. The rain was everywhere deficient, but in some districts it was, on the whole, conveniently timed. Its most remarkable characteristic, however, was the partiality of its distribution. It was not merely unequal in adjoining districts, but even in those where the rain was most scanty it varied in adjoining villages.

The kharif crops suffered severely, and, except in the northern parts of Gonda, there was a failure in the rice. Sugarcane was fairly good. The timely fall of rain in November facilitated the rabi sowings, and by means of irrigation an average harvest was obtained in the spring.

Land Revenue.—The current Land Revenue demand proper was Rs. 1,39,21,906, of which Rs. 1,36,08,124, or 97¾ per cent., were

realised and Rs. 3,13,782 remained uncollected. Of the balance, Rs. 33,677 are returned as nominal, the remainder being in train of liquidation, with the exception of Rs. 70 to be struck off for diluvion. The nominal balance is large, and is mainly due to reductions of the assessment in two districts.

Miscellaneous.—The demand for surplus revenue not on the roll was Rs. 27,875. The collections were Rs. 26,913. Of the balance, a sum of Rs. 1,342 is to be realised by instalments.

Outstanding balances of Land-revenue of former years.—There was a balance on the roll of Rs. 1,24,355, of which Rs. 13,147 were remitted, the sum of Rs. 40,185 was collected, and there remained a balance of Rs. 70,393, of which, however, Rs. 25,176 is nominal, the last instalment of the revisions of assessment in the Sultanpur district, and Rs. 39 were removed under the diluvion rules.

Coercive processes.—There were no sales for the recovery of arrears of Revenue. Two estates were farmed for a balance of Rs. 605. In five estates transfer of patti was resorted to. There were twelves sequestrations, all in the Fyzabad district, and 26 cases of temporary attachment of estates.

There were 933 attachments of movable property, as compared with 813 in the previous year. Attachment was followed by sale in only 61 cases. There were 362 arrests of defaulters, against 204 in 1880. The revenue was realised with little resort to coercive measures. The number of writs of demand issued was almost the same as in the previous year, and there was a desirable reduction in the largest number issued against any one estate in each district.

Resumption of revenue-free tenures.—Sixty-one tenures lapsed during the year, with an area of 2,864 acres. The revenue assessed on them is Rs. 3,208.

Settlement cesses and local rates—The demand, collections, and balances under each head for the year were :—

	Cesses.			*Local rates.*		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Demand	3,64,897	3	7	6,55,440	5	2
Collections	3,63,902	12	5	6,54,092	14	9
Balances ...	994	7	2	1,347	6	5

Of the balances Rs. 164-9-11 and Rs. 514-0-9 respectively were recoverable.

The following statement shows the impression made in reducing the balances of previous years :—

Balance at the commencement of the year.			*Collections.*			*Remissions.*			*Balance at the close of the year.*		
Cesses.	Rates.	Total.	Cesses.	Rates.	Total.	Cesses	Rates.	Total.	Cesses.	Rates.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,507	4,588	6,095	137	2,384	2,521	1,085	1,769	2,854	285	435	620

The recoverable balance was Rs. 12 and Rs. 160 respectively.

Advances under the Land Improvement Act.—The amount advanced during the year was Rs. 1,40,044, and was given entirely for the construction of wells and tanks. No advances were made in the tarái districts of Kheri, Bahraich, and Gonda.

The total outstandings, including principal and interest, amounted to Rs 2,22,320. Of this Rs. 37,372 were recoverable during the year, and the amount actually realised was Rs. 35,510. The provisions of the rules for advances had been made widely known. Every patwári in the province had been furnished with a copy of them. The drought of the year showed the urgent necessity for the construction of more wells ; and this season's experience, notably in the district of Rae Bareli, illustrated how much can be done under even the existing rules when circumstances rouse the people to action, and their applications are met with sympathy and promptitude.

Advances under the Takávi Act (*X. of* 1879).—A further sum of Rs. 2,08,613 was advanced during the year for the purchase of seed and plough-cattle; and of the amount recoverable during the year, Rs. 42,734, Rs. 38,316 were actually recovered.

Where there was good reason for relaxation of the terms of the advance, permission was given to the District Officer to make the

necessary concessions. The punctuality of the borrowers in meeting their engagements was, considering the season, remarkable.

Notices of ejectment and relinquishment.—The notices of ejectment were in number 56,232. which was only 454 short of the numbers of 1879. The was a decrease in six districts and an increase in six. Looking at the character of the year, this result is in some districts surprising.

In other matters there is very littte change. As in other years, so in this, nearly half of the notices were issued against tenants of the higher classes, and only about a fifth were expressly admitted to be issued with the object of procuring an enhancement of rent. As before, about six per cent. of the notices were cancelled on objection by the tenant.

On the other hand, notices of relinquishment largely increased. It has to be remembered that many tenants relinquish land without formal notices, but these increased from 5,807 to 11,141. There was an increase in all districts but one. Since 1872 these numbers have been exceeded in 1872, 1873, 1876, 1877, and 1878, and are below the average of ten years. As usual, about one-third is said to have been induced by the inability of the tenant to cultivate, and the remainder by the desire of obtaining a reduction of rent and a wide margin of "other causes." During the last two years the proportion of high-caste tenants relinquishing land has been reduced from a fourth to a fifth of the whole.

The details as to the issue of notices of ejectment, compared with the previous year, are as follows:—

	1880.	1881.
Total number of ejectment notices issued ...	56,686	56,232
Number in which the tenant was ejected from the whole of his cultivation in the village	16,368	15,536
Percentage	29	27
Number in which he was evicted from part of his cultivation in the village	7,122	8,112
Percentage	12	14
Number in which tenant remained in possession at an enhanced rent	17,010	14,025
Percentage	30	25
Number in which he remained in possession at his former rent	16,186	18,559
Percentage	29	33

	1880.	1881.
Of those who were wholly evicted, but remained in the village—		
Number who cultivated land in another village ...	3,562	3,405
Percentage	6	6
Number who were subsequently given land in the same village	6,587	5,770
Percentage	11	10
Number who adopted another trade	1,428	1,586
Percentage	2	2
Of those who were wholly evicted and left the village—		
Number who took up residence and cultivation in another village	801	834
Percentage	1	1
Number who adopted another trade	30	394
Percentage	½	⅔
Number who were *pakikást* in respect of the village in which notice was served, and retained cultivation in the village of their residence	3,032	2,875
Percentage	5	5
Number whose fate is not known	318	277
Percentage	½	½

Taking the two years together, it may be said roughly that one-third of the eviction notices were infructuous; that rather less than one-third were followed by enhancement; and that rather more than one-third were followed by the removal of the tenant in whole or in part from the lands of his tenancy. It is remarkable that these proportions should be so closely similar in years so different in respect of seasons and crops.

The area included in these notices was, in 1880, 269,000 acres, in 1881, 290,000 acres. In each year it was about 3½ per cent. of the cultivated area of the province, and about five per cent. of the area occupied in tenancy-at-will. That is to say, so far as changes of occupancy were effected by notice of ejectment, about 1½ per cent. of the tenancies in each year had their rent enhanced, and about the same proportion were terminated in whole or in part.

A detailed inquiry into the result of these notices was made in each district under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, with the special object of ascertaining how far landlords were abusing their powers of eviction and enhancements. In Lucknow the Deputy Commissioner expressed the opinion that the ordinary tenant is in that district in extreme poverty; that owing to the insecurity of his

tenure he has few motives to exertion, and that the arbitrary power of eviction has discouraged habits of industry. The Deputy Commissioner of Unao found on the cases he investigated that oppressive enhancements were as frequent as justifiable ones; but the evidence on which enhancements were judged to be excessive was not given. In Bara Banki there were less reasons to suppose that rents were being unfairly raised, but an interesting example was given of the way in which the landlord was able to utilise the quarrels of his tenants for the improvement of his rent-roll. Throughout the Sitapur Division evidence was given that the competition is among landlords for tenants, not among tenants for land; and that, thus, landlords are not in a position to abuse their power of eviction in order to secure an enhanced rent. From Bahraich a similar report was given: in none of the enhancements he examined was the Deputy Commissioner of opinion that the rent was more than could be fairly asked or easily paid. In parts of Gonda the District Officer found the new rent to be often higher than that paid for similar land in the neighbourhood by similar tenants. The inquiries of the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad showed enhancement to be severer in zamíndári than in talukdári villages; but on the whole the advance in rent-rate during a dozen years had not been more than six per cent. Of the inquiries in Sultanpur no statistical abstract was furnished as in other districts, but the Deputy Commissioner submitted his opinion that rents had risen, are still rising, and will continue to rise enormously, and that the bare subsistence of the tenant is the one fixed factor on which rents are arranged between landlord and tenant. In Rae Bareli there was not only a careful examination made of the circumstances of a large number of tenants, but a comparison instituted with tenants of a similar class in the North-Western Provinces, on which an opinion was expressed that in that district there had been no general or serious abuse by the landlords of their powers of ejectment. The Deputy Commissioner of Partabgarh made a brief inquiry, but considered that rents had not been raised above a legitimate demand.

Further information on this matter will be found in the Review of the Revenue Administration of Oudh for the year ending 30th September, 1881.

Partitions.—There is an improvement on the previous year, but the results are still very disappointing.

In 1880 there were 1,085 applications for disposal for perfect and imperfect partitions, in 316 of which partition was effected, 29 per cent. In 1881 there were 943 for disposal, in 343 of which the partition was carried out, 36$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

The following are the details :—

		Number for disposal.	*Number of partitions effected.*
Perfect partitions		629	231
Imperfect ditto		314	112
	Total ...	943	343

Percentage 36·37.

Village papers.—There has been an improvement in the compilation and record of the patwáris' papers. The following table shows the provincial totals :—

	Due.	*Filed.*	*Balance.*
Field book ...	28,771	26,382	2,389
Crop statement, kharíf ...	28,771	26,899	1,881
Ditto, rabi ...	28,771	26,882	1,889
Rent-roll ...	28,771	26,887	2,084

Since these patwáris have been brought more under the control of the Government, arrangements have been made for the employment of a strong staff of supervisor kanúngos; and with a methodised system of supervision there should now be little difficulty in securing the punctual and correct compilation of village papers.

Proceedings for the summary recovery of under-proprietary rent under section 158 *of Act XVII. of* 1876.—The number of applications greatly decreased : they fell from 684 to 348, and the amount of arrears claimed from Rs. 1,76,139 to Rs. 1,08,050. The realisations were 80 per cent. of the sums due.

The total number of cases dealt with during the year was 457, for Rs. 1,23,677. These were disposed of as follows :—

	Number.	*Amount.*
		Rs.
Cases in which the full amount recoverable was realised and the provisions of the section ceased to apply	314	83,006
Cases in which part only of the amount recoverable was realised, but the provisions of the section were withdrawn	16	1,127
Amount still due when the provisions of the section were withdrawn	...	2,180
Cases in which a part of the amount recoverable was realised, and the provisions of the section were still in process of enforcement at the close of the year,	127	15,403
Amount still due	...	21,961
Total ...	457	1,23,677

Of the applications presented during the year ten per cent. were rejected, a large part of them under a rule lately introduced, limiting the application of the process to arrears of less than a year's standing. The rest were applications in respect of tenures, such as the hereditary leases created by the settlement courts, to which the provisions of section 158 of the Revenue Act do not apply. It is satisfactory to find that of the claims admitted, the sum found after inquiry to be not due amounted to no more than 3 per cent. of the claims. As payments are occasionally made by under-proprietors after the application, this result is most creditable to the applicants.

2.—Canal Revenue.

See Chapter IV., (*c.*) Canals.

3.—Customs. 4.—Opium. 5.—Salt.

The headings 3 and 5 are blank, as Custom is an Imperial head of account, and Salt is under the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces : for 4 see under head Excise.

6.—Excise.

Excise revenue from country spirits reached in 1880-81 an amount never before attained in the North-Western Provinces, the receipts of the highest previous year, 1862-63, having been exceeded by Rs. 1,65,324. The gross receipts for both provinces amounted in 1880-81 to Rs. 39,63,321, as compared with Rs. 33,65,401 in 1879-80, Rs. 29,15,114 in 1878-79, and

Rs. 24,84,431 in 1877-78. Much of this improvement is no doubt attributable to good seasons and increased prosperity, but still more is due to the greater attention now given to excise administration by district officers.

The following table shows the receipts for 1880-81 and the preceding year under each head of excise revenue, and the increase and decrease which has taken place:—

Heads of receipts.	*Receipts.*			Increase.			Decrease.		
	1879-80.			1880-81.					
N.-W. Provinces.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Still-head duty on country liquor.	5,86,169	0	0	7,52,305	0	0	1,66,136	0	0	...		
Still-head duty on country rum.	3,10,147	10	0	3,30,648	4	0	20,500	10	0	...		
Still-head duty on country methylated.	1,955	2	0	1,674	0	0	...			281	2	0
Distillery fees ...	498	0	0	432	0	0	...			66	0	0
License-fees for vend of country spirits. Wholesale	1,694	0	0	3,433	7	6	1,739	7	6	...		
License-fees for vend of country spirits. Retail ...	4,53,279	3	10	5,58,256	3	2	1,04,976	15	4	...		
Payments for right of manufacture under Farming system.	1,50,058	7	4	1,67,835	4	4	17,776	13	0	...		
Payments for right of manufacture under Out-still system	14,985	0	0	1,11,790	5	6	96,805	5	6	...		
License-fees for vend of English liquor. Wholesale,	2,530	10	8	2,461	5	4	...			69	5	4
License-fees for vend of English liquor. Retail ...	22,659	6	8	21,148	12	0	..			1,510	10	8
License-fees for vend of drugs.	3,38,567	8	9	3 43,642	5	6	5,074	12	9	...		
License-fees for vend of chandu and madak	38,316	7	8	41,726	4	1	3,409	12	5	...		
License-fees for vend of tári.	70,295	3	5	84,081	11	5	13,786	8	0	...		
License-fees for vend of opium.	66,703	3	8	73,679	8	5	6,976	4	9	....		
Price of opium at Rs. 8-12-0 per seer.	3,94,601	0	9	4,63,806	14	0	69,205	13	3	...		
Fines and forfeitures ...	869	11	2	1,215	1	7	345	6	5	...		
Miscellaneous ...	1,534	11	11	1,072	13	7	...			461	14	4
Total ...	24,54,864	7	10	29,59,209	4	5	5,06,733	12	11	2,389	0	4
Net increase ...	...			...			5,04,344	12	7	...		

Heads of receipts.	Receipts. 1879-80.	Receipts. 1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.
Oudh.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Still-head duty on country liquor.	5,65,257 10 0	5,93,556 6 8	28,298 12 8	...
Distillery fees ...	941 8 0	937 0 0	...	4 8 0
License fees for vend of country spirits. Wholesale,	11,929 6 3	14,044 8 3	2,115 0 0	...
License fees for vend of country spirits. Retail ..	1,64,846 3 4	2,13,298 13 5	48,452 10 1	...
Payment for right of manufacture under Farming system.	...	...	...	...
Payment for right of manufacture under Outstill system.	...	2,497 0 6	2,497 0 6	...
License fees for vend of English liquor. Wholesale,	220 11 5	257 10 8	29 15 3	...
License fees for vend of English liquor. Retail ...	3,224 13 6	3,098 0 0	..	126 13 5
License fees for vend of drugs	70,500 11 0	72,646 5 8	2,145 10 8	...
License fees for vend of chandu and madak.	7,567 5 3	7,220 10 4	...	346 10 11
License fees for vend of tári.	10,730 8 7	11,758 1 8	1,027 9 1	...
License fees for vend of opium.	8,762 6 10	10,637 3 3	1,874 12 5	...
Price of opium at Rs. 8-12-0 per seer.	66,115 0 0	73,893 12 0	7,778 12 0	...
Fines and forfeitures ...	312 1 0	196 1 0	...	116 0 0
Miscellaneous ..	128 6 0	77 11 9	...	50 10 3
Total ..	9,10,536 11 1	10,04,112 5 2	94,220 4 8	644 10 7
Net increase ...	...	...	93,575 10 1	...
			Net increase.	
GRAND TOTAL ...	33,65,401 2 11	39,63,321 9 7	5,97,920 6 8	...

While the total decrease under different heads in the North-Western Provinces thus amounted to Rs. 2,389-0-4, and in Oudh to Rs. 644-10-7, there was a total increase under other heads in the North-Western Provinces of Rs. 5,06,733-12-11, and in Oudh of Rs. 94,220-4-8. In the North-Western Provinces the increase was most marked under still-head duty on country liquor, license fees for retail vend of country spirits, payments for right of manufacture under the out-still system and price of opium. In Oudh the principal increases were under still-head duty on country liquor and license fees for retail vend of country spirits.

The net receipts were Rs. 28,11,322-11-6 in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 9,86,629-8-3 in Oudh, or a total of Rs. 37,97,952-3-9, showing an increase of 17·44 per cent. on the corresponding figures of the preceding year.

The revenue from still-head duty has now reached as high a figures as it attained when the duty in the North-Western Provinces was Re. 1-8-0 instead of Re. 1 per gallon; and had there been a normal increase of revenue in districts in which the modified distillery system is in operation, it would probably have exceeded that figure.

There was an increased income in 26 districts in the North-Western Provinces and in eight districts in Oudh. There was a decrease in two districts only in the North-Western Provinces, *viz.*, Fatehpur and Budaun, and in four in Oudh, *viz.*, Rae Bareli, Unao, Bara Banki, and Kheri. The actual increase was greatest in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Azamgarh and Basti excepted. The percentage of increase in these districts was at the same time great, and in Azamgarh also it amounted to 24 per cent. on the income of 1879-80. The largest proportionate increase was in Sháhjahánpur, where, the actual increase being only Rs. 7,443, the percentage was 68·68. In Rae Bareli and Unao the falling off was due to drought; in Bara Banki partly to drought and partly to the modified distillery system; and in Kheri, where the ordinary distillery system is in operation, it was attributed to a rise in the price of food-grain and the high price and bad quality of the liquor supplied by the vendors.

The increase in the still-head duty on rum is due to increased exports to other provinces. Arrangements have lately been made under which duty on rum exported will be credited to the revenues of the province within which it is consumed, and a system of export in bond is under contemplation. Under this head, therefore, there will be a considerable decrease in future years. Proposals for the final adjustment of the accounts of past years are now being considered, and this question, which has given rise to a lengthy discussion between this and other Governments, may now be regarded as finally settled.

There has been a small decrease of still-head duty under methylated spirits and of Rs. 66 under distillery fees in the North-Western Provinces and of Rs. 4-8-0 in Oudh.

License-fees for wholesale vend show an increase of Rs. 1,739 in the North-Western Provinces and of Rs. 2,115 in Oudh. License fees for retail vend show an increase of Rs. 1,04,977 in the North-Western Provinces and of Rs. 48,453 in Oudh. This is entirely in the districts where the ordinary distillery system is in force. Setting aside the special causes which in some districts rendered receipts from this source abnormally large (*e.g.*, Meerut and Bulandshahr), there can be doubt that great improvement has taken place. The large amount and percentage of increase in Jaunpur has been obtained, not so much from a largely increased consumption of liquor by the population as from due competition having been secured amongst the licensees. In Moradabad special attention has been given to increasing the number of shops. Sultanpur also shows a remarkable increase both in amount and in percentage, which is due to genuine competition stimulated by increasing consumption.

There were in the North-Western Provinces 356 stills at work under the ordinary distillery system in 1880-81 as compared with 327 in 1879-80. Attached to these were 103 wholesale shops for the sale of native liquor as compared with 57 in the preceding year, and 1,989 retail shops as compared with 2,020 in 1879-80. There was thus an increase of 46 in the number of wholesale shops and a decrease of 31 in the number of retail shops. Under the modified distillery system 111 stills were at work, as compared with 113 in 1879-80; 24 wholesale shops and 1,199 retail shops were attached to these, as compared with 19 and 1,174 respectively in the preceding year. The total number of retail shops in 1880-81 was therefore 3,188 as compared with 3,194 in 1879-80. In some of the districts in which the modified distillery system is in force the average consumption of liquor per shop is low; and it would appear that many shops under that system are only nominally open. In Oudh 267 stills were at work as compared with 242 in 1879-80; and attached to these were 312 wholesale and 3,231

retail shops, as compared with 284 and 2,984 shops respectively in 1879-80. The number of shops to the population in Oudh (one shop to 3,452 persons) is much larger than in the North-Western Provinces (one shop to 6,124 persons); and the distribution of the shops throughout the various districts is much more uniform in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces. Diversity in the distribution of the population and in the features of the country in the North-Western Provinces does not account in all cases for the differences in the distribution of shops in different districts, and some explanation or rectification of the unequal distribution is clearly needed.

The income from drugs was slightly in excess of that for the preceding year, but there were considerable variations under this head in the receipts of the different districts of the provinces. In the North-Western Provinces 16 districts show an increase and 18 a decrease, while in Oudh nine show an increase and three a decrease. But in the 12 out of the 21 districts of the united provinces for which a decrease is shown, the decrease appears to have been nominal. Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, and Ghâzipur (including Ballia), again head the list of increases; and there was a large increase over the preceding year's receipts in Mirzapur also.

There was an increase of Rs. 6,976 in the North-Western Provinces under license-fees for the sale of opium, and of Rs. 1,875 in Oudh. Under receipts from the sale of opium there was an increase of Rs. 69,206 in the North-Western Provinces and of Rs. 7,779 in Oudh. Under the latter head 25 districts in the North-Western Provinces show an increase and 8 a decrease (in one district, Agra, the decrease is nominal); in Oudh eight districts show an increase and four a decrease. The decreases are in all cases small. Much of the increase was due to irregular purchases of opium in the districts of the Meerut Division for export to the Panjab, but these have been put a stop to. Inquiries are being made regarding the smuggling of opium from Foreign States, especially Nipal. It is admitted on all sides that opium grown for Government in these provinces is kept back by the cultivators, but the steady rise in receipts from the sale of Government opium that has taken place in the provinces as a whole during the last few years may

be taken as evidence that smuggling of this kind has not increased. The amount of Government opium sold in each district shows, however, how great in some districts the evasion of the law must still be. Among the districts which show the worst figures are Budaun, Mainpuri, Gházipur, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Hardoi, all the districts of the Fyzabad, and Rae Bareli Divisions, Bara Banki, Basti, and Azamgarh, the three last being exceptionally bad. The prohibition of cultivation in villages in which smuggling has been detected, or is strongly suspected, is probably as efficient a check upon smuggling as any; and some such penalty is plainly required in some villages of the Bara Banki district, but it seems impossible to devise any infallible remedy for the evil.

Under *chandu* and *madak* there was an increase in receipts of Rs. 3,410 in the North-Western Provinces, and a decrease of Rs. 347 in Oudh. Under *tári* there was an increase of Rs. 13,786 in the North-Western Provinces and of Rs. 1,028 in Oudh. *Tári* is chiefly consumed in the districts of the Benares Division, among which Gorakhpur and Ballia show a large increase of the revenue in 1880-81. In common with other sources of excise revenue these shared in the general prosperity of the year.

The following table shows the total demand under each head of license fees during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Heads of demand.	Balance of previous year	Demands for 1880-81.	Total.	Total demand for 1879-80.
N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
License fees for vend of country and English liquors.	4,509 7 5	7,02,567 12 4	7,07,077 3 9	6,11,873 2 11
Ditto tári ...	285 3 0	76,088 14 0	76,374 1 0	74,788 15 0
Ditto drugs ...	1,867 5 5	3,39,745 15 8	3,41,613 5 1	3,18,787 9 11
Ditto opium ...	175 5 10	72,087 6 0	72,262 11 10	65,020 9 1
Ditto madak and chandu.	28 2 0	39,212 7 3	39,240 9 3	37,201 13 8
Total, N.-W. P. ...	6,865 7 8	12,29,702 7 3	12,36,567 14 11	11,07,672 2 7
Oudh.				
License fees for vend of country and English liquors.	389 1 6	2,15,048 13 5	2,15,437 14 11	1,70,236 14 7
Ditto tári ...	...	11,692 0 0	11,692 0 0	10,259 3 2
Ditto drugs ...	...	74,696 12 0	74,696 12 0	65,651 14 5
Ditto opium ...	...	10,757 8 6	10,757 8 6	7,245 10 2
Ditto madak and chandu.	...	6,937 4 0	6,937 4 0	6,700 10 10
Total, Oudh ...	389 1 6	3,19,132 5 11	3,19,521 7 5	2,60,094 5 2

The total demand, including Rs. 1,87,676 credited in the accounts of 1879-80, was thus Rs. 12,36,568 ; and the collections (including, however, Rs. 2,61,865, advance payments realized on account of 1881-82) were Rs. 14,08,487. In Oudh the total demand, including payments (Rs. 45,692) credited in 1879-80, was Rs. 3,19,521, and collections, including Rs. 62,935, advance payments for 1881-82, were Rs 3,36,388. The balances amounted to Rs. 5,169 in the North-Western Provinces, to Rs. 23 only in Oudh, and to Rs. 5,192 in all. Of this amount Rs. 1,041 was under recovery at the close of the year, and the rest, which is a small proportion out of the total demand of the year, seems to be irrecoverable.

There were 1,152 cases instituted for breach of the Excise Act as compared with 1,208 in 1879-80, and out of 1,693 persons tried 1,380, or 81·51 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 81·44 per cent. in 1879-80. Fines amounting to Rs. 25,176 were imposed, of which Rs. 16,601 were realised. From the fines realised, Rs. 4,972 was paid in rewards to informers and Rs. 6,925 to captors. Informers also received Rs 2,282 from other sources, and captors Rs. 3,702. The large proportion of fines realised, and the readiness with which in some instances, as for example in the Bareilly district, heavy fines were paid by persons without any ostensible means, tends to prove that the persons actually arrested were often but the agents of well-to-do principals, possibly the licensed retailers themselves. The new law (Act XXII. of 1881) which has now come into force has substituted imprisonment in the criminal jail for confinement in the civil jail for most offences, and doubtless this will have a greater deterrent effect upon illicit distillers.

Seven hundred and eleven cases were instituted for breach of the opium laws, and 894 persons were arrested, of whom 651, or 72·65 per cent., were convicted. Fines were imposed to the amount of Rs. 13,947, of which Rs. 9,315 were realised. From the fines realised Rs. 2,581 was paid as rewards to informers and Rs. 3,879 to captors; and the former also received Rs. 893 and the latter Rs. 1,577 from other sources. There was a decrease, which is

most marked in Oudh, in the number of cases instituted and also in the amount of fines imposed.

The following table shows the increase and decrease of charges :—

Head of charges.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.
North-Western Provinces.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Salary of the Commissioner of Excise.	2,936 0 0	2,880 0 0	...	56 0 0
Establishment of Commissioner and contingencies	4,800 9 11	4,928 15 10	128 5 11	...
District establishments ...	36,940 10 7	37,925 12 8	985 2 1	...
Compensation ...	39 3 4	49 12 1	10 8 9	...
Rewards	11,603 15 4	14,559 13 4	2 955 14 0	...
Discount on sale of opium,	45,097 4 2	52,317 8 0	7,220 3 10	...
Miscellaneous contingencies.	12,509 1 6	35,232 11 0	22,723 9 6	...
Total, *N.-W.* Provinces,	1,13,926 12 10	1,47,894 8 11	34,023 12 1	56 0 0
Net increase ...	...	...	33,967 12 1	...
Oudh.				
District establishments ...	4,355 7 3	4,609 0 1	253 8 10	...
Compensation ...	...	...	...	...
Rewards	5,128 14 2	3,702 9 3	...	1,426 4 11
Discount on sale of opium,	7,556 0 0	8,445 0 0	889 0 0	...
Miscellaneous contingencies.	567 15 0	726 3 7	158 4 7	...
Total, Oudh ...	17,608 4 5	17,482 12 11	1,300 13 5	1,426 4 11
Net decrease ...	...	...	...	125 7 6

In the North-Western Provinces the increase in charges was mostly nominal, and due to the cost of the direct management of liquor manufacture in Meerut, to discount on increased sales of opium, to rewards to informers and captors, and also to the entertainment of a special detective force.

The most important feature of the year was the introduction into parts of Gorakhpur, Basti, and Sháhjahánpur, of the out-still system, which has been so successfully adopted in Lower Bengal. Financially, there is no doubt of its success in these tracts also. The excise revenue from liquor rose at once from Rs. 19,000 (approximately) to Rs. 76,527, or 400 per cent. There seems some reason to suppose that the increase has been obtained by the displacement of illicit liquor, the trade in which it is impossible effect-

ually to suppress under the distillery system; and that a weaker and more whole some liquor is supplied from the out-stills than the spirit which issued from the Government distilleries. The latter point is one, however, upon which too much stress cannot be laid, because if illicit distillation has been to any extent practised, the liquor thereby made has probably been of the same weak and wholesome description as that supplied from the out-stills. A comparison made between the revenue obtained in certain districts in the last year of the old farming system, 1862-63, and that obtained under the distillery system in 1879-80, shows that while in many districts the revenue has almost recovered its former level, yet in Bareilly, Pilibhít, Farukhabad, Mainpuri, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Bánda, Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh and Gházipur it has ever since remained so low as to point to the conclusion that evasion of the excise revenue must now take place; and the low rate of incidence at which the revenue from the duty on liquor falls upon the population in some of these districts seems to bear out the conclusion.

Inquiries have been made as to the materials from which country liquor is manufactured, the cost of manufacture, the profit to the distiller per gallon, and the profit to the retail vendor. Absolute accuracy is not claimed for the figures obtained; but, as far as they go, the statistics indicate that a cheaper liquor is made in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces, and that the profits both of the distiller and of the licensed vendor are much less in the former than in the latter province. If the average cost of production (14 annas 6 pie in the North-Western Provinces and 9 annas 3 pie per gallon in Oudh) and the average selling price to the public (Rs. 4-3-1 in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 2-11-4 per gallon in Oudh) are correct, the still-head duty presses much more heavily on the cheaper Oudh liquor than on the more expensive liquor of the North-Western Provinces; and the inducements to manufacture illicit liquor are consequently greater in Oudh than in the latter provinces Whether facts are in accordance with this is doubtful. The tendency to manufacture liquor as strong as possible, in order to escape still-head duty by subsequent adulteration with water, is not yet so marked as to call for any measures to check high distillation.

7.—STAMPS.

The gross receipts of the Stamp Department during the year compare as follows with those of the preceding year :—

		Gross receipts, 1880-81.	*Gross receipts,* 1881-82.
		Rs.	Rs.
General stamps ...	N.-W. P. ...	11,77,698	12,66,811
	Oudh ...	2,74,437	2,97,097
	Total ...	14,52,135	15,63 908
Court-fees stamps ...	N.-W. P. ...	31,44,755	33,82,845
	Oudh ...	7,58,875	8,70,600
	Total ...	39,03,630	42,53,445
GRAND TOTAL ...		53,55,765	58,17,353

The total gross receipts for both provinces were Rs. 5,67,793 in excess of the budget estimate, and Rs. 4,61,588, or 8·62 per-cent., in excess of the gross receipts of the previous year. In both provinces stamp revenue for the year under report was higher than in any previous year for which records exist, and the financial results were therefore most satisfactory. The charges were as follows :—

				Rs.
General stamps ...	N.-W. P.	...	...	71,439
	Oudh	...	...	14,985
Court-fees stamps ...	N.-W. P.	...	...	39,333
	Oudh	...	...	4,781
	Total	...	...	1,30,538

making the net receipts—

				Rs.
General stamps ...	N.-W. P.	...	...	11,95,372
	Oudh ...	...	...	2,82,112
Court-fees stamps ...	N.-W. P.	...	...	33,43,512
	Oudh	...	...	8,65,819
	Total	...	...	56,86,815

Thus the increase in net receipts in 1881-82 was as follows :—

		General stamps.	*Court-fees stamps.*
		Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	...	1,48,726	2,28,790
Oudh	...	19,634	1,09,792
Total ...	...	1,68,360	3,38,582

giving a total for both provinces of Rs. 5,06,942.

General Stamps.—There was an increase under every head of vend except hundi (vernacular bill of exchange) stamps in the North-Western Provinces and share-transfer adhesive stamps in Oudh, as the following table shows :—

		1880-81.	1881-82.	*Increase or decrease.*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
One-anna adhesive stamps ...	N.-W. P. ...	61 387	1,02,413	+41,026
	Oudh ...	14,552	15,761	+ 1,209
Foreign bill adhesive stamps ...	N.-W. P. ...	4,322	51,830	+ 47,508
	Oudh	...	As. 10	+ As. 10
Share-transfer adhesive stamps,	N.-W. P. ...	376	522	+ 146
	Oudh ...	...	...	...
Bill of exchange or hundi stamps.	N.-W. P. ...	97,389	95.724	— 1,665
	Oudh ...	5,209	5,684	+ 475
General stamps	N.-W. P. ...	9,93,351	10,01,056	+ 7,705
	Oudh ...	2,48,469	2,69,918	+ 21,449
Total ...	N.-W. P. ...	11,56,825	12,51,545	+ 94,720
	Oudh ...	2,68,230	2,91.363	+ 23,133

It has however been explained that in the North-Western Provinces about Rs. 40,000 worth of the one anna adhesive stamps and about Rs. 50,000 worth of the foreign bill stamps sold in the Agra and Muttra districts, were probably, for the sake of the higher discount obtainable in the North-Western Provinces, purchased for exportation to other provinces, particularly to Bombay. The notice of the Government of Bombay has been drawn to the practice. Deducting these sales, the actual increase in sales of general stamps in the North-Western Provinces falls to between Rs 4,000 and Rs. 5,000, while in Oudh it is Rs. 23,135, or more than 8 per cent. on the sales of the previous year.

One anna adhesive stamps.—Sales increased by Rs. 41,026 or 66·83 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces, and by Rs 1,209 or 8·31 per cent. in Oudh. Thirty districts show an increase, and 18 a decrease, over the sales of 1880-81, the most noticeable amongst the former being Agra (622·55 per cent. increase), Muttra (156·18 per cent.), and Hamirpur (60·78 per cent.), and amongst the latter Etah (31·43 per cent. decrease), Ballia (21·42 per cent.), Azamgarh (19·20 per cent.), Bulandshahr (16·16 per cent.), Mainpuri (14·85 per cent.), and Moradabad (14·43 per cent.) Eight districts in the North-Western Provinces and nine in Oudh show continued increase; while Moradabad, Bareilly,

Mainpuri, Gházipur, Azamgarh, and Basti show continued decrease. The abnormally large sales in Agra and Muttra have already been noticed as due to a practice which has sprung up of making extensive purchases at those places for exportation; and with reference to the smallness of the income from one-anna adhesive stamps in many districts, it can hardly be questioned that throughout a large part of the provinces the provisions of the Stamp Law in respect to stamps of this kind are greatly evaded or neglected, and that it is only on rare occasions that leading offenders are detected and punished. The point was noticed in last year's report, and the facts since elicited leave no doubt that sales under this head would be much larger in nearly all districts were the provisions of the law properly observed. The attention of all officers in charge of the Stamp Department has been drawn to the subject. The plan of making it a condition of the renewal of licenses to stamp-vendors not in Government employ that they should always keep a supply of one-anna stamps for sale, has been recommended for general adoption. In Hamírpur the large increase in sales is attributed to the perseverance with which officers on tour warned and instructed traders in respect to the use of these stamps; and distribution of a summary of 13 sections of the Stamp Schedule in Hindi to patwáris and others was also a good measure, to which the attentton of other officers has been directed.

Foreign bill stamps.—Excluding the abnormal purchases in Agra for exportation, sales in the North-Western Provinces amounted to Rs. 1,040 as compared with Rs. 376 in 1880-81. The chief increases were in Dehra Dún, Rs. 120, Cawnpore, Rs. 339, and Benares, Rs. 371. Sales of these stamps in Oudh amounted to 10 annas only; and as there must be a considerable trade in the frontier districts with Nipál, the use of these stamps is probably not understood. It was explained that native bankers and others in the North-Western Provinces are only beginning to learn the use of these stamps; and the Commissioner of Stamps has been ordered to have an abstract prepared of the Stamp Schedule showing the duties leviable on instruments in common use, and referring readers to the schedule itself for the duties payable on other documents.

Share-transfer stamps.—The small increase of Rs. 146 in the North-Western Provinces calls for no comment. There were no sales in Oudh.

Bills-of-exchange or hundi stamps.—Receipts decreased by Rs. 1,665, or 1·71 per cent., in the North-Western Provinces, and increased by Rs. 475, or 9·11 per cent., in Oudh. As facilities for making remittances in other ways now exist, the sales of hundi stamps can hardly be expected to increase, if decrease does not actually take place.

General stamps.—Receipts under general stamps increased by Rs. 7,705, or 0·77 per cent., in the North-Western Provinces, and by Rs. 21,449, or 8 6 per cent., in Oudh. Twenty-seven districts show an increase, the districts in which it was most noticeable being Agra (Rs. 16,620, or 38·85 per cent. increase), Pilibhit (Rs. 7,581, or 133·44 per cent.), Aligarh (Rs. 5,800, or 12·99 per cent.), Etáwah (Rs. 5,498, or 31·85 per cent.), and Lucknow (Rs. 5,576, or 12·65 per cent.) Twenty-one districts show a decrease, which was greatest in Bareilly (Rs. 9,235, or 17·39 per cent.), Allahabad (Rs. 5,553, or 11·55 per cent.) Farukhabad (Rs. 5,127, or 12·89 per cent.), and Azamgarh (Rs. 4,175, or 16·46 per cent.) Increase in the sales is generally alleged to be due to a more general observance of the law, to greater activity in trade, to embarrassment arising from bad seasons, or to special causes of an abnormal character; while decrease is generally attributed to greater prosperity caused by good harvests. The increase in Oudh generally as compared with the North Western Provinces is marked.

Miscellaneous receipts under Act I., 1879, in the year under report compare as follows with those for the previous year :—

			1880-81.	1881-82.
			Rs.	Rs.
I.—Stamp-duty realised by the Collector under sections 37 and 38.	(*a*) On unstamped paper.	N.-W. P. ...	1,515	278
		Oudh ...	337	84
	(*b*) On insufficiently stamped paper.	N.-W. P. ...	1,566	715
		Oudh ...	218	181
II.—Penalties realised by the Collector under section 37.		N.-W. P. ...	6,325	3,519
		Oudh ...	1,536	1,656
III.—Stamp-duty realised by civil court under section 34.	(*a*) On unstamped paper.	N.-W. P. ...	427	103
		Oudh ...	93	109
	(*b*) On insufficiently stamped paper.	N.-W. P. ...	417	373
		Oudh ...	234	258

		1880-81. Rs.	1881-82. Rs.
IV.—Penalties realised by civil court under section 34.	N.-W. P. ...	8,792	4,949
	Oudh ...	3,610	3,148
V.—Amount of stamp duty and adjudication fees realised under section 30.	N.-W. P. ...	418	5,071
	Oudh ..	45	90
VI.—Miscellaneous	N.-W. P. ...	1,408	252
	Oudh ...	133	205

The considerable decrease in the stamp-duty realized under the above heads both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has been ascribed to the fact that receipts in the previous year were abnormally high, and that the increased vigilance shown in impounding insufficiently stamped documents is making the public more careful.

Charges.—The charges for 1881-82 under Act I., 1879, are shown below, the figures for the previous year being also given :—

		1880-81. Rs.	1881-82. Rs.
Discount or commission paid ...	N.-W. P. ...	26,491	32,130
	Oudh ...	5,994	6,671
Refunds by Collector under section 36,	N.-W. P. ...	...	15
	Oudh ...	...	93
Penalties remitted under section 42 by chief controlling revenue authority.	N.-W. P. ...	23	614
	Oudh ..	42	1,091
Refund of value of unused and damaged stamps returned under Chapter VI.	N.-W. P. ...	24,236	31,431
	Oudh ...	4,826	6,135
Refund of value of stamps returned on death of vendors or withdrawal or resignation of license.	N.-W. P. ...	937	1,209
	Oudh ...	130	195
Rewards paid to informers ...	N.-W. P. ...	484	360
	Oudh ...	75	39
Establishment	N.-W. P. ...	2,784	2,715
	Oudh ...	143	133
Contingencies	N.-W. P. ...	2,987	2,964
	Oudh ...	699	628
Total ...	N.-W. P. ...	57,942	71,438
	Oudh ...	11,909	14,985
GRAND TOTAL		69,851	86,423

The increase in discount was due to the increased sales arising from the exceptional purchases in Agra and Muttra, and the increase in the refunds of the value of unused and damaged stamps is ascribed to the public having become better acquainted with the law and to the extension of the period within which applications for refund may be made. The amount of rewards paid to informers in both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was very small. As a rule under-stamping is brought to light not by informers,

but by the courts or Government officers impounding the documents.

The action taken by the civil courts and Collectors in respect of unstamped or apparently insufficiently stamped documents under the provisions of sections 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, and 38 of Act I., 1879, may be summarised as follows :—

				1880-81.	1881-82
Number of instruments dealt with under sections 30 and 31.	Brought to the Collector (section 30).		N.-W. P. ...	43	90
			Oudh ...	13	16
	Held to be fully stamped, [section 31 (*a*)]		N.-W. P. ...	3	16
			Oudh ...	...	1
	Held to be insufficiently stamped [section 31 (*b*).]		N.-W. P. ...	40	74
			Oudh ...	13	15
Number of instruments impounded under section 33 on which duty and penalty were levied by the civil and other courts under sections 34 and 35 (clause 1).			N.-W. P. ...	395	592
			Oudh ...	291	446
Number of instruments impounded under section 33, and sent to the Collector under section 35 (clause 2).	By civil and other courts.		N.-W. P. ...	570	389
			Oudh ...	449	692
	By registrars ...		N.-W. P. ...	168	132
			Oudh ...	28	41
	By others ...		N.-W. P. ...	375	59
			Oudh ...	65	27
Number of instruments impounded by the Collector under section 33.			N.-W. P. ...	96	88
			Oudh ...	52	38
Total number of instruments impounded dealt with by the Collector.			N.-W. P. ...	1,209	868
			Oudh ..	594	798
Manner in which impounded cases were dealt with.	Relating to instruments chargeable with a duty of one-anna, or bills of exchange or promissory notes.	Prosecuted criminally.	N.-W. P. ...	191	199
			Oudh ...	251	340
		Not prosecuted,	N.-W. P. ...	11	3
			Oudh ...	...	4
		Held to be duly stamped or not chargeable with duty [section 37 clause (*a*)]	N.-W. P. ...	33	42
			Oudh ...	4	14
	Relating to other instruments.	Held to be chargeable with duty and not duly stamped, and duty and penalty levied [section 37 clause (*b*).]	N.-W. P. ...	910	592
			Oudh ...	297	355
Instruments unduly stamped by accident, dealt with under section 38.			N.-W. P. ...	66	22
			Oudh ...	29	7

Fewer documents were impounded in 1881-82 than in 1880-81, and more activity seems to have been shown in 1881-82, in impounding documents in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces

as was the case also with criminal prosecutions for breaches of the Stamp Law. The results of the prosecutions are as follows :—

			1880-81.	1881-82.
For executing, &c., instruments not duly stamped.	In respect of bills-of-exchange, cheques or promissory notes.	N.-W. P. ...	177	138
		Oudh ...	278	339
	In respect of other instruments.	N.-W. P. ...	588	296
		Oudh ...	272	396
For failure to cancel adhesive stamps (section 62),		N.-W. P. ...	...	4
		Oudh ...	4	17
For omitting to comply with the provisions of section 27.		N.-W. P. ...	3	3
		Oudh ...	...	...
For refusal to give receipt and for devices to evade duty on receipts (section 64).		N.-W. P. ...	8	4
		Oudh ...	1	...
For making &c., any policy not duly stamped [section 65 (*b*).]		N.-W. P. ...	1	...
		Oudh ...	...	...
For other devices to defraud the revenue not otherwise provided for (section 67, clause 2).		N.-W. P. ...	8	9
		Oudh ...	...	...
For breach of rule relating to sale of stamps and for unauthorised sale (section 68).		N.-W. P. ...	2	6
		Oudh ...	2	5
Total number of persons prosecuted... ...		N.-W. P. ...	787	470
		Oudh ...	637	757
Total number of persons convicted		N.-W. P. ...	742	356
		Oudh ...	486	610
Total number of persons acquitted		N.-W. P. ...	45	40
		Oudh ...	151	147

In 1880-81, 213 persons were prosecuted under the Stamp Law in the Meerut district, but only five in 1881-82, 114 in Bánda as against six in 1881-82, and 53 in Muttra as against none in 1881-82. On the other hand, the number of persons prosecuted in 1881-82 in the single district of Unao in Oudh was 408, as compared with 82 last year and 470 for the whole of the North-Western Provinces. In seven districts of the North-Western Provinces, *viz.*, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muttra, Pilibhít, Azamgarh, Ballia, and Garhwál, there were no prosecutions, and in 14 others the number was below 10. The conclusion can scarcely be avoided that in some districts offenders were allowed to escape unpunished for it seems improbable that in all districts failure to comply with the Stamp Law, intentional or otherwise, that might have been detected, did not occur.

Court-fees stamps.—Receipts from court-fees stamps were Rs. 33,82,845 in 1881-82, as against Rs. 31,44,755 in 1880-81 in the North-Western Provinces, an increase of Rs. 2,38,090, or 7·57 per cent.; and in Oudh receipts were Rs. 8,70,600, as compared with Rs. 7,58,875, an increase of Rs. 1,11,725, or 14·72 per cent.: the percentage of increase for both provinces being 8·96. Nineteen districts in the North-Western Provinces and ten in Oudh show

continued increase, while only Gorakhpur and Azamgarh show continued decrease. The increase was greatest in—

	Rs.
Lucknow	31,924
Meerut	27,234
Agra	25,111
Cawnpore	23,687
Gházipur	20,301

The decreases were comparatively unimportant, but were highest in—

	Rs.
Gorakhpur	5,100
Moradabad	4,882
Garhwál	4,092
Azamgarh	3,782
Muzaffarnagar	3,007

In Oudh the increase in court-fees revenue was the result of the preparation of the new revenue registers, leading to the filing of many applications and an increase of litigation. In the North-Western Provinces it may be attributed to increased litigation in the revenue courts, to increase in the value of the civil suits instituted during the first three quarters, to increase in civil court litigation during the last quarter of the year, and to a greater number of civil appeals having been instituted, as well as to changes in the mode of realising process fees and enhancement of their rates. Decreases are generally explained by diminished litigation and the smaller value of the suits instituted. Charges were as follows:—

		1880-81.	1881-82.
		Rs.	Rs.
Refund of fees under Chapter III. ...	N.-W. P. ...	12,438	9,726
	Oudh ...	1,907	3,417
Refund of fees under Chapter III.A,	N.-W. P. ...	219	260
	Oudh ...	35	...
Refund of process fees under Rule 6, High Court's Circular No. 15, dated 12th June, 1880.	N.-W. P. ...	8,756	18,898
	Oudh ...	...	...
Refund of fees under Government of India's Notification No. 2708, dated 30th April, 1874.	N.-W. P. ...	42	1,675
	Oudh ...	303	766
Establishment	N.-W. P. ...	7,610	7,763
	Oudh ...	396	407
Contingencies	N.-W P. ...	967	1,010
	Oudh ...	207	191
Total ...	N.-W P. ...	30,032	39,332
	Oudh ...	2,848	4,781
GRAND TOTAL	...	32,880	44,113

The variations arose from causes over which apparently the Stamp Department has no control.

Process service fees.—Receipts and charges on account of process service fees in the revenue, civil, and criminal courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are shown below :—

		Income.	*Charges.*
		Rs.	Rs.
Revenue courts,	N.-W. P.	2,77,364	1,49,510
Ditto,	Oudh	61,437	35,924
Civil courts,	N.-W. P.	3,51,588	1,16,065
Ditto,	Oudh	4,28,898	1,70,379
	Total ...	11,19,287	4,71,878

Sales of general stamps by deputy postmasters and others appointed vendors in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—In the North-Western Provinces sales amounted to Rs. 74,267, and the charges were—

	Rs.
Commission	1,481
Postage on parcels containing stamps	12
Insurance on parcels	7
Miscellaneous	15
Total ...	1,515

leaving net receipts at Rs. 72,752.

In Oudh the sales were Rs. 15,143, and charges—

	Rs.
Commission	303
Postage	30
Miscellaneous	20
Total ...	353

leaving net receipts at Rs. 12,790. During the year in addition to branch and sub-postmasters, patwáris were employed as stamp-vendors in Gházipur, Ballia, Bánda, and Bijnor, and halkabandi schoolmasters were similarly employed in Bánda. Only one case of embezzlement of a trifling amount by a vendor of this class occurred.

Inspection of record-rooms by District Officers.—In some districts the important duty of properly punching court-fee labels was more or less neglected or overlooked. Collectors have now been directed

to satisfy themselves at the close of each quarter that the Stamp Officers have observed their instructions in this matter; and in every district an inspection note-book has been prescribed in which the inspecting officer will enter the results of his periodical examination of the different record-rooms.

8.—Currency.

The number of Notes issued during the year was 93,210, and the value Rs. 3,03,54,360. The following table shows the number of each kind of Note issued during the last two years :—

Value of note Rs.	1880-81.	1881-82.
5	12,750	9,300
10	19,266	16,300
20	16,144	14,200
50	15,447	14,400
100	21,002	21,000
500	3,238	2,750
1,000	8,276	15,250
10,000	162	10

The variations in the issues of the Notes of high value, especially of those of Rs. 1,000, were mainly due to the action of the local branch of the Bank of Bengal. The cashing of foreign Notes was resumed in August. The Bank taking advantage of this presented freely foreign Notes, chiefly of the Bombay Circle, for Notes of this Circle. The latter were then remitted to Calcutta, where they were cashed at the Currency Office.

The following table shows the number of Notes of each value outstanding on 31st December, 1881 :—

Rs.	
5	15,215
10	20,124
20	15,611
50	12,474
100	13,848
500	1,491
1,000	6,428
10,000	10

The total value of these was Rs. 98,71,535. The value of Notes in circulation varied from a minimum of Rs. 45,28,150 in May, 1881, to a minimum of Rs. 1,19,82,760 in February, 1882.

The number and value of the foreign circle Notes, cashed by the Allahabad Currency Office, were as follows :—

Circle.	*Number.*	*Value.*
Calcutta	22,592	25,22,950
Lahore	3,771	2,76,570
Madras	1,555	1,51,035
Calicut	114	3,700
Coconada	5	95
Bombay	9,204	1,15,11,860
Nagpur	269	1,80,600
Akola	85	91,160
Karachi	423	1,01,060
Total ...	38,018	1,47,67,030

The value of defaced rupees received during the year was Rs. 34,66,844. Of these Rs. 34,66,760 were shroff-marked, 25 notched and 59 otherwise defaced.

The receipts and issues of small change were as follows :—

	Receipts.	*Issues.*	*Net Issues.*
Half rupees	3,817	9,709	
Quarter rupees	7,320	29,695	
Eighth do.	5,986	18,437	
Copper	363	23,957	
Total ...	17,486	81,798	64,312

The number of lost or mutilated Notes, whose value was paid on indemnity bonds, was 88, and the value Rs. 4,610; of these 19 were cases of mismatched notes; the rest were cases in which one-half of the note had been lost or mutilated.

No case of fraud or forgery in connection with any Notes of this Circle occurred during the year.

(*b.*)—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial and Local Incorporated Accounts for 1881-82.

The funds referred to in the following remarks include all public funds except the class known as "*Local excluded*," that is, all except those connected with the heads of account marginally noted, which are strictly appropriated to special objects and are not utilisable otherwise. The results of the year's transactions in regard to these latter funds are also given, however, in the appended statement.

Municipal. Cantonment. Police remount. Dispensary. Miscellaneous.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Canning College. King's Hospital. Charitable refuge.	Oudh.

The funds with which this section immediately deals are of two classes, *Provincial* and *Local incorporated*, the former embracing such as are at the unfettered disposal of the Government, the latter including those of a narrower kind, expenditure from which (whether by the Government or through local bodies as the case may be) is restricted to some special locality. So far as receipts are concerned there is no difficulty, as the funds under each class are now clearly defined; having been finally arranged, after prolonged discussion, with the approval of the Government of India. In the matter of expenditure, however, the case is different; for the debit is to a certain extent arbitrary, and a great deal is necessarily left to the discretion of the Local Government, which has to decide specifically in many cases against what head of account disbursements are to be adjusted.

Up to a comparatively recent date no real separation between expenditure—as provincial or local—was attempted. The receipts were swept into a common fund, and all charges were debited to this fund: a few nominal entries against "local" being made, on no very definite basis, in one or two departments. The subject has of late been under the special consideration of the Government, as the orders marginally noted indicate: but the first remedial efforts led to a state of affairs that was even more confusing than that which preceded it, and no important results can be looked for till the figures of the year 1882-83 come to be reviewed. It was in that year for the first time that final and definite instructions were given as to local debit in the departments of Public Works, Education, Medical Charity, Sanitation, &c.; and the figures of that year will, it is hoped, show accurately how receipts and charges really stand under the two great heads.

Resolution No. 1561, dated 8th October, 1881.
Resolution (VI. of General Series) No. 36, dated 13th April, 1882.

Accepting for 1881-82 the classification of the figures as given by the Accounts Department, the main points of interest are the following:—

(1) Opening balances.
(2) Current transactions.
(3) Closing balances.

In the review of the 1880-81 figures the closing balances were put at—

	Rs.
Provincial	64,08,000
Local incorporated	25,95,000
Total	90,03,000

These would naturally form the new opening balances, but in the appended statement the amounts are put as under :—

	Rs.
Provincial	66,66,000
Local	25,74,000
Total	92,40,000

That is, there is an addition to provincial balances of Rs. 2,58,000 and a decrease under local of Rs. 21,000, the result being a net increase of Rs. 2,37,000. These changes are due, not to errors in the previous figures, but to those adjustments and modifications which are inseparable from an Accounts system which, while dealing with an income of nearly four millions sterling, extends its scrutiny to the very minutest detail under every head. The Government requires, for its administrative purposes, to be informed at as early a date as possible of the general financial results of the year, and this information takes the form of the accounts now under review. But the relations of this Government with the Government of India and other Governments involve a dependence, to a certain extent, on the accounts of these Governments, and this frequently necessitates alterations of the kind above referred to.

As regards current transactions, the income of the year amounted in all to Rs. 3,99,78,000 :—

	Rs.
Provincial	3,16,71,000
Local	83,07,000

as against the following figures for the previous year :—

	Rs.
Provincial	2,69,62,000
Local	85,91,000
Total	3,55,53,000

The receipts thus rose by no less a sum than Rs. 44,25,000. Explanations of the important changes will be found in succeeding paragraphs, but it must be borne in mind that these figures must be read in connection with the remarks on *contributions*.

The expenditure figures for the two years are given below :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial	2,61,55,000	2,48,99,000
Local	83,67,000	1,06,69,000
Total ...	3,45,22,000	3,55,68,000

The increase here is Rs. 10,46,000, details of which will be found noted under the several heads. The net credit of the year—receipts *minus* charges—was thus Rs. 44,10,000; and the closing balances, which are made up of the opening balances *plus* any difference between income and expenditure during the year, stand as under :—

Opening balances.	*Transactions.*	*Closing balances.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
66,66,000	+67,72,000	1,34,38,000
25,74,000	—23,62,000	2,12,000
92,40,000	+44,10,000	1,36,50,000

It will be observed that in the year 1881-82 the receipts under Local fell far short of the expenditure. This result was only what was to be expected, as the local funds are admittedly inadequate to meet the growing local needs of the several districts and departments. That this was not before apparent is due to the fact that not until 1881-82, as above explained, was there any real attempt made to introduce a proper system of classification in regard to local debit. The case is clearly set forth in Resolution (VI. of General Series) No. 36, dated 13th April 1882, to which reference may be made for the more prominent details.

Never before did the Local Government start with so large a credit balance. The tendency, ever since the first decentralisation of 1870-71, had been to accumulate; with the year 1882-83 there was inaugurated the policy of liberal utilization of these large sums on remunerative provincial works of general utility—the Local

Government undertaking to supply from this source the necessary capital, and thus saving the charge for interest, which formed so heavy an item in the expenditure under the old system. It was not till the close of 1881-82 that the discretionary authority of the Local Government in this respect was fully realized, and not till 1882-83 that it was to any appreciable extent exercised.

Coming to details: the following remarks deal mainly with the actual figures, under each great head, for the two years 1880-81 and 1881-82. In the general system of account the years were precisely similar, except in regard to the distribution of expenditure under Local, where some important changes were made: so a comparison of results is fair and feasible. In cases where the results of the year under review are found to differ widely from the estimates previously framed, explanations will, as far as possible, be given; but it is to be borne in mind that vicissitudes of season cannot be foreseen, and that these influence materially the transactions of the year under almost all the heads of account.

I., Receipts.—The total receipts of the year exceeded those of 1880-81 by Rs. 44,25,000 (including contributions) and by Rs. 11,68,000 (excluding contributions). The total excess is distributed to a greater or less degree over all the major heads except the following:—

Law and Justice.	Stationery and Printing.
Education.	Miscellaneous.

Ordinary Public Works.

The more prominent and striking increases occur under the heads of *Excise, Stamps, Railways,* and *Canals,* which contribute no less than 19¼ lakhs to the increased receipts of the year. In *Excise,* where the amount assumed in 1877-78 as the basis of the contract was 35 lakhs, the gross revenue (according to the official year) exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 4,56,000, and the budget-estimate by Rs. 4,47,000, as under:—

Actuals, of 1880-81.	*Estimate,* 1881-82.	*Actuals,* 1881-82.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36,91,000	37,00,000	41,47,000

Never before was the income derived from Excise so high in these provinces. The result is due partly to good seasons and

increased prosperity, and partly to more efficient administration—the extension of the outstill system (under which a cheap liquor is obtainable and smuggling rendered practically impossible), combined with greater attention on the part of the district authorities to supervision and control.

The figures under *Stamps* are the following :—

Actuals, 1880-81.	*Estimate*, 1881-82.	*Actuals*, 1881-82.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
53,56,000	55,00,000	58,18,000

Here also the increase is very marked, being Rs. 4,62,000 (or 8·62 per cent.) in excess of that of the preceding year ; and here again the revenue was higher than in any previous year for which records exist. General stamps account for Rs. 1,12,000, and court-fee stamps for the remaining Rs. 3,50,000, the latter increase being mainly due to the preparation of new revenue registers in Oudh (leading to the filing of numerous applications, &c.,) and in the North-Western Provinces to increased litigation in the revenue and civil courts, as well as to changes in the mode of realizing process fees (by stamps instead of cash) and to enhancement of their rates.

The figures under *Railways* are interesting and suggestive : they stand as under :—

Actuals, 1880-81.	*Estimate*, 1881-82.	*Actuals*, 1881-82.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,04,000	4,40,000	5,29,000

There is no difficulty in accounting for the increase here. The policy of extending the provincial system of Light Railways, inaugurated some years ago, has been steadily kept in view, and the result is that by the close of the year of report four branch lines were in working order, against two in 1880-81. The Cawnpore-Farukhabad line, 86½ miles in length, was opened just before the beginning of the year ; while that from Muttra to Achneyra was available for traffic for the last five months of the year.

The *Canal* accounts exhibit the following statistics :—

Actuals, 1880-81.	*Estimate*, 1881-82.	*Actuals*, 1881-82.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36,20,000	37,10,000	43,02,000

Canal irrigation is rapidly increasing. The total area rose from 1,732,000 acres in 1880-81 to 1,916,000 acres in 1881-82—more

than double the corresponding area ten years ago. The increase is specially observable in regard to land under sugarcane, indigo and wheat: the latter crop monopolising 181,000 acres of the total excess, a result due partly to the partial failure of winter rains and the early cessation of the monsoon, and partly to the enormous extension of the export trade.

The increases under other heads are not important financially. In *Land revenue*, the receipts from the Tarái, Bhábar and Dudhí estates exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 39,000; the agricultural year was markedly prosperous. *Provincial rates* are practically a fixed percentage on land revenue, and are not therefore capable of much extension. The total increase (of Rs. 97,000) is divided over several of the minor items, the patwári cess contributing the largest share (Rs. 58,000).

Under the heads of *Registration*, *Police*, *Medical*, *Minor Departments*, and *Interest*, the receipts show increases of Rs. 27,000, 25,000, 6,000, 34,000, and 31,000 respectively over the figures of 1880-81, the results closely approximating (except in Interest) to the estimates framed. The rise in Registration is due to the improved administration of the Record Fund; in Interest it is nominal only, as the small receipts in 1880-81 were the result of deferred realizations: in Police the charges made for police supplied to railways account for the greater part of the increase. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce contributes a large share of the Rs. 34,000, from workshop experiments and indigenous manufactures.

As regards heads of account which show a deficit, there is not much to be said. The total receipts under Assessed Taxes were Rs. 12,04,000, against Rs. 12,97,000 in 1880-81, the falling off being due to revision of lists and the action taken on appeal. In the accounts of the preceding year the provincial share of the license-tax was put at six lakhs, but as that share was eventually fixed at five lakhs, the credit in the year under review stands at four lakhs only. Under Law and Justice the figures are the following:—

Actuals, 1880-81.	*Estimate*, 1881-82.	*Actuals*, 1881-82.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,18,000	10,41,000	9,51,000

The falling off of Rs. 67,000 and Rs. 90,000 respectively is the result of the transfer of amins' fees—which were in this year for the first time collected in stamps instead of cash—from this head of account to that of stamps.

Receipts under *Education* fell Rs. 21,000 below those of 1880-81, while exceeding the budget estimate by Rs. 27,000. The sale and credit in 1880-81 of a portion of the Government paper invested in the name of the Muir College accounts for the large income of that year: while unexpectedly large receipts from the various endowments explain the excess of actuals over estimate.

Under *Public Works, Ordinary*, the figures are as under :—

Actuals, 1880-81.	*Estimate*, 1881-82.	*Actuals*, 1881-82.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,89,000	10,92,000	12,67,000

Here again there is a decrease of Rs. 2,22,000 as compared to past figures, and an increase of Rs. 1,75,000 over the amount estimated for the year. The decrease is mainly due to a falling off of over two lakhs in the income from the Roorkee Workshops; consequent partly on the year's transactions and partly on an adjustment made in the accounts of 1880-81 on account of the Dechauri Iron Works. The increase is observable in the figures for ferries, arboriculture, and miscellaneous.

Finally, the Imperial allotment stands at Rs. 78,64,000 for 1881 and 1882 as against Rs. 81,20,000 in 1880-81, a decrease of Rs. 2,56,000. The fixed normal amount (Rs. 83,66,000) was, as before, the basis of calculation : the difference between the resultant credits in the two years being due to the following causes :—

		Rs.
Credits—		
	(1)—An additional grant of Rs. 5½ lakhs made under the new contract, but credited in the accounts of 1881-82	+5,50,000
	(2)—Miscellaneous	+3,000
	Total ...	+5,53,000
Debits—		
	(1)—A deduction of Rs. 3,92,000 in excess of that made in the previous year on account of moiety of surplus receipts under various heads ...	—3,92,000
	(2)—Canal adjustments under the old contract ...	—3,37,000
	(3)—Jhánsi tank grant, made in 1880-81, but not repeated	—80,000
	Total ...	—8,09,000
	Result ...	—2,56,000

Contributions will be discussed in connection with charges : the debt head calls for no remark.

II., Charges.—The total charges of the year exceeded those of 1880-81 by Rs. 10,46,000 and those of the estimate by Rs. 17,37,000, inclusive of contributions : excluding these, the figures stands as under :—

Actuals, 1880-81.	*Estimate*, 1881-82.	*Actuals*, 1881-82.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,16,31,000	3,26,59,000	3,22,37,000

The year's actual expenses thus exceeded those of 1880-81 by Rs. 9,72,000. Explanations will be given in special cases ; but increasing work and the increasing cost of the general administration is the real cause underlying them all. Decreased expenditure to any considerable extent is only found in Interest on funded and unfunded debt, where the actuals of the year of report fall short of those of 1880-81 by Rs. 2,68,000, and of the budget grant by Rs. 3,44,000 ; and under Law and Justice : the others (Land Revenue, Minor Departments, Medical, &c.) are inconsiderable and call for no comment. As regards Interest, the change is the result of the reduction of the rate of interest on capital outlay borrowed from the Government of India from 4½ to 4 per cent. The interest-bearing money is represented to a great extent by the enormous capital sunk in canals. Up to the end of 1881-82 the canal capital outlay of all kinds (direct and indirect) amounted to about Rs. 650 lakhs, and the interest thereon to over Rs. 24½ lakhs. The balance of expenditure under this head represents interest on money expended on Provincial lines of Railway, partly borrowed from the Imperial treasury and partly raised on debentures.

Under *Law and Justice* the expenditure of the year was Rs. 51,61,000, against Rs. 53,21,000 in 1880-81 and an estimate of Rs. 53,98,000. Here the important item, in view of comparison, is that of Jails, where a cheap and plentiful supply of food resulted naturally in a smaller prison population, and a decreased expenditure to the extent of nearly two lakhs of rupees.

Of increases, the more noticeable are the following :—

		Over actuals of 1880-81.	*Over estimate of 1881-82.*
		Rs.	Rs.
(*a*)	Refunds	20,000	98,000
(*b*)	Excise	27,000	20,000
(*c*)	Registration ...	30,000	30,000
(*d*)	Police	78,000	—1,02,000
(*e*)	Education	33,000	2,000
(*f*)	Stationery and Printing	87,000	—2,000
(*g*)	Miscellaneous ...	41,000	—4,000
(*h*)	Railways	3,00,000	68,000
(*i*)	Irrigation	51,000	—8,000
(*j*)	Public Works ...	4,37,000	1,32,000
		11,04,000	2,34,000

Looking at the actual figures of the two years and the nature of the heads of account, items (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*e*) and (*g*) need no remark; the differences are in no case other than are to be expected in the transactions of the great departments or heads of account concerned. The excess in *Refunds* over the estimate of the year is considerable, and is to be found chiefly under Assessed taxes and Stamps, in the latter of which departments the receipts exceeded the estimated income by Rs. 3,18,000. Of the others, the increase under Police occurred chiefly under the head of "district executive force," where the circumstances were such that expenditure in the clothing of the constabulary was considerably in excess of that incurred in the past year. The sum of Rs. 1,02,000 by which the year's Police charges fell short of the estimate was the result of savings in the pay of the police force and of the subsidiary establishment, and in the expenditure on supplies and service, contingent charges, &c. In both cases the divergence was almost wholly in the provincial side of the account.

The excess expenditure in *Stationery and Printing* over that of 1880-81 (Rs. 87,000) is due partly to overtime payments of establishment (the result of increased work in several departments) and partly—in a larger degree—to the larger amount of raw materials and of stationery supplied from central stores for census and other purposes. It is in the last of these items that the actuals fall short of the estimate.

In the case of *Railways*, the reasons given for increased receipts —widely extended operations all over the provinces—apply equally to expenditure. On the receipt side the rise over the figures of the preceding year was about 150 per cent.; on the charge side it is about 193: it is obviously easier to push on incomplete projects than to bring into full working order systems which—though complete from the standpoint of construction—require time for full utilisation. In this view the actual figures are not at all surprising, and the excess of Rs. 68,000 over the forecast calls for no comment.

The *Irrigation* figures are as under—

Actuals, 1880-81.	*Estimate*, 1881-82.	*Actuals*, 1881-82.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18,75,000	19,25,000	19,33,000

The three amounts approximate very closely, considering the magnitude of the operations, and no detailed explanation is needed.

Under *Public Works, Ordinary* (*i.e.*, the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Department), the accounts show a grant of Rs. 47,25,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 48,67,000: while the actuals of the preceding year were Rs. 44,30,000. The year's transactions are shown below:—

(*a*) In charge of Public Works Officers—

	Provincial.	*Local.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	26,71,000	13,38,000	40,09,000
1881-82	26,10,000	18,32,000	44,42,000

(*b*) In charge of Civil Officers (Ferries, Tarái, and Bhábar works, &c.)—

	Rs.
1880-81	4,21,000
1881-82	4,25,000

(*c*) Grand total—

1880-81	44,30,000
1881-82	48,67,000

The only important difference is under (*a*) Local; and here the small expenditure of 1880-81 was due to lapses of sums allotted for expenditure, but not utilised within the year 1880-81. The grants for 1881-82 for works referred to at (*a*) were Rs. 25,68,000 and Rs. 17,56,000, total Rs. 43,24,000: so that they were only exceeded

by Rs. 42,000 and Rs. 76,000 respectively—inconsiderable amounts in view of the magnitude and variety of the transactions.

There remains to be discussed the element of *Contributions.* These appear under both receipts and charges, and would exactly balance each other under Provincial and Local were it not that the year's accounts include a contribution from Imperial as well. Under Provincial receipts, contributions stand at Rs. 41,19,000. Of this 15 lakhs are Imperial, and are not shown separately in these accounts, which have no Imperial column : this was the sum contributed by the Local Government to the Imperial revenues during the Afghan war, and now restored. The remainder of the Rs. 41,19,000—Rs. 26,19,000—appears as expenditure under Local, and includes the following items:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Patwâri fund balance	20,10,000
(*b*) Local rate balance	5,49,000
(*c*) Miscellaneous	6,000

As regards (*a*), the patwâri cess—which was a local item—was abolished from the 1st of April, 1882; and it was arranged that the balance at its credit should be transferred to Provincial, as Provincial revenues are to be responsible for all expenditure formerly debited to the fund. Item (*b*) represents the unexpended balance of local rates transferred to Provincial funds under the Acts in force. Under the new system of local debit this will probably not recur.

Under Local receipts the contributions are put at Rs. 6,91,000, of which the sum of Rs. 5,84,000 represents the surplus Ferry Fund transferred under Act XVI., 1878, to the General Local Rate Fund, while the balance is the result of a transfer on account of the Tarâi surplus—total receipts and charges being entered under Provincial, and the balance (for improvements) then transferred to Local.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

1.—Census.

The Census Department of these provinces was occupied during the year in the tabulation and compilation of the entries in the enumerators' schedules. An office for the tabulation was placed at the head-quarters of each district, and the abstracts made on a uniform system throughout the province under the Rules for Tabulations, Parts I. to IV., issued by the Deputy Superintendent, Census Operations. Uniformity of procedure was as far as possible secured by definite instructions and by the issue from the Government Press at Allahabad of printed forms for every abstract. The Deputy Superintendent was on tour inspecting the offices during the time the tabulation was proceeding. He checked and tested the work of most of the offices personally, and arranged for inspection by means of selected Superintendents where further check was required. The work in the district tabulation offices began at the end of June, when the instructions and innumerable tabulation forms had reached them. The first office to complete the work was that of Jalaun, on the 13th October; the last was that of Farukhabad, on the 27th January, 1882.

The work of the district tabulation offices consisted in the abstraction of 29 village tables* from the schedules. These, or

*The following are the village tables referred to :—

Table A. Families, houses and population as resident and temporary.
„ 1. Hindus by conjugal condition and age.
„ 2. Muhammadans ditto
„ 3. Persons of other religions ditto.
„ 3A. Birtish-born subject ditto.
„ 4. Ages of the Hindus.
„ 5. Do. Muhammadans.
„ 6. Do. persons of otherr eligions.
„ 7. Conjugal condition.
Tables 8 (&10.) Religion.
Table 9. Christians by race and sect.
„ 11. Castes of Hindus.
„ 11A. Rajputs, Aíhrs, Ghújars, Tagas, Ahárs, and Mínas by sub-division and age.
„ 12. Musalmans of the Rajput, Gújar, Taga and Mewáti castes.
„ 13. Mother tongue.
Table 14. Birth places in the provinces.
„ 14A. Birth places outside the province.
„ 14B. Birth places of British-born subjects.
„ 15. Occupations of males.
„ 15A. Occupations of males, in towns by ages.
„ 15B. Occupations and ages of British-born subjects.
„ 16. Occupations of women.
„ 17. Instruction.
„ 18. Unsound mind.
„ 19. Blind.
„ 20. Deaf-mutes.
„ 21. Lepers.
„ 22. General village abstract.
„ 23. Europeans and Eurasians by age as Government servants and others.

rather such of them as were required, were abstracted for every *block*, the block entries being posted with the tables were totalled for the village or town and for the tahsíl. These tables are all retained in the district offices, and it will be seen from the list of their contents in the footnote that they give a very elaborate analysis of the population of every village and town.

The expenditure on the establishment employed amounted to Rs. 1,52,093. The average number of clerks employed daily from the 1st July to end of January amounted to 1,227.

The average cost of abstracting and tabulating 10,000 entries was Rs. 35-9-6. Of the districts on the plains, that of Mirzapur worked at the most expensive rate, *viz.*, Rs. 52-12-9 for every 10,000 entries abstracted. The lowest rate was in the Gonda district, *viz.*, Rs. 24-11-9. The average number of entries abstracted and tabulated by a clerk daily was 167 ; but in the Hardoi district the mean rate of work was 272, while in Mainpuri it fell to 111.

The Central Compilation Office was opened in Allahabad in October, 1881. A copy of the town and tahsíl totals of each of the 29 tables was received as soon as ready from every district office. These were subjected to a complete check to test the congruity of each set of tables in every point, and the district totals were then compiled into the census forms prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India. The expenditure on compilation in the Central Office during the year amounted to Rs. 9,622

The following is a statement of the expenditure incurred during the year under report on census operations :—

	Rs.	
Deputation allowance to Deputy Superintendent, Census Operations at Rs. 400	4,800	
Central office establishment	9,622	1·4
Travelling allowances	2,161	12·3
Contingent charges of Central Office	1,783	14·4
District tabulation establishment	1,52,093	5·2
Tabulation forms and instructions (to Government Press) ...	22,288	4·3
Cost of abstracting sex statistics of certain castes	4,905	2·6
Total ...	1,97,654	7·10

At the close of the year there still remained a considerable amount of work to be done, in the compilation of the occupation tables under the *Index to Occupations*, issued in the middle of March by the Census Commissioner for India, and of certain detailed tables required for the use of the Local Government.

The details of the census will be found in the Census Report. The following are the chief results:—

Statement showing the variations in the population since the previous census, N.-W. Provinces, on 18th January, 1872, and Oudh on 1st February, 1869.

ABSOLUTE NUMBERS.

Division.	Persons.			Males.			Females.		
	Previous census.	Present census.	Increase(+) or decrease(—)	Previous census.	Present census.	Increase(+) or decrease(—)	Previous census.	Present census.	Increase (+) or decrease(—)
Meerut	4,977,919	5,141,204	+163,285	2,687,080	2,772,522	+85,442	2,290,839	2,368,682	+77,843
Agra	5,039,247	4,834,064	—205,183	2,750,026	2,629,283	—120,743	2,289,221	2,204,781	—84,440
Rohilkhand	5,252,325	5,122,557	—129,768	2,815,426	2,728,761	—86,665	2,436,899	2,393,796	—43,103
Allahabad	5,468,955	5,754,855	+285,900	2,862,875	2,943,770	+80,895	2,606,080	2,811,085	+205,005
Benares	8,179,307	9,820,728	+1,641,421	4,312,979	4,922,613	+609,634	3,866,328	4,898,115	+1,031,787
Jhánsi	934,934	1,000,457	+65,523	495,861	518,828	+22,967	439,073	481,629	+42,556
Kumaun	929,260	1,046,263	+117,003	489,790	545,124	+55,334	439,470	501,139	+61,669
Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	30,781,947	32,720,128	+1,938,181	16,414,037	17,060,901	+646,864	14,367,910	15,659,227	+1,291,317
Lucknow	2,837,580	2,622,681	—214,899	1,466,831	1,350,053	—116,778	1,370,749	1,272,628	—98,121
Sitapur	2,602,425	2,777,803	+175,378	1,397,780	1,482,709	+84,929	1,204,645	1,295,094	+90,449
Fyzabad	2,969,029	3,230,393	+261,364	1,538,357	1,656,132	+117,775	1,430,672	1,574,261	+143,589
Rae Bareli	2,811,916	2,756,864	—55,052	1,419,901	1,362,761	—57,140	1,392,015	1,394,103	+2,088
Total, Oudh ...	11,220,950	11,387,741	+166,791	5,822,869	5,851,655	+28,786	5,398,081	5,536,086	+138,005
Total, United Provinces...	42,002,897	44,107,869	+2,104,972	22,236,906	22,912,556	+675,650	19,765,991	21,195,313	+1,429,322

Rates of variation per cent.

Division.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Meerut	+3·3	+3·2	+3·4
Agra	—4·1	—4·4	—3·7
Rohilkhand	—2·5	—3 1	—1·8
Allahabad	+5·2	+2 8	+7·9
Benares	+20·1	+14·1	+26·7
Jhánsi	+7·0	+4 6	+9·7
Kumaun	+11·5	+11·3	+14·0
Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	+6 3	+3·9	+9·0
Lucknow	—7·3	—8·0	—7·2
Sitapur	+6·7	+6·1	+7·5
Fyzabad	+8·8	+7·6	+10·0
Rae Bareli	—2·0	—4·2	+0·2
Total, Oudh ...	+1·5	+0·5	+2 6
Total, United Provinces ...	+5·0	+3·0	+7·2

Thus, while the population of the Benares division appears as increasing 20 per cent., that of the rest of the province is nearly stationary. While the male population increases by 3 per cent. only, the female increases by 7 per cent. Inquiry has, however, shown that the increase in the Benares division is due almost entirely to the defects of the former enumeration, and that the greater apparent increase of females merely arises from the greater accuracy with which the women have been enumerated on the present occasion. The decrease in the Agra, Rohilkhand, Lucknow, and Rae Bareli divisions is no doubt closely connected with the scarcity and epidemic fever of the years 1878-79. The following are the districts in which the *decrease* is most marked:—

Decrease per cent.		*Decrease per cent.*	
Muttra	14 6	Budaon	3·3
Sháhjahánpur	10·1	Bijnor	3·1
Pilibhít	9·4	Lucknow	11·1
Agra	9·1	Sultanpur	9·9
Etah	8·4	Bara Banki	8·5
Hamírpur	5·9	Rae Bareli	5 5
Aligarh	4·5	Unao	4·6

Mr. White, the Deputy Superintendent, Census, considers there has not been any increase of the population of the province generally during the last decade. The Government has not yet

been able to consider the conclusions reached by that officer on this and other points.

The following table compares the number of each of the two principal religious classes at the present and previous census:—

Hindus (including Jains).

	By previous census, North-Western Provinces, January, 1872; Oudh, February, 1869.	By present census, January, 1881.	Increase + Decrease −	Percentage of variation.
North-Western Provinces,	26,569,074	28,191,915	+1,622,841	+6·10
Oudh	10,002,278	9,945,189	−57,089	−0·57
United Provinces ...	36,571,352	38,137,104	+1,565,752	+4·28

Muhammadans.

North-Western Provinces,	4,189,348	4,489,443	+300,095	+7·16
Oudh ...	1,195,817	1,433,443	+237,626	+19·87
United Provinces ...	5,385,165	5,922,886	+537,721	+9·98

How far these varying rates of increase and decrease correspond to the facts remains to be discussed. The Deputy Superintendent of Census considers that the great apparent increase of the Muhammadans of Oudh is due to errors of classification of the former census.

The following is a comparative statement of the number of the Native Christians returned at the present and previous enumeration in the North-Western Provinces only. The previous returns for Oudh do not discriminate this class:—

Comparative Statement of Native Christians, North-Western Provinces only.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Previous census	7,648	4,000	3,648
Present census	11,823	5,907	5,916
Increase	4,175	1,907	2,268

The increase of persons is 54 per cent.: that of males 47, and of females 62 per cent. This increase extends to every division of the North-Western Provinces except the Jhánsi division.

Increase of Native Christians by Divisions.

Division.	Previous census.	Present census.
Meerut	1,613	2,304
Agra	2,148	2,225
Rohilkhand	1,162	3,098
Allahabad	1,092	1,408
Benares	1 212	2,205
Jhánsi	45	40
Kumaun	376	543

The most remarkable increase is found in the Rohilkhand division, where it amounts to 166 per cent. We have no means of judging how much this increase is real or apparent. Much of it may be due to the greater care with which the entries in the enumeration schedules were made at the present census. The discussion of this and of other details of the census must be deferred until the completion of the compilation of the report which is expected to appear towards the end of the year 1882.

2.—Births and Deaths.

The mortuary statistics of the year will be found in the section on Sanitation.

3.—Emigration.

Blank.

4.—Dispensaries.

The number of dispensaries at the close of 1880 and of 1881 was as follows :—

	1880.	1881.
1st class sudder	48	49
2nd do. do.	12	11
1st class branch	57	61
2nd do. do.	53	57
3rd do. do.	31	31
	201	209

Besides the above were the European Hospital at Allahabad, the Civil Dispensary at Lucknow, and the Maháraja of Balrampur's

Hospital at Balrampur. The total number of dispensaries therefore rose from 204 in 1880 to 212 in 1881; and the changes which took place during 1881 were that the sudder dispensary at Sultanpur was raised from the 2nd to the 1st class, and that four new 1st class and four new 2nd class branch dispensaries were opened during the year. The population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, according to the census of 1881, was 44,107,108, so that there was at the close of 1881 on the average one dispensary to every 208,052 persons. The staff in charge of the dispensaries during 1881 was one Assistant Apothecary, 50 Assistant Surgeons, 136 Hospital Assistants, 32 Native Doctors, and one Compounder—being an increase of one Assistant Surgeon, six Hospital Assistants, and three Native Doctors on the previous year.

The work done at the dispensaries in 1881, as compared with that of the preceding year, is indicated generally in the figures below :—

			1880.	1881.
In-door patients.	Total treated during year		39,486	40,977
	Number cured		23,740	24,934
	Number relieved		5,598	6,135
	Discharged otherwise		4,914	5,210
	Died		3,681	3,131
	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated		9·32	7·64
	Number of beds available	Male	1,697	1,716
		Female,	695	699
	Daily average number	Men	1,144·48	1,181·81
		Women,	344·21	378·21
		Children,	143·65	129·37
		Total	1,632·34	1,689·39
Out-door patients.	Attended personally		1,276,486	1,386,242
	Represented by friends		154,765	164,588
	Total treated		1,430 454	1,550,830
	Average daily attendance		11,149·63	11,626,89
	Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door		1,469,940	1,591,807

There was in 1881 an increase of 1,491 in-door and of 120,376 out-door patients. The percentage of deaths of in-door patients fell from 10·58 in 1879 and 9·32 in 1880 to 7·64 in 1881, so that the treatment appears to have been attended with better success than in former years. The daily average attendance of both in-door and out-door patients was 13,316·28 in 1881, compared with 12,663·46 in 1879 and 12,782·27 in 1880. The increase in the attendance of men was 4·12 per cent., of women 2·27 per cent,

and of chilren 6·25 per cent. There was thus on the whole a substantial increase in the amount of work performed at the dispensaries during the year, and the results are encouraging. It was remarked last year that the increase of 36,974 in the number of out-door patients in 1880 was scarcely to have been expected, as an unusually large attendance of patients had been brought about in 1879 by the fever epidemic. The increase was ascribed partly to the exertions of the departmental staff and partly to the people having learnt, during the epidemic, better to appreciate the advantages offered them by the dispensaries. The very considerable further increase that has taken place without abnormal causes in 1881 gives further reason for supposing that the desire to make use of European medicines and treatment is increasing, as the benefits derived from them become more felt and appreciated.

The diseases and ailments of the in-door and out-door patients treated are shown in the following table, which gives the number of cases of each kind of disease and ailment for the year under report as compared with that for 1880:—

		1880.	1881.
Order A.—Febrile or zymotic diseases.	Small-pox	79	142
	Malarious fever, ague and remittent	279,990	317,416
	Cholera	4,482	1,253
	Other diseases of this order	12,419	12,080
Order B.—Constitutional diseases.	Rheumatic affections	83,101	80,612
	Syphilitic affections	39,774	40,102
	Scrofula	3,100	3,547
	Anæmia	4,067	4,522
	Leprosy	4,608	5,057
	Phthisis	1,948	2,198
	Dropsy	4,949	4,763
	Other diseases of this order	18,300	17,796
Local diseases,	Ophthalmia	70,601	73,679
	Inflammation of the external ear	49,140	60,897
	Goitre	29,927	33,676
	Respiratory affections	96,012	107505
	Heart diseases	850	879
	Dysentery	38,522	38,462
	Diarrhœa	37,033	37,597
	Worms	11,021	11,938
	Liver diseases	4,494	4,821
	Spleen diseases	42,675	29,196
	Gonorrhœa and its complications	23,252	23,048
	Abscesses, boils and whitlows	60 850	66,769
	Skin diseases	114,050	133,585
	Ulcers	111,875	137,975
	Labour premature, natural and difficult	221	289
	Other local diseases	257,949	274,182
	Debility and old age	15,899	15,510
	Poisons and poisonous wounds	4,033	3,816
	Injuries	44.719	48,195
	Total	1,469,940	1,591,807

On the whole there was a general increase in nearly all classes, which was most marked under fevers, inflammation of the external ear, respiratory affections, skin diseases, ulcers, and other local diseases. The only considerable decrease is under spleen diseases.

Forty thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven. in-patients were treated during the year, of whom 30,389 were men, 7,817 women, and 2,771 children. They belonged to the following classes :—Europeans, 137, or ·33 per cent.; Eurasians, 130, or ·31 per cent.; Musalmans, 9,244, or 22·57 per cent.; Hindus, 30,184, or 73·67 per cent.; other classes, 1,282, or 3·12 per cent. The ratios under the different kinds of diseases were, with the exception of skin diseases, much the same in 1880 as in 1881, a fact indicating increased popularity of the dispensaries rather than a falling off in the sanitary condition of the people. In most of the dispensaries at large towns the accommodation was fully made use of, but at some places where busy work is known to be going on the accommodation would appear to be greater than necessary. At the dispensaries at some of the smaller stations, and also in the hills, the number of patients can scarcely be expected to be so great as to make full use of the ample accommodation that has been provided.

The statistics of police and voluntary cases are shown in the following table :—

	Number of patients treated during year.		*Patients dieted from dispensary funds.*		*Patients who paid for their own diet.*		Police cases in which diet was paid by Government	Percentage of voluntary cases in which the patients dieted themselves	Percentage of police patients to total number of house patients.
	Police	Voluntary.	Police.	Voluntary.	Police.	Voluntary.			
N.-W. Provinces,	8,821	23,419	970	14,178	5,967	9,241	1,884	39·46	27·36
Oudh ...	1,321	7,311	334	4,952	949	2,359	38	32·27	15·30
Total ...	10,142	*30,730	1.304	19,130	6 916	11,600	1.922	37 74	24·81

* Excluding 105 house patients treated in the Allahabad Civil Hospital.

There was in 1881 an increase of 468 police and 1,020 voluntary cases over the figures of 1880. In the North-Western Provinces 11 per cent. of the police cases received diet from the dispensary fund, 67·64 per cent. dieted themselves, and the diet of 21·36 per

cent. was paid for by Government. In Oudh 71·84 per cent. of the police cases were dieted from the dispensary fund, 25·28 per cent. dieted themselves, and 2·88 per cent. were dieted by Government. The large number of police cases dieted from the dipensary fund in Oudh, as compared with the North-Western Provinces, is due to the fact that in the former the general local rates contribute largely to the maintenance of dispensaries, while in the latter the dispensary fund is derived to a very large extent from local subscriptions. 60·54 per cent. of the voluntary cases in the North-Western Provinces and 67·73 per cent. in Oudh were dieted from the dispensary fund, while 39·46 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and 32·27 per cent. in Oudh dieted themselves.

One million five hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and thirty out-patients were treated during the year, of whom 895,317 were men, 303,210 women, and 352,303 children. They belonged to the following classes:—Europeans, 1,031, or ·06 per cent.; Eurasians, 7,999, or ·52 per cent.; Musalmans, 550,074, or 35·48 per cent.; Hindus, 955,291, or 61·59 per cent.; other classes, 36,435, or 2·35 per cent. The number of cases under different kinds of disease treated is shown in the following table:—

Diseases.	*Total number of persons treated out-door.*	
	1880.	1881.
Fever	276,033	313,182
Cholera	4,238	1,095
Other diseases of order A.	12,226	11,924
Rheumatism	81,895	79,489
Syphilis	37,672	38,035
Scrofula	2,992	3,429
Anæmia	3,800	4,375
Other diseases of order B.	27,860	27,977
Ophthalmia	68,729	71,507
Inflammation of external ear	49,074	50342
Goitre	29,919	33667
Respiratory affections	94,635	105970
Heart diseases	764	837
Dysentery	36,758	36,993
Diarrhœa	35,527	36,342
Other diseases of the digestive system	57,149	45,013
Gonorrhœa	22,712	22,495
Abscesses, boils and whitlows	59,982	65,873
Skin diseases	223,658	268,500
Labor, premature, natural and difficult	167	224
Other local diseases	249,570	265,839
Debility and old age	15,006	14,719
Poisons and poisoned wounds	3,598	3,517
Injuries	36,489	38,992
Total	1,430,454	1,550,830

The total increase was 120,376 ; but the ratio of the percentage of each class of disease to the whole varies very little from that of the preceding year. Instances of decreased attendance at any particular dispensary are comparatively few. Increase is generally due to the growing popularity of the dispensary or to the exertions of the officer in charge, and decrease to the greater healthiness of the season, to former statistics being incorrect, and in a few cases to frequent changes of the officers in charge or to their inefficiency. Endeavours have, however, been made as far as possible to arrange that changes of officers in charge of dispensaries be not more frequent than the necessities of the service call for, as the success of a dispensary must in a great measure depend on the officer in charge becoming known to, and being trusted by, the people of the neighbourhood.

There was again in 1881 a marked increase in the number of both major and minor surgical operations, as is shown by the figures below :—

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Major	6,348	7,649	8,288
Minor	60,783	66,561	69,538

There was thus an increase of 639 in the number of major surgical operations, and of 2,977 in the number of minor surgical operations in 1881 as compared with 1880. Major operations fall under the following classes, the figures for 1880 and 1881 being quoted :—

	1880.	1881.
Lithotomy	952	947
Amputations	136	181
Excision of joints	17	25
Dislocations reduced	488	549
Hernia strangulated and operated on. ...	32	21
Ligature of arteries	12	13
Large tumours and cancers removed ...	543	553
Lithotrity (adult)	23	24
Hæmorrhoids	39	48
Hare-lip	29	42
Cataract (operated on)	2,672	2,801
Other major operations	2,706	3,084
Total ...	7,649	8,288

The results in 1881 were that 5,758 were cured, 1,019 relieved, 848 discharged otherwise, 283 died, and 380 still remained under treatment at the close of the year.

These figures are satisfactory and point to the performance of much good and successful work during the year. At twelve of the sudder dispensaries the number of major operations exceeded 200, *viz.*—

Moradabad	642
Agra	613
Gházipur	497
Bareilly	449
Benares	436
Saháranpur	390
Lucknow	363
Budaun	301
Bulandshahr	298
Jaunpur	234
Mirzapur	228
Azamgarh	214

It is quite clear from the continued success in surgery year by year in certain districts that there is a vast field for the exercise of surgical skill in those districts where as yet comparatively little has been done. Nor has any class of the servants of Government greater opportunities of practical beneficence and of bringing home to the people the desire of Government for the welfare of its people than its surgeons in civil employ. The major surgical operations chiefly performed were lithotomy and operations on the eye. Of the former 947 operations were performed in 1881, compared with 952 in 1880, there having been a slight falling off at branch dispensaries in the former year; 854 persons were cured and 93 persons died after operation, giving a death-rate of 9·8 per cent. compared with an average death-rate of 7·7 per cent. for the 19 previous years. There were 715 operations for stone in the dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces in 1881, compared with an average of 604 cases in the previous 19 years; and in Oudh the number of cases rose from 142 in 1880 to 167 in 1881, the average of the previous four years being 124·7. Lithotrity, as introduced by Professor Bigelow, was tried in 24 cases and proved successful. The operations for cataract numbered 2,801 in 1881, as compared

with 2,672 operations in 1880. From the operations of 1881, 1,803 persons gained good sight, 269 gained some amount of sight, 523 operations were unsuccessful, 53 persons left the hospital before the results of treatment became known, and 153 cases were under treatment at the close of the year. Operations were most numerous in—

Ghâzipur	307
Moradabad	248
Sikraul (Benares)	238
Saháranpur	210
Agra	181
Budaun	162
Bareilly	152

There were 917 operations on the eye other than for cataract, compared with 1,095 in 1880, the most important being iridectomy, or the production of an artificial pupil. Dr. Hall's Eye Hospital at Allahabad again did excellent work, and 265 operations were performed there, 182 being for cataract, 40 for iridectomy, and 43 for other eye operations. The total results of the eye operations in the dispensaries of the province are very encouraging.

The following table shows by what officials major operations were performed :—

	Lithotomy.	*Cataract.*	*Other major operations.*	*Total.*
By Civil Surgeons ...	413	1,647	1,528	3,588
By Assistant Surgeons ...	436	976	2,025	3,437
By Hospital Assistants ...	20	17	692	729
By Native Doctors ...	43	...	146	189

Of the 1,591,807 patients of all kinds who were treated at the dispensaries of the provinces during the year, 925,706 were men, 311,027 women, and 355,074 children, classified as follows: 1,168 Europeans, 8,129 Eurasians, 985,475 Hindus, 559,318 Musalmans, and 37,717 other classes. The percentage of increase in the number of patients as compared with the preceding year was for Europeans 2·09, Hindus 7·56, Musalmans 10·24, and other classes 3·99. On the other hand there was a decrease in the number of Eurasians of 9·94 per cent. The classification between Europeans and Eurasians may not always be correct, but the total

number of patients of the two classes was in 1880, 10,171, and in 1881, 9,297.

The dispensary income of the year from all sources was Rs. 3,87,735, compared with Rs. 3,75,949 in 1880 and Rs, 3,94,192 in 1879, and was made up as follows :—

Government contributions.

	1880.	1881.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries	1,53,852	1,59,194
Registers and forms	2,780	2,635
European medicines	28,266	7,439
Diet of police cases	2,802	2,247
Sale of medicines	...	21
Special allowance	20,968	25,911
Total ...	2,08,668	1,97,447

Local receipts.

Local or other funds	35,829	39,047
Municipal funds	36,662	39,487
Interest on investments	27,587	34,901
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits ...	...	8,000
Subscriptions from Europeans	14,258	13,224
Subscriptions from natives	49,945	55,630
Total ...	1,67,281	1,90,289
Total income of year ...	3,75,949	3,87,736

The expenditure of the year is as follows :—

On establishment	2,20,477	2,32,466
On bazzar medicines	13,697	12,132
On European medicines	34,038	17,078
On diet	27,621	25,549
On miscellaneous charges	42,639	42,559
On buildings or repairs	23,069	30,734
Invested during the year	4,495	7,000
Total expenditure of year ...	3,66,036	3,67,518

The opening balance of the year was Rs. 1,05,163, which added to the income of the year made up a grand total of Rs. 4,92,899. Deducting the expenditure of the year, Rs. 3,67,518, the closing

balance was Rs. 1,25,381. The invested capital was Rs. 9,02,400, compared with Rs. 9,03,400 in 1880, and the cost per patient was 3 annas 7 pie against 3 annas 11 pie in the preceding year. There was an increase of Rs. 5,341 under salaries, due (1) to new appointments made during the year, (2) to increment in the pay of Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants promoted to higher grades on passing their professional and English examinations. Europeans medicines were supplied to the value of Rs. 30,104, as compared with Rs. 28,266 in 1880. Of the former sum Rs. 16,991 was paid from the dispensary fund before the 20th April, 1882, Rs. 7,439 was debited to Government, and Rs. 5,674 remained still unsettled. Payment of the cost of the medical stores was requested from all dispensaries whose funds would admit of it, and the request was generally complied with. A great decrease was thus effected in the cost of European medicines to Government, the figures for the last three years being as follows: —

	Rs.
1879	46,185
1880	73,404
1881	17,522

Superintendents of dispensaries have been directed to arrange for the sale, under proper restrictions, of European medicines to those who can pay for them. In many places good medicines are not procurable at reasonable prices by those who are willing and able to pay for them; and in such places permission to buy at the public dispensaries, if the experiment is carefully managed, will doubtless be appreciated and made use of. Much assistance can be given in this respect by district and municipal boards and officers in charge of dispensaries. There is again a gratifying increase in native subscriptions to dispensaries, and further increase may perhaps be expected now that dispensaries have been placed more directly under local governing bodies.

Six dispensaries appear to have failed in realising their guaranteed income from local or private sources; but, in fact, this was the case with the Orai sudder dispensary only, which has hitherto made up the necessary local income from the funds of branch dispensaries of the district. The district board have been called

upon to consider the matter; and if the dispensary cannot be maintained on its present footing from the funds at the board's disposal, it must be reduced to a second class dispensary.

The number and pay of the medical subordinates in charge of civil dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the 31st December, 1881, was as follows:—

Assistant Surgeons.	Pay	1881	...	...	..	Rs. 200	Rs. 150	Rs. 100	Total.
	No.					4	15	31	50
Hospital Assistants.	Pay	1881	...	Rs. 60	Rs. 55	Rs. 35	Rs. 25	Rs. 20	Total.
	No.			...	61	43	25	4	136
Native Doctors locally entertained.	Pay	1881	Rs 40	Rs. 35	Rs. 30	Rs. 25	Rs. 20	Rs. 12	Total.
	No.		1	1	7	9	14	...	32

Taking into consideration the fact that considerably more work was done at the dispensaries at a smaller cost in 1881 than in 1880, the financial results of the former year may on the whole be pronounced good. The cost of the dispensaries has been 5 per cent. less than in 1880, and there has been a corresponding increase in the receipts from local and private sources.

Branch dispensaries were periodically inspected by Superintendents during the year, but the orders regarding the regular holding of meetings of the dispensary committee were not in some districts fully complied with. Now, however, that dispensaries have been placed directly under the management of district and municipal boards, their affairs can scarcely fail to receive due attention. The Surgeon-General visited 45 dispensaries during the year, and the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners 43.

During the year 20 pupils, holding scholarships varying in amount from Rs. 9 to Rs. 5, were sent from the Agra Medical School for duty at dispensaries. With the exception of one pupil dismissed for neglect of duty and absence without leave, they are said on the whole to have done their duty satisfactorily and made themselves useful.

The total income of the leper and poor asylums and poor-houses in 1881 was Rs. 1,39,059, compared with Rs. 1,31,182 in 1880, and was made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Opening balance	42,760
Interest on Government securities	25,451
Government grant, including grant from local funds	24,609
Municipal contributions	17,732
Private subscriptions	24,202
Profit of inmates' labour	688
Miscellaneous	3,617

The expenditure was as follows;—

Pay of establishment	8,051
Cost of diet	30,486
Cost of clothing	2,975
Cost of medicines	368
Cost of repairs and new buildings	5,094
Miscellaneous	13,115
Pensioners	31,378
Indigent travellers	243

giving a total of Rs. 91,650, against Rs. 83,839 in 1880, and leaving a cash balance of Rs. 47,409 in hand at the close of the year. The following statement shows the number of persons benefited:—

	1880.	1881.
	Rs.	Rs.
Blind	1,317	1,450
Lepers	1,392	960
Poor	8,719	8,333
Total ...	11,428	10,743

No returns were received for the Strangers' Home at Allahabad, which accounts for an apparent falling off of 685 in the number of persons benefited. The increase in the expenditure was chiefly nominal.

Ten mission dispensaries were open during the year, at Lohughát, Pithoragarh, Paori, Bhim Tal, Dwarahath, Lucknow, Moradabad, Bareilly, Lodhipur (Sháhjahánpur), and Allahabad. The number of patients treated by them was as follows :—

	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Goitre.	Of the eye.	Of the ear.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Other diseases.	Total.
In-patients ..	127	2	41	25	1	60	2	20	19	235	532
Out-patients,	10,235	40	2,495	955	1,442	3,624	415	1,298	1,724	25,706	47,934

In 1880 the number of in-patients was 684, and of out-patients 48,110, so that there has been a slight falling off in attendance during 1881. Twenty-eight major and 513 minor surgical operations were performed during the year.

Fourteen temporary dispensaries were opened in 1881 to meet the requirements of fairs. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 429 namely :—

	Rs.
Native doctors (14)	132
Compounders (15)	59
Other servants	7
Medicines	85
Other contingencies	146

The total amount expended on fever epidemics in 1881 was Rs. 7,592, as compared with Rs. 7,617 in 1880. Salaries amounted in 1881 to Rs. 480, travelling allowance to Rs. 242, cost of medicines to Rs. 6,690, and miscellaneous expenditure to Rs. 180. Seven hospital assistants, seven native doctors, and nine compounders, probationers, and vaccinators were specially employed in connection with the relief of fever. The total expenditure incurred in connection with outbreaks of cholera was Rs. 2,340, compared with Rs. 5,239 in 1880. The salaries of the special staff employed, consisting of 24 hospital assistants, 18 native doctors, 32 compounders, vaccinators, dressers, probationers, and one other servant, amounted to Rs. 882, their travelling allowance to Rs. 858. Rs. 420 was expended on account of medicines and Rs. 200 on account of miscellaneous expenditure.

At the six canal dispensaries open during the year 4,139 out-patients were treated, of whom 4,111 are shown as cured or relieved, while only one died and 27 remained under treatment at the close of the year. As, however, the admissions were principally among the labourers employed on the works, and the medical aid was given on the spot, it is probable that the entries under the head "cured or relieved" are not accurate. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,285.

The future management of dispensaries will be largely influenced by the extension of the decentralisation scheme now being carried

out. Financial and general administrative control over all medical and sanitary institutions and establishments, save such as may be seecially excepted, will in future be exercised by local boards (district or municipal), professional matters being left in the hands of the departmental officers. The direct interest thus given to local bodies in the efficient working of medical institutions should lead to a further development of their usefulness, and to the removal of defects of management, prejudice, and other causes which have hitherto kept the people from resorting to the dispensaries with full readiness and confidence.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

The number of lock hospitals open during the year was 18, the same as in 1880. Of these, eight were of the first class, six of the second class, and four of the third class. The total number of prostitutes registered in the lock hospitals was 1,756, as compared with 1,785 in 1880, or a decrease of 29; while 670 removed their names, died or absconded during the year, against 693 last year. The monthly average of prostitutes on the registers was 1,145, ag compared with 1,152 in 1880; and the monthly average attendins for periodical examinations was 981 against 964. The total number of cases reported to the Magistrate for non-attendance in the year was 993 against 875; and the total number of cases of disease discovered and retained for treatment in the year was 3,177, as compared with 2,952 in 1880. The number of cases treated for non-venereal, leucorrhœa, and other minor forms of disease was 1,058 against 1,176. Of these cases 1,022 were discharged during the year and 36 remained in hospital at its close. The total number of cases treated for gonorrhœa and syphilis were 2,276, as compared with 1,992 in 1880. Of these cases, 2,149 were discharged during the year, one died, and 126 remained in hospital at its close. The number of cases of all forms of disease was 3,334, as against 3,125 in 1880; and the monthly average number of prostitutes in hospital was 221, as against 204. The women are said to have been generally quiet and well behaved under treatment.

The total expenditure incurred in connection with the lock hospitals of the provinces was Rs. 35,754, as compared with Rs. 31,768 in the preceding year, or an increase of Rs. 3,986. The pay of

medical officers amounted to Rs. 14,139, of establishment to Rs. 10,056, and all other expenses to Rs. 11,559. Of the expenditure Rs. 10,670 were met from the public funds and Rs. 25,084 from cantonment and other funds. Rs. 207 were realised from fines. The average cost was Rs. 31-3-7 per woman registered, Rs. 37-7-3 per woman examined, and Rs. 11-4-0 per case of disease treated. For 1880 the corresponding figures were Rs. 27-9-2, Rs. 32-15-3, and Rs. 10-14-5; so that the cost of treatment slightly increased.

The daily average strength of European garrisons in 1881 was 14,411. There were 1,588 admissions to hospital for gonorrhœa and minor forms of disease, 1,752 for syphilis, and 3,340 in all. The ratio of admissions to 1,000 of strength was 231·6 compared with 262·8 in 1880, 240·6 being the mean ratio of the preceding five years, and 278·2 the mean ratio of five years previous to the opening of lock hospitals. As far, therefore, as the prevention of disease amongst European soldiers is concerned, the results of the year under report compare favourably with those of previous years. As remarked by the Sanitary Commissioner, "this encouraging result of the last year's management is the more welcome, seeing that it has influenced a very much larger garrison* than usual. Indeed, the year 1881 came very near to distinction as the first year of success as regards results of lock hospital management. But for the unexpected prevalence of disease at Moradabad and Sitapur, so much would have been attained to." At Moradabad the ratio of admissions per 1,000 of strength was as high as 450 7, and at Sitapur the ratio was 407·9. The prevalence of disease at Moradabad is ascribed to the lock hospital being situated in the city, so that no proper control can be exercised over the registered women, and at Sitapur to the excesses indulged in by the troops after their return from the Afghán war with an unaccustomed amount of money to spend. It may be noted that Sitapur was not exceptional in this respect, and that the same was the case in other cantonments—for example, Lucknow, where an increase of disease is ascribed to the same cause.

* Average daily strength of European garrisons in 1880 9,954
Ditto ditto in 1881 ... 14,411

The ratio of admission per 1,000 of strength of garrison for this and the preceding year is shown below for each lock hospital :—

	1880.	1881.
Allahabad	215·4	239·7
Cawnpore	216·8	185·
Agra	203·4	162·6
Meerut	250·5	216·
Lucknow	194·5	261·1
Bareilly	291·6	175·3
Fyzabad	143·5	194·3
Benares	485·6	312·7
Moradabad	445·3	450·7
Sháhjahánpur	344·7	201·4
Ránikhet	276·1	257·7
Sitapur	...	407·9
Roorkee	178·4	176·6
Jhánsi	133·1	154·
Naini Tál	293·3	238·1
Muttra	378·3	337·
Chakráta	63·6	290·
Fatehgarh	616·8	221·3
Total average	262·8	231·6

Improvement is marked at Cawnpore, Agra, Meerut (in which stations the ratio was previously low), Bareilly, Benares, Sháhjahánpur, and Fatehgarh. Lucknow and Chakráta are most conspicuous for falling off; while Moradabad and Sitapur, as before mentioned, show the worst actual results of all.

The Sanitary Commissioner calls attention to the fact that there has been a persistent falling off during the last four years in the number of registered women. This number he thinks ought at least to equal 10 per cent. of the European garrison of the provinces. The strength of the garrison in 1881 was 14,372; consequently there should have been 1,437 registered women attached to the lock hospitals, whereas there were 1,145 only. The falling off in 1881 was the more serious, because the strength of the European garrison rose from 9,954 to 14,411. Further, the Sanitary Commis-

sioner remarks that, although from his own observation, he is of opinion that the personal unattractiveness of the registered women is not so great as reports would indicate, yet in some cantonments the registered women are undoubtedly becoming the residue of unpresentable persons remaining after the departure of the better-looking class. He reports that during 1881 a greater amount of venereal disease was discovered among the registered women than in any previous year. Reasons for this have not been given. But as regards the prevalence of disease among the European garrison of these provinces, the portion of it quartered at Moradabad and Sitapur excepted, the year's management has been, as already remarked, comparatively somewhat successful. The Sanitary Commissioner is satisfied that the medical officers in charge of the hospitals apply themselves earnestly to the detection and cure of disease among the registered women. Nevertheless, care in selecting and encouraging the registered women, and strictness in examination and skill in their treatment when diseased, will not prevent the occurrence of disease among the soldiers, unless some means be devised of removing opportunities for its being contracted by the soldiers from unregistered women, and communicated by them and by men of the general public to the registered women. Admitting that some portion of the disease among the soldiers is derived from registered women, there cannot be any doubt that by far the greater part of it is due to intercourse with unregistered women. The Sanitary Commissioner remarks that the results of the management of the lock hospital system are governed by its working as a whole; and he points out that, in addition to the control of the registered women, two chief points in the lock hospital scheme, if it is to be successful, are the reasonable control of the soldiers, and the management of the unregistered women with whom they consort.

6.—Sanitation.

Births, &c.—The population of the provinces is shown in this section according to the census taken in February, 1881, and the figures giving percentages may therefore be assumed to approximate more closely to actual facts than in former years. This was the third year of registration of births amongst the population

generally, including municipalities, and the following table shows the returns for the three years :—

Year.	*Population.*			*Births registered.*			*Births to 1,000 living.*		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1879 ...	22,609,299	20,115,442	42,724,741	669,921	555,911	1,225,832	15·68	13·01	28·69
1880 ...	22,609,299	20,115,442	42,724,741	747,983	642,887	1,390,870	17·50	15·05	32·55
1881 ...	22,912,556	21,195,313	44,107,869	948,191	831,282	1,779,473	21·50	18·84	40·34

Births were registered by municipal committees in 107 towns, with an aggregate population, according to the census of 1881, of 2,987,564. The number of births registered in 1881 was, males 60,169, females 51,964, or 1,12,133 in all, giving a ratio of births per 1,000 of the population of 37·62, compared with 30·42 last year. There has therefore been a very marked rise, and the recorded birth-rate for the general population, 40·34 per mille, is now considerably in excess of the average annual English birth-rate of 34 per mille. The differences in the returns between some districts indicate that registration of births is not carried out everywhere with uniform care, but on the whole the birth registers contain a genuine record of actual births, and the efforts made to secure accurate birth registration have been attended with a considerable degree of success.

In every district the number of males born was in excess of the number of females, the highest proportion being 138·11 males to 100 females in Dehra Dún, the lowest being 105·38 males per 100 females in Lalitpur, and the average proportion for the provinces being 114·06 males to 100 females. If the figures are to be trusted,

the excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population varies much in different districts. But whereas in 1880 there was an excess of deaths over births in no less than 25 districts in the provinces, there was a similar excess in only five districts in 1881, and the excess of births over deaths for all districts was only 2·56 per mille in 1880, as compared with 8·55 in 1881. These figures point not only to more correct registration, but also to an improvement in the general health and condition of the people.

In Kumaun, Tárai, Dehra Dún, Fyzabad, and Ballia, the recorded death-rate of 1881 exceeds the recorded birth-rate. The population of these districts according to the census returns of 1872 and 1881 was as follows :—

	Census of 1872.	*Census of* 1881.
Kumaun	432,888	493,641
Tarái	185,647	206,993
Dehra Dún	115,711	144,070
Fyzabad	1,094,390	1,081,419
Ballia	633,325	924,763

In the Tarái special causes, which only a material improvement in climate can remove, bring about a high rate of mortality and a low rate of births. In the other four districts the returns seem to point to imperfect registration of births. In Fyzabad only has there apparently been a slight decrease of population since 1872, while in Fyzabad and Balia the population per square mile is remarkably numerous. In Kumaun, on the other hand, the population is sparse, yet in that district and in Dehra the recorded birth-rate has been lower than the recorded death-rate for three successive years.

Deaths.—The year was the fourteenth year of mortuary registration on the present system, and 1,402,473 deaths were registered amongst a population of 44,107,869, giving a death-rate of 31·79 per 1,000, as compared with 29·99 in the preceding year and 25·11 the mean of 12 years. An improvement in the method of registration introduced during the year, by which the name of each deceased person is entered in a separate line in the register, has doubtless contributed towards accuracy both in registration and in enumeration. That there has been a material improvement in

the registration of the number of deaths as well as of births seems beyond question. The only causes of death shown in the registers that can be trusted as approximately accurate are cholera, small-pox, suicide, and injuries, the entries under fevers especially are inaccurate. Under existing arrangements this is unavoidable, because, although outside municipalities the reporting of the actual fact of death is one which the registering agent, the village chaukidar, is competent to carry out, he can scarcely be expected to classify accurately the causes of death. In spite of the extraordinary mortality resulting from famine and fever in 1878 and 1879, the census taken in February, 1881, showed an increase of 32·37 per mille over the population recorded at the census of 1872—a fact which apparently witnesses to the recuperative power and fecundity of the Indian people.

In the classification of districts according to the severity of the death-rate, the Tarái comes first with a ratio of 47·33 deaths per 1,000 of population, and Cawnpore follows with a ratio of 41·45. The districts with the lowest death-rates are Garhwál with a ratio of 21·77 per 1,000, Kumaun 20·88 per 1,000; and Dehra Dún 20·76 per 1,000; but it is probable that many deaths were unrecorded in these districts. Regarding some other districts also there is a suspicion that the registration of deaths in 1881 was less perfect than it ought to have been. Allowing for this, however, there was undoubtedly a real difference between different districts in the prevalence of disease.

The registered number of deaths amongst Hindus and other classes was 31·98 per mile, amongst Muhammadans 30·70 per mille, and amongst Native Christians 45·76 per mille. Turning to the ages of those who died, the mortality amongst infants less than one year of age was 383·5 per mille, amongst children of from one to fifteen years of age 19·9 per mille, amongst adults of from 15 to 45 years of age 12·9 per mille, and amongst old people above 45 years of age 54·5 per mille. The figures indicate an extraordinary mortility amongst infants of less than one year during 1881, the ratio being 257 registered deaths to 1,000 registered births, as compared with an average ratio of 153 deaths per 1,000 births in England. It is probable that the figures represent actual

facts, an approach having in 1881 been made in these provinces to an accurate registration of infant mortality for the first time, but the accuracy of this opinion can be conclusively demonstrated only from the returns of a period of succeeding years. Of the deaths registered in 1881, 744,435 were of males and 658,038 of females, showing an excess of male deaths of 86,397, or 113 male deaths to 100 females; and the proportion of deaths per 1,000 of population among males and females respectively was very similar. These returns tend to show that the sex of those who died was correctly registered, since the birth returns also show a remarkable excess of males over females, and there ought not to be any material difference in the proportionate number of deaths of either sex.

For the three years preceding 1881 there was an excess of deaths over the births registered in municipalities, and during the year under report the excess of registered births over deaths was only 2·74 per mille. Taking the average of the past nine years, the excess ratio of deaths has been 3·36 per mille. In no less than 20 municipalities do the returns for 1881 show an excess of deaths over births, and amongst these are some of the largest towns in the provinces—*e. g.* Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore, and Saháranpur, the population of all of which, except Lucknow, has increased since the last census. Generally it may be noted that although an excess of deaths has been recorded in the 107 municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the past nine years, their population rose, according to the census returns, from 2,833,077 in 1872 to 2,987,564 in 1881, an increase of 154,487, or 54·5 per mille. There is therefore reason to believe that many births have not been registered, although it must not be forgotten that in large centres of business or trade, which are much visited for short periods by the people of the country round, the deaths among the temporary sojourners are likely to be far more numerous than births. The registration of births and deaths is now compulsory in all municipalities, but as it is evident that in the case of births the law is in many places not properly enforced, the attention of all municipal committees has been drawn to the subject, and they have been requested to see that registration of births and deaths is properly carried out under penalty for wilful omissions to register.

In the 24 cantonments of these provinces 4,953 deaths were registered, giving a death-rate of 25·43 per mille on a total population of 194,956. Of these 20 died from cholera, 11 from small-pox, 3,466 deaths were due to fevers, 353 to bowel complaints, 68 to injuries, and 1,035 to all other causes. The small number of deaths from cholera and small-pox is satisfactory, as showing that cantonments were almost entirely free from these diseases during the year. But the low death-rate in several cantonments—for example, Moradabad 7·63, Muttra 6·40, Allahabad 7·15, Gorakhpur 9·56—seems to indicate that registration is not fully carried out.

The number of deaths registered in each month of the year was as follows:—

	Deaths.	*Ratio per mille.*
January	95,226	2·16
February	91,011	2·06
March	97,829	2·22
April	124,831	2·83
May	115,683	2·62
June	86,083	1·95
July	81,609	1·85
August	86,316	1·96
September	109,837	2·49
October	181,519	4·11
November	180,683	4·10
December	151,846	3·44
Total ...	1,402,473	31·79

As usual, the greatest mortality occurred in the earlier cold-weather months following the rainy season, the month of October in 1881 having been the most fatal to life.

General history of chief diseases.—The deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during 1881 are as follows:—

	Cholera	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	Other causes.
Districts ...	24,767	16,086	1,030,181	71,866	19,959	136,070
Ratio per mille ...	·60	·39	24·90	1·73	·48	3·29
Towns ...	1,098	1,067	70,418	10,948	1,101	18,912
Ratio per mille ...	·40	·39	25·71	4·0	·40	6·90
Total ...	25,865	17,153	1,100,599	82,814	21,060	154,982
Ratio per mille ...	·58	·39	24·95	1·88	·48	3·51

The numbers compare as follows with the returns for 1879 and 1880 :—

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Cholera	35,892	71,546	25,865
Small-pox	73,653	8,240	17,153
Fever	1,616.108	987,220	1,100,599
Bowel complaints ...	73,124	80,312	82,814
Injuries	21,371	20,553	21,060
Other causes	94,351	113,284	154,982
Total ...	1,914,499	1,281,155	1,402,473

Cholera.—Cholera was not prevalent during the year, the districts in which most cases were reported being Garhwál, Gonda, Basti, Fyzabad, Sultanpur, and Azamgarh ; but in none of them was it especially severe. More than 20 deaths occurred in only 94 (or ·07 per cent.) out of the 117,630 centres of population in the provinces. As in all years of light cholera prevalence, the serious mortality was confined almost entirely to the eastern portion of the provinces nearest Bengal.

After the close of the calendar year an outbreak of cholera occurred among the pilgrims assembled at the great religious fair, or *Mágh Mela*, at Allahabad. The pilgrims began to arrive early in January, 1882, and the fair terminated by the 24th, and it was computed that upwards of 3,000,000 persons at one time or another visited the fair. With such huge crowds collected in a narrow space proper sanitary arrangements were not easily carried out, but the experience gained will be of great value should any future gatherings on a similar scale take place. The virulence of the disease soon abated, and although a considerable number of cases happened among pilgrims after they left Allahabad, no general outbreak of cholera followed among the population through which the returning pilgrims passed or in their native districts.

The followiug table shows the number of deaths from cholera in the Allahabad and surrounding districts during January and February, 1882 :—

	January.	*February.*
Allahabad	286	89
Fatehpur	29	52
Bánda	180	164
Partabgarh	185	132
Sultanpur	103	88
Mirzapur	69	30
Benares	219	54
Jaunpur	101	64

Small-pox.—There were 17,153 deaths from small-pox, compared with 8,240 in 1880 and 73,653 in 1879. A considerable portion of this decrease in the mortality from small-pox in the past two years may perhaps have been due to the more general practice of vaccination, but as the disease appears to prevail in severe epidemic form at intervals of three or four years, the effect of vaccination operations cannot be conclusively judged of till the years 1882 and 1883 have passed. In Gorakhpur, Jhánsi, and Lalitpur only was the disease seriously prevalent in 1881; and out of the total of 17,153 deaths from small-pox, 15,401 were registered during the first six months of the year, chiefly in the hot season. It is not yet possible to determine conclusively that the spread of vaccination has caused the striking diminution in the number of deaths from small-pox in the last two years, but the fact that the diminution has taken place may in the meantime encourage the officers of the Vaccination Department in carrying on their operations.

Fever.—One million one hundred thousand five hundred and ninety-nine deaths were registered under fevers, compared with 987,220 in 1880 and 1,616,108 in 1879. Fever was therefore more prevalent in 1881 than in 1880, but under the head of fevers deaths from a variety of diseases are registered, and any small increase or decrease in the number of deaths must not be taken to indicate with certainty any increase or decrease of fever prevalence. In 18 districts an excessive mortality has been recorded from this cause in 1881. The Tarái, as might be expected, comes first, and Meerut next, followed by Bareilly, Gházipur, Ballia and Pilibhít Only eight out of the 18 districts are canal-irrigated; and among the eighteen, the rates of mortality from fever were by no means highest in the eight canal districts, and these returns for 1881 seem to confirm the conclusion that the question of the origin of fever epidemics and their predisposing causes is one which still requires much patient and prolonged investigation, in the light of the improved registration of vital statistics which Government is only now beginning to secure.

Bowel complaints.—There were 82,814 deaths from bowel complaints in 1881, compared with 80,312 in 1880 and 73,124 in

1879. The mortality was gratest in Saháranpur, Hamírpur, Garhwál, Jhánsi, Cawnpore, Dehra Dún, Lalitpur, and the Tarái.

Injuries.—The number of deaths registered under injuries of all kinds in 1881 was 21,060, compared with 20,553 in 1880 and 21,371 in 1879, so that the numbers very closely approximate for the three years. Of the deaths, 2,233 were from suicide, 611 being by males and 1,622 by females; 13,017 from wounds or accidents; and 5,810 from snake-bite or attack of wild beasts. The large preponderance of female suicides is a melancholy but well-known feature of Indian domestic life. With reference to the increasing ratio of deaths from snake-bite or attack of wild beasts, it may be noted that instructions have recently been issued for the institution in every district of active measures for the extirpation of venomous snakes. But the prejudices of the people themselves in respect to snake-killing often make it difficult to secure their co-operation.

Vaccination.

The average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season was 610·6, and the total number of persons vaccinated was 394,017 males and 373,242 females, or 767,259 in all. The average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator was 1,256·56. The total number of primary vaccinations was 745,925, of which 302,175 were on infants under one year of age and 381,851 on children under six and over one year of age were successful, giving a total number of successful primary vaccinations of 684,026. Out of 21,334 cases of re-vaccination 3,890 were successful. The percentage of successful cases was for primary vaccinations 91·70 and for re-vaccinations 18·23. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 15·59, compared with 13·62, the ratio of the preceding five years. The number of deaths from small-pox in 1881 was, as shown above, 17,153, compared with an average of 65,833 for the previous five years.

The number of successful primary vaccinations performed in 1881 was 684,026, compared with 640,224 in 1880, and it was far higher than in any previous year. The progress made since 1870, when the number was 199,674 only, has been both continuous and rapid, except in 1878 and 1879. This continued progress

is most satisfactory. But as the number of births registered in 1881 was 1,779,473, and as before protection can be considered complete the number of vaccinations should equal the number of births, operations still fall far short of what is required in order to give immunity from the disease to the population. An outbreak of small-pox in Kumaun, where the population is believed to be perfectly protected by vaccination, was distinctly traced to unvaccinated persons who brought the disease from outside. In Gorakhpur, where deaths from small-pox were most numerous, vaccination is, from the size of the district and the consequent inadequacy of the vaccination staff, said to make less progress than in any other district of the provinces. In Meerut, again, where vaccination has been carried on with conspicuous activity, the number of deaths from small-pox has for the last three years been extremely small. So far the inference is strongly in favour of the reality of the protection afforded by vaccination, and steps are being taken to strengthen the staff in districts which, like Gorakhpur, are backward as regards vaccination.

In the 13 districts of the 1st circle the number of successful primary vaccinations in 1881 was 183,746, as compared with a previous average on the past five years of 170,503, or an increase of 13,243; in the 22 districts of the 2nd circle the number was 257,572, as compared with a previous average of 218,409, an increase of 39,163; and in the 16 districts of the 3rd circle the number was 242,708, as compared with a previous average of 215,650, an increase of 27,058. In the 1st circle, comprising the Meerut and Agra Divisions and Tehri (Garhwál), there was an increase in eight districts and a falling off in 5, Bulandshahr being most conspicuous amongst the former and Saháranpur amongst the latter. In the 2nd circle, comprising Kumaun and Rohilkhand and Oudh, there was a decrease in only three districts, *i.e.*, Kumaun, Budaun, and the Tarái. Nearly all districts in Oudh show a marked increase, and in Rae Bareli the number of vaccinations rose from a previous average of 2,308 to no less than 17,409. Partabgarh continues to exhibit most unsatisfactory results without any apparent reason. The causes of failure are being made the subject of special investigation by the Deputy Sanitary Commis-

sioner in charge of the circle. In the 3rd circle, comprising the Allahabad, Benares, and Jhansi Divisions, four districts only show a falling off from the average of past years, *i.e.*, Jalaun, Allahabad, Azamgarh, and Jhánsi. Progress was greatest in Bánda and Hamírpur, and work was also very successfully carried on in the new district of Ballia.

The arrangements made for the supply of lymph in the season of 1881 were satisfactory, and the experiments for the production of good lymph in this country were attended with so much success that it is anticipated there will soon be a necessity for small importations only of English lymph, if not a possibility of dispensing with importations altogether.

The vaccination staff consisted of three Superintendents of circles, seven Deputy Superintendents, 50 Native Superintendents, 234 first class and 377 second class vaccinators, and 63 chaprasis and other servants. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,14,453, of which Rs. 1,07,602 were for pay of establishment, Rs. 3,955 for travelling allowances, and Rs 2,896 for contingencies. Rs. 93,753 were paid from provincial funds, Rs. 8,650 from local funds, Rs. 10,272 by municipalities, and Rs. 1,778 by Native States. The cost of each successful case of vaccination was two annas eight pies compared with three annas two pie in 1880.

Sanitary Works.

The chief works of sanitary improvement carried out during the year consisted of the construction and paving of roads, the construction of new drains and the restoration of old drains, the filling up of excavations, the construction and improvement of latrines, the cleansing of wells and other similar undertakings. Rural sanitation has made considerable progress during the year, and several districts—notably Jalaun and Bahraich—have followed the example set by Mr. McConaghey in Bánda of enforcing a few simple rules to secure cleanliness and to prevent the pollution of the water-supply.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

The year began with 825 insanes under treatment in the four asylums: 329 cases were received during the year, of whom 25

were re-admissions, and on the last day of the year there remained in custody 852 individuals.

Of the 302 patients who disappeared from the registers during the year, 142 were discharged (cured), 58 were made over to friends (improved), and 73 died.

Coincident with the general improvement in the health of the population, the mortality in the four asylums fell from 76 to 73, although the total number under treatment increased ; 28 deaths occurred at Bareilly, 16 in Benares, 19 in Agra, and 10 in Lucknow.

These figures when tested by the total population and average daily strength give for each institution the following ratios of mortality :—

	On total population.	On average strength.
Bareilly	6·54	8·51
Benares	6·75	8·46
Agra	6·44	9·44
Lucknow	5·15	7·50

The high mortality at Agra is attributed to the difficulty of securing an efficient supply of anti-scorbutic vegtables and fruits for the inmates. A serious drawback to the utility of the garden is the brackish water of the wells.

At Bareilly, Benares, and Lucknow, where during the past two years great care has been taken to secure at all times the best vegetables that are in season, and to aid these by the issue of lime-juice, *amchúr*, tamarind, and other fruits containing a large amount of free acids, the death-rate has fallen considerably.

The number of criminal lunatics in confinement after falling steadily through the previous three years began to increase again. In 1880 there were 168 of this class, while during the past year the number increased to 202.

The proportion of acute and chronic cases in each asylum was as follows:—

Asylums.	*Acute cases.*		*Chronic cases*	
	Total percentage of.	Percentage of recovery.	Total percentage of.	Percentage of recovery.
Bareilly	34·11	23 97	45·56	6·66
Benares	23 63	19 64	61·18	2·76
Agra	47 79	28·37	45·42	0·74
Lucknow	57·73	28·57	28·86	...

The differences observable in the ratios of acute and chronic cases and in the percentages of recoveries in the four asylums would probably disappear were it possible to arrange that one medical officer should diagnose and classify the cases in all the asylums. These differences are perhaps due more to the individuals who classify the cases than to any actual distinction between the types of insanity received into each asylum.

Out of the 329 admissions during the year, 144 are reported to have become insane from physical and 19 from moral causes. The alleged cause was not traceable in 166 cases.

The re-admissions numbered 25.

By far the larger number of these relapses arises from the excess use of *charas*, *bhang*, and spirits. Few (if any) cases of insanity are ever attributed to the abuse of opium, probably because the effects of opium-eating in excess, being sedative more than excitant, reduces its victim to a state in which he is incapable of bodily or mental exertion, and, being harmless to his neighbours, he is never looked on as a fit subject for a lunatic asylum.

Six ordinary lunatics made their escape during the year: from the Bareilly asylum 3, from Agra 1, from Benares 1, and from Lucknow 1. There was nothing peculiar about the cases, except that they indicate gross carelessness on the part of the attendants. In the Bareilly asylum two men were helped over the wall by some of the other lunatics, a rather singular instance of combination amongst the insane. It is observed that those of the asylum inmates who attempt escape are chiefly those whose recovery has progressed to a considerable extent: they become restless and anticipate the period of their release by eluding the vigilance, or rather by taking advantage of the carelessness of the officials.

The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the lunatics in each asylum may be summarized as follows :—

Number.	Asylums.	*Establishment.*		*Rations.*		*Bazar medicines.*		*Clothing and bedding.*		*Contingencies.*		*Subsistence allowance.*		*Grand total.*	
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bareilly ...	8,380 11 3	25 7 4	8,365 4 8	25 6 7	53 11 4	0 2 7	440 4 8	1 5 5	441 1 2	1 5 5	20 15 0	0 1 0	17,702 0 1	53 12 4
2	Benares ...	6,887 6 3	36 7 1	3,836 9 10	20 4 9	15 12 0	0 1 3	599 15 3	3 2 9	286 8 10	1 8 3	3 7 6	0 0 3	11,629 11 8	61 8 4
3	Agra	7,278 12 0	36 2 11	5,911 3 9	29 6 2	53 2 8	0 6 8	457 5 9	2 4 4	250 10 1	1 3 11	44 9 6	0 3 6	14,025 11 9	69 11 6
4	Lucknow ...	6,454 4 7	48 6 7	2,643 3 4	19 13 3	12 6 5	0 1 6	230 6 2	1 11 7	84 7 8	0 10 1	1 9 0	0 0 2	9,426 5 2	70 11 2

Omitting the expenditure on establishments, which bears most heavily on the asylums having the fewest patients, it is observable that the cost of all other charges per head of average strength was least in the Lucknow asylum and greatest in the Agra asylum. The exact figures are as given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Lucknow	22	4	7
Benares	25	1	3
Bareilly	28	5	0
Agra	33	8	7

The great difference in the cost of maintenance still lies in the expenditure on rations. The low rates of cost in Lucknow and Benares are due in a great measure to the non-employment of contractors for the supply of grain. At Bareilly the direct purchase' system has now been introduced, and at Agra inquiry is being made whether the asylum cannot be supplied with flour from the jail at the jail rates.

The sums credited at each asylum on account of paying patients were larger than during 1880 : they amounted to a total of Rs. 967 as compared with Rs. 789-14-10 in the previous year. The details are as under :—

	Rs.
Bareilly	254
Benares	134
Agra	464
Lucknow	115
Total ...	967

As heretofore, the lunatics were employed on gardening, farming, and in factories. The total profits of the year's working were Rs. 1,712-12-5. The chief desideratum is of course to carry on these industrial occupations without loss; they are really curative appliances and must not in their cash results be criticized too narrowly.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

See page 173 of Administration Report for 1874-75.

2.—Education.

There were no departmental changes of any importance during the year.

General Summary.—The leading statistics of the years 1880-81 and 1881-82 are summarised in the following table :—

	Number of schools.		Number of students.		Expenditure on instruction, exclusive of direction, inspection, buildings, and miscellaneous.		
					1880-81.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	State.	From other sources.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Government Schools							
Colleges ...	4	4	590	599	1,08,006	34,996	1,43,002
High and middle ...	559	522	5,972	6,489	2,25,352	26,685	2,52,037
Lower ...	5,615	5,561	198,093	197,060	6,41,438	69,429	7,10,867
Special ...	22	19	410	345	53,834	446	54,280
II.—Aided Schools.							
Colleges ...	6	6	283	318	22,330	38,178	60,508
High and middle ...	84	87	3,086	3,224	73,216	1,41,025	2,14,241
Lower ...	262	270	15,484	16,091	81,142	1,37,526	2,18,668
Special ...	3	5	196	241	2,640	4,370	7,010
III.—Private Schools.							
Colleges ...	1	1	15	20	...	4,710	4,710
High and middle ...	3	5	42	50	...	1,125	1,125
Lower ...	36	41	1,232	1,159	...	9,507	9,507
Total ...	6,795	6,521	225,403	225,596	12,07,958	4,67,997	16,75,955

	Expenditure on instruction, exclusive of direction, inspection, buildings, and miscellaneous.			Percentage of total State expenditure devoted to each class of school.		Cost of educating each pupil in 1881-82.	
	1881-82.						
	State.	From other sources.	Total.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—Govt. Schools.							
Colleges ...	1,01,808	37,420	1,39,228	8·94	8·60	272 15 11	199 9 11
High and middle ...	2,20,676	26,818	2,47,494	18·66	18·63	49 13 9	44 7 4
Lower ...	6,24,944	72,366	6,97,310	53 10	52·77	4 9 4	4 1 9
Special ...	54,744	423	55,197	4·46	4·63	174 10 9	173 5 4
II.—Aided Schools.							
Colleges ...	21,848	38,900	60,748	1·85	1·84	278 10 6	100 3 6
High and middle ...	70,452	1,29,307	1,99,759	6 06	5·95	77 14 9	27 7 8
Lower ...	86,527	1,41,493	2,28,020	6·71	7·31	17 14 10	6 12 10
Special ...	3,168	5,603	8,771	·22	·27	45 10 11	16 8 0
III.—Private Schools							
Colleges ...	...	2,014	2,014	...	...	154 14 9	...
High and middle ...	...	2,415	2,415	...	...	75 7 6	...
Lower ...	...	10,480	10,480	...	...	11 3 9	...
Total ...	11,84,197	4,67,239	16,51,436	100	100	...	...

In 1881-82 the number of schools of all kinds shows a decrease of 74, while the number of students on the rolls was 225,596 compared with 225,403 in 1880-81, or an increase of 193. While, however, recovery from the effects of the great fever epidemic of 1879, which diminished by some 20,000 the number of registered pupils, is and still must be slow, the increase in the daily average attendance, which is a more important criterion of the condition of the schools than the numbers enrolled, is fairly satisfactory and encouraging, the attendance having risen from 172,232 in 1880-81 to 174,480 in 1881-82. Still, as the year was on the whole a fairly prosperous one for the people, it is somewhat disappointing that the number of pupils in 1881-82 did not more nearly reach the figures of the years before 1879, and that the increase on the numbers of 1880-81 was so small.

The receipts and expenditure of 1880-81 and 1881-82 were as follows :—

	Receipts.			Expenditure.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.		1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Municipal grants...	52,401	52,069	Direction ...	34,461	35,540
Subscriptions and donations ...	1,94,573	1,96,671	Inspection ...	2,05,731	2,15,915
Fees ...	1,46,849	1,62,175	Instruction, including grants-in-aid,	16,75,955	16,51,436
Endowments ...	75,867	1,18,891	Building grants ...	10,900	79,547
			Miscellaneous, including scholarships ...	48,886	72,994
Total ...	4,69,690	5,29,806	Total ..	19,75,933	20,55,432

Of the total expenditure of 1881-82 the details were these :—

	Rs.
State expenditure	15,25,626
From other sources	5,29,806

The amount of State expenditure in 1880-81 was Rs. 15,06,243. The percentages on the Government expenditure were, for instruction, exclusive of scholarships and buildings, 82·49 ; for inspection, 15·04 ; and for direction, 2·47. The increase of fee receipts is encouraging, and the variations under the different items of receipt and expenditure call for no comment here. The proportions of State expenditure devoted in these provinces to University, secondary

and primary education, with the corresponding proportions in other provinces, were as follows:—

	University.	*Secondary.*	*Primary.*
Bengal	26·7	33·7	29·1
Bombay	20·	29·	39·1
Panjab	9·8	28·5	47·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8·60	18·63	52 77
Central Provinces	2·8	22·8	66·7

The above figures show that, as compared with higher education, primary education in these provinces receives a large share of the State expenditure, the amount spent on it by this Government being apparently greater, in proportion to the total expenditure on public instruction, than that spent by any of the other Governments except the Central Provinces.

The work of the year, as tested by the result of the University examinations in Arts, is shown in the table below :—

	Number of candidates.		*Number passed.*		*Percentage passed.*	
Examination.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Entrance ...	425	442	270	190	63·5	42·9
F.A. ...	91	82	48	42	52·7	51·2
B.A. ...	41	38	22	8	53·6	21·0
M.A. ...	8	7	7	4	87·5	57·1

Although teachers and pupils may not be altogether responsible for this result, the return for 1881-82 can hardly be pronounced satisfactory, more especially as regards the Entrance and B.A. examinations, the numbers passed in which show a great falling off by comparison with those of 1880-81. No special reasons for the falling off can be assigned. The comparative failure in the University examinations of 1881-82 has not been confined to one or two colleges and schools, or even, except in the Entrance examination, to these provinces; so that the inference may not unfairly be drawn that it was not altogether due to want of effort or skill on the part of professors and masters in imparting instruction, or to deficiency of ability and diligence in the students. On the other hand, middle schools, both English and Vernacular, have shown signs of decided improvement in 1881-82, since in the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination 274 passed out of 889 candidates, as against 174 out of 883 in the preceding year, while in

the middle class vernacular examination 514 candidates passed out of 1,308, as against 348 out of 1,211 in 1880-81. The normal schools in the North-Western Provinces and the normal classes in Oudh have been carefully and successfully managed, and the pupils who passed the final qualifying examinations appear to be equal in number, ability, attainments, and character to those who preceded them. A central normal school for Oudh was established early in the current year. Although, then, it is not possible to draw any safe inference from the statistics of a single year, the returns tend to show that though the past year has not been one of uniform success and no rapid or striking advance or improvement in public instruction is recorded, still a fair year's work has been done and in some important points considerable progress has been made. There is, nevertheless, ample room for progress in regard to both the numbers of pupils and the tuitional results as ascertained by the examinations; and it is hoped that the Educational Department of these provinces will spare no pains to recover the ground temporarily lost, and that the returns of future years will show a steady and permanent improvement.

Controlling agencies.—The system of departmental control remained unchanged during the year under report. The Inspectors made their usual tours in the camping season, visited and examined all Government and aided high and middle schools, English and Vernacular, and tested as many of the primary schools as they could visit or assemble. In the North-Western Provinces the Government middle and primary vernacular schools were under the immediate control of district committees and were administered chiefly through the Deputy Inspectors as their executive officers. The duties of Inspectors in regard to these schools were limited to visitation, examination, suggestion, and report. The Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors, on whom the efficiency and good administration of middle class vernacular and primary schools to a great extent depends, performed their duties satisfactorily. In Oudh middle and primary schools remained during 1881-82 under the immediate supervision and control of the Inspector and his staff. But under the new scheme for local self-government, the powers of district and municipal boards have recently been much extended, and the system of administration, as laid down in Resolution No. 5, dated

14th March, 1882, has been made uniform for both provinces. The future administration of the great bulk of the schools in these provinces will be regulated on the system therein sketched, and their management will rest, altogether or in a great measure, with district and municipal boards. In Oudh the change of system will be considerable, and the transition will require to be arranged with some care; while much will depend upon the constitution and activity of the local boards. There is good ground for anticipating that where these bodies effectively represent the wants and interests of the community, with which they are thoroughly acquainted, the influence that they will exercise, their sense of responsibility, and the supervision they will be able to maintain over teachers and pupils, will greatly promote the spread and development of popular instruction. Hitherto the degree to which the committees have aided State education has been somewhat doubtful, and has certainly varied much in different parts of the country; but, as far at least as regards primary education, it seems certain that without the real and sustained co-operation of the intelligent and well-to-do classes of the native community, the exertion of a State Department can have but little effect on the immense population of these provinces.

University education.—As was the case last year, there were during 1881-82 eleven institutions for University education and its equivalent—namely, the English Government Colleges at Agra, Allahabad, and Benares; the Canning College and the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, both aided by Government; the unaided College Department of the London Mission High School at Benares; the Oriental Departments of the Government College at Benares and of the aided Colleges at Lucknow and Aligarh; and the Law classes at Allahabad and Lucknow. Eight hundred and eighty-eight students were on the rolls on the 31st March, 1881, and the total number of students on the rolls on the 31st March, 1882, was 937, of whom 172 were in the English Government Colleges, 157 in aided and 20 in unaided English Colleges, 427 were in the Government Sanscrit College at Benares, 130 in aided Oriental Colleges, and 31 in the aided Law Colleges. The average number on the rolls during the year was 850, and the average daily attendance 741. The classification of the

students according to race and creed was as follows :—Europeans and Eurasians 2, Native Christians 8, Hindus 814, Muhammadans 113. Taking the total of all the students at all the colleges, 397 were engaged in learning English, 41 in learning the vernacular (Urdu and Hindi), 3 in learning Latin, 64 Arabic, 159 Persian, and 560 Sanscrit. The total cost of all the colleges was Rs. 2,01,990, of which Rs. 1,23,656 were provided from provincial revenues, Rs. 51,207 from endowments, Rs. 11,058 from fees, and Rs. 16,069 from other sources. The total cost of educating each student and the cost of their education to Government, compared with the preceding year, are shown in the table below :—

		Total cost.	Cost to Government.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Government English Colleges	1881-82	862 2 1	607 12 2
	1880-81	1,035 5 1	759 15 1
Aided English Colleges	1881-82	366 8 0	131 2 7
	1880-81	426 10 7	155 12 11
Unaided English Colleges	1881-82	154 14 9	...
	1880-81	428 2 11	...
Government Sanscrit College	1881-82	36 11 1	35 14 9
	1880-81	35 12 6	35 6 8
Aided Oriental Colleges	1881-82	108 4 6	41 3 11
	1880-81	115 12 11	43 7 1
Aided Law Colleges	1881-82	557 10 0	192 14 0
	1880-81	212 5 2	80 4 10
Total, average cost	1881-82	272 9 5	166 14 0
	1880-81	311 3 9	194 13 1

There was thus a material diminution in the average cost to the State of education in the English Government Colleges. It took place chiefly in the Allahabad College, where the average daily attendance of students was 23 per cent. greater than in 1880-81, and at the Agra College, where the attendance was 20 per cent. greater, and the expenditure from unendowed Government revenues was 25 per cent. less, than in 1880-81.

The following table gives the results of the University examinations. They do not compare favourably with those of the preceding year :—

Nature of examination.		*Number of examinees.*		*Number passed.*		*Percentage of passed scholars on total number on rolls at beginning of the year.*	
		Government Colleges.	Other Colleges.	Government Colleges.	Other Colleges.	Government Colleges.	Other Colleges.
Master of Arts ...	1881-82...	6	1	4	...	66·6	...
	1880-81...	4	4	4	3	100·	75·
Bachelor of Arts,	1881-82...	27	11	5	3	18·5	27·2
	1880-81...	29	12	15	7	51·7	58·3
First Arts ...	1881-82...	36	46	20	22	55·5	47·8
	1880-81...	36	55	21	27	58·3	49·1
Bachelor of Law...	1881-82...	3	3	2	...	66·6	...
	1880-81...	...	5	...	2	...	40·

The students of the Muir College, Allahabad, again did well in the examinations, 4 out of 6 candidates having passed the M.A., 5 out of 13 the B.A., and 7 out of 10 the F.A. examination. The Agra College has certainly not prospered under its present management; and it is hoped that the arrangements that, in consequence of the reconsideration of the question of its abolition by the Government of India, are about to be made for giving it a new constitution, will revive its reputation and extend materially its sphere of utility. The Benares Sanscrit College continues to flourish, the results of the examinations of 1881-82 having been very creditable to the students. The Canning College, which has special advantages among the aided colleges, has on the whole maintained its high position, and the general progress made by the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh continues to reflect much credit upon its public-spirited managers and supporters.

Secondary instruction.—This is given in high and middle schools, English and Vernacular, English high schools being tested by the Entrance examination of the University, and middle schools, English and Vernacular, by the departmental middle class examinations. The number of these schools and the attendance at them during

the year is shown in the table below, the coresponding figures for 1880-81 being also given :—

			Schools.	Attendance.
BOYS' SCHOOLS—				
(*a*) *English*—				
Government	1881-82	...	67	2,927
	1880-81	...	65	2,680
Aided	1881-82	...	67	2,635
	1880-81	...	67	2,585
Unaided	1881-82	...	5	50
	1880-81	...	3	42
(*b*) *Vernacular*—				
Government	1881-82	...	455	3,562
	1880-81	...	494	3,292
Aided	1881-82	...	7	241
	1880-81	...	5	203
Total	1881-82	...	601	9,415
	1880-81	...	634	8,752
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.				
English, aided	1881-82	...	12	342
	1880-81	...	12	348
Vernacular, aided	1881-82	...	1	6
	1880-81	...	...	...
Total	1881-82	...	13	348
	1880-81	...	12	348

The number of schools for boys has fallen from 674 in 1879-80 and 634 in 1880-81 to 601 in the year under report. The decrease in the Government schools is due to the reduction, which might perhaps with advantage be carried further, of ambitious halkabandi or village schools to the lower class from which they had been unnecessarily and prematurely raised. It is satisfactory, on the other hand, that the number of pupils in boys' schools has risen from 8,752 in 1880-81 to 9,415, of whom 1,695 were attending high schools and 7,720 middle schools. The average number on the rolls was 8,660, and the average daily attendance 7,235. The classification according to race and creed of the pupils was as follows :—European and Eurasians 237, Native Christians 173, Hindus 7,307, Muhammadans 1,689, others 9. Of the pupils in these boys' schools, 5,585 were learning English, 5,731 Vernacular, 227 Latin, 165 Arabic, 4,307 Persian and 990 Sanscrit. In the girls' schools 74 pupils attended the high schools and 274 the middle schools ; while the average number on the rolls during the year was 354, and the average daily attendance 324. Of the pupils, 267 were Europeans and Eurasians and 81 Native Christians ; and 346 of them were learning English, 96 Vernacular, 60 Latin, and 55 Persian. The total expenditure on boys' schools was Rs. 4,14,075,

of which Rs. 2,65,097 were contributed by provincial revenues, Rs. 17,845 by local rates or cesses, while Rs. 15,613 were derived from endowments, Rs. 9,544 from municipal grants, Rs. 47,731 from fees, and Rs. 58,245 from other sources. The total expenditure on girls' schools was Rs. 35,593, of which Rs. 8,186 were derived from provincial revenues, Rs. 186 from endowments, Rs. 239 from municipal grants, Rs. 16,925 from fees, and Rs. 10,057 from other sources. The cost of educating each pupil, as compared with the preceding year, was as under :—

		Total cost.	Cost to Government.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Boys' Schools.			
Government English schools ...	1881-82 ...	83 11 7	73 15 2
	1880-81 ...	94 8 11	83 9 1
Aided English schools	1881-82 ...	78 11 5	29 12 1
	1880-81 ...	84 4 5	31 3 8
Unaided English schools... ...	1881-82 ...	75 7 6	...
	1880-81 ...	44 6 10	...
Government Vernacular schools ...	1881-82 ...	21 9 9	19 13 7
	1880-81 ...	22 3 10	20 10 3
Aided Vernacular schools ...	1881-82 ...	17 5 11	7 9 7
	1880-81 ...	16 1 9	6 13 0
Girls' Schools.			
Aided English schools	1881-82 ...	110 9 4	25 3 5
	1880-81 ...	134 3 0	29 11 5
Aided Vernacular schools ...	1881-82 ...	71 2 8	28 0 0
	1880-81 ...	...	...

The reduced cost of educating each pupil in the Government schools is satisfactory.

The results of the Entrance examination for English high schools are shown below, the totals for 1880-81 being also given:—

	Number of candidates.	Passed.			Total.
		I. Division.	II. Division.	III. Division.	
North-Western Provinces.					
Government schools	159	6	40	26	72
Aided schools	127	5	26	21	52
Unaided schools	36	7	7	...	14
Total ...	322	18	73	47	138
Oudh.					
Government schools	61	5	19	7	31
Aided schools	40	1	5	6	12
Unaided schools	19	1	5	3	9
Total ...	120	7	29	16	52
Grand Total ... 1881-82 ...	442	25	101	63	190
1880-81 ...	425	60	159	51	270

It was observed in last year's report that the unusually high success of candidates from these provinces for the Entrance examination in 1880 was to be attributed rather to great and sudden reduction of the standard than to any extraordinary improvement in the quality of the candidates or of the instruction which they had received, and that a return to the former standard would be followed by an apparent falling off. These anticipations have been realised, for, as already shown, the success of candidates at the last examination was exceedingly poor compared with that of 1880-81. The variation in the standard of examination makes it difficult to form an accurate estimate of the progress made during the year. But there can apparently be little question that, irrespective of the variation in the standard of examination, the proficiency of the candidates from these provinces for the Entrance examination of 1881-82 was not on the whole such as it ought to have been. The percentage of successful candidates was 42·72 for the North-Western Provinces, and 43·36 for Oudh, which is lower than that for Bengal and the Central Provinces, and also below the average percentage for all the provinces within the jurisdiction of the University, namely, 47·97; while in some of the schools of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, both Government and aided, the failure of the candidates was conspicuous and served materially to lower the provincial average. The managers and masters of these schools,

to whom such a result must have caused much regret and disappointment, will have realised the necessity of exertion to repair this ill-success, and to search for and remedy any defects that may be discoverable. The Director of Public Instruction has been requested, in consultation with his Inspectors, to enquire into the matter, and endeavour definitely to ascertain how far the variation of results was accidental and temporary.

The results of the departmental middle-class Anglo-Vernacular examination for the different classes of schools were as follows, compared with the results of 1880-81 :—

	Number of boys examined.	Passed.	Failed.	*Details of failure.*				Percentage passed.
				English.	Second language.	History and Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	
Government high schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	367	121	246	128	121	108	102	32·9
Government middle schools, North-Western Provinces.	96	57	39	22	14	17	10	59·3
Aided high schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	244	51	193	124	116	117	95	20.9
Aided middle schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	79	13	66	34	35	37	36	16·4
Private schools and candidates, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	103	32	71	42	38	38	39	31
Total ... 1881-82 ...	889	274	615	350	324	317	282	30 8
Total ... 1880-81 ...	883	172	711	204	337	334	684	19·4

These figures are a decided improvement on those of 1880-81; and show generally that more attention than in preceding years had been devoted to the instruction and training of the third class of high schools and the first class of middle English schools. In 1880-81 the general failure in this examination was ascribed to the fact that in many high schools both masters and pupils are apt to regard the University Entrance examination as the only goal worthy of their serious efforts and had not exerted themselves to [illegible]h and learn thoroughly the subjects of study in the Vernacular. [illegible] the returns of 1881-82 is satisfac-

tory, though not a few schools still show a low percentage of passed candidates, and the aided schools generally show a considerably lower percentage of passed candidates than the Government schools.

The results of the middle class Vernacular examination are contained in the following table for the different classes of schools from which candidates were sent up, the totals for 1880-81 being also given :—

Schools.		*Number.*	*Candidates.*	*Passed.*
Government (A.)—				
Tahsili	...	191	730	309
Halkabandi ...	...	151	328	132
Pargana	...	41	96	39
Inferior zila ...	...	6	23	10
Anglo-Vernacular ...	...	1	1	...
Total	...	390	1,178	490
Aided (B.) ...	...	11	49	7
Indigenous (C.) ...	...	21	74	12
Teachers ...	...	3	7	5
Total	...	35	130	24
Total, 1881-82	...	425	1,308	514
Total, 1880-81	...	405	1,211	348
Total, 1879-80	...	313	829	357

Further details are shown below :—

		Number of candidates in Urdu.			Number of candidates in Hindi.			Number examined.	Number passed in				Percentage passed.	Number failed in					Percentage of failure.	Total number of absentees.	Total number of candidates sent up.
		Muhammadan.	Hindu.	Total.	Muhammadan.	Hindu.	Total.		I. Division.	II. Division.	III. Division.	Total.		Urdu.	Hindi.	History, &c.	Mathematics.	Total.			
A.—Government schools, North-Western Provinces.	1881-82 ...	150	223	373	22	614	636	1,009	58	226	131	415	41·1	116	191	357	472	1,136	37·5	216	1,225
	1880-81 ...	139	231	370	17	560	577	947	32	148	124	304	32·1	168	111	353	490	1,127	39·6	113	1,060
A.—Government schools, Oudh.	1881-82 ...	49	98	147	...	22	22	169	23	35	17	75	44·3	19	8	47	85	157	30·9	25	194
	1880-81 ...	43	93	136	...	20	20	156	2	10	17	29	19·3	41	3	86	114	244	52·1	21	177
B.—Aided schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		16	16	32	5	12	17	49	1	2	4	7	14·2	7	14	27	40	88	59·8	15	64
C.—Indigenous schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		48	27	75	...	6	6	81	1	12	4	17	20·9	26	4	55	57	142	53·4	57	138
Total, B, and C.	1881-82 ...	64	43	107	*5	18	23	130	2	14	8	24	18·4	33	18	82	97	230	58·9	72	202
	1880-81 ...	38	52	90	...	18	18	108	3	5	7	15	13·9	47	8	77	77	209	64·5	38	146

* Christians.

The returns are satisfactory, especially in Oudh, showing as they do a very considerable improvement on the previous year. Here also the aided schools as a whole compare unfavourably with the Government schools as regards the percentage of candidates passed by them. Of the divisions in the North-Western Provinces Agra was again by far the best, its percentage of passed pupils being as high as 66·2. Of the districts in the North-Western Provinces, Cawnpore sent up most candidates (85), but it passed only 21; while Etáwah did best by passing 41 out of 51 candidates. The only districts from which no candidates passed were Dehra Dún, Lalitpur (from which none went up), and Garhwál. In Oudh the Rae Bareli Division did best, passing 51 per cent. of its candidates, and the Rae Bareli district was also first amongst the districts, passing 15 candidates out of 21. Bahraich was the only district from which no candidates passed. Mathematics was the subject in which candidates chiefly failed, and special attention has been drawn to this. As a higher standard of examination will come into operation next year, these certificates will henceforth be a greater distinction and indicate better scholarship. Much importance is attached to these middle-class Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular examinations, inasmuch as they not only form the best test of the general state of instruction in the schools of the provinces, but have also been constituted the standard of qualification for candidates for employment in the public service. The rules laid down by Government on the latter subject were issued in 1877, but they have not hitherto been carried out to the extent contemplated. The attention of officers who have to exercise patronage has recently been again called to the rules, in order that they may in future be more closely adhered to. For it is essential to the efficiency of the public service that those who enter it should have received a fair general education and be possessed of a fair amount of general knowledge; while it is also right and proper to utilise the Department of Public Instruction in examining candidates for State employ, and in certifying to the competency of those who are qualified.

The reports show that care and intelligence were exercised by the Inspectors in their supervision of secondary education, and that secondary education is on the whole in a fairly satisfactory

condition in the different divisions of the provinces. It has been stated that the present departmental and university systems of examination are unsuited for girls' high schools, and the Director of Public Instruction has been asked whether a modified plan, based on the Cambridge scheme, and leading up to certificates and degrees, would not be more suitable. The measures to be taken for improving the condition of the Agra College school are also to receive special consideration in connection with the scheme for the re-constitution of that college. The munificence and public spirit shown by Munshi Kali Prasáda, in founding the Kayasth Patsháláá at Allahabad with an endowment of Rs. 1,40,000, which has subsequently been increased to Rs. 1,50,000, merit acknowledgment; and the success that has already attended the institution under the management of a body of independent native gentlemen promises well for its further usefulness. The preference shown by wealthy landlords, who have founded private schools in Oudh, for Anglo-vernacular schools rather than for Oriental or purely Vernacular schools, may be perhaps taken as evidence of the conviction that a knowledge of English has now become in a manner necessary to them for the transaction of official business, and is in every-day life more useful than a knowledge of the classical languages of the East. The decay of the native industries in certain towns of Oudh is said to hinder the progress of middle class education, owing to the impoverishment of the classes from which pupils might be expected to come. Teachers have however been warned against neglect and apathy; and a Normal school has been opened at Lucknow with the object of securing a more efficient class of teachers for such schools.

Primary instruction.—The following comparative statement shows the number of primary schools and the attendance at them during 1881-82 and the preceding year :—

	North-Western Provinces.				Oudh.			
	Number of schools.		Attendance.		Number of schools.		Attendance.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Boys' Schools.								
English.								
Government ...	38	41	3,394	3,992	24	31	1,701	2,327
Aided ...	60	59	6,390	6,228	13	15	1,547	1,947
Unaided ...	10	10	284	286	3	3	208	144
Vernacular.								
Government ...	4,183	4,127	143,246	141,799	1,210	1,202	45,995	45,255
Aided ...	40	48	2,125	2,353	9	8	415	378
Unaided ...	10	10	237	221	10	8	361	266
Total ...	4,341	4,295	155,676	154,879	1,269	1,267	50,227	50,287
Girls' Schools.								
English.								
Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	12	13	905	964	5	5	429	468
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular.								
Government ...	111	110	2,600	2,532	49	50	1,157	1,155
Aided ...	100	106	3,085	3,334	15	16	395	449
Unaided ...	6	5	205	124	5	5	130	118
Total ...	229	234	6,795	6,954	74	76	2,111	2,190
Grand Total. ...	4,570	4,529	162,471	161,833	1,343	1,343	52,338	52,477

The attendance at Government English lower schools for boys, both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, slightly increased; but in the Vernacular lower schools there was a falling off of 1,447 pupils in the North-Western Provinces and of 740 in Oudh. The decrease is chiefly attributed to stricter registration, which removed from the rolls the names of boys whose attendance was irregular, and to the closing of badly attended schools, so that the decrease may represent rather an increase in efficiency than the reverse. The total number of pupils in primary schools of all kinds for boys on the 31st March, 1882, was 205,166, as compared with 205,903 on the 31st March, 1881; and the average daily attendance in 1881-82

was 158,313, as against 156,748 in 1880-81. Of the pupils, 801 were Europeans and Eurasians, 1,344 Native Christians, 170,748 Hindus, 32,128 Muhammadans, and 145 of other classes; and 12,784 of them were learning English, 202, 487 a vernacular language, 5 Latin, 132 Arabic, 16,091 Persian, and 662 Sanskrit. The total expenditure on the schools was Rs. 8,33,001, of which Rs. 1,68,238 were met from provincial revenues, Rs. 4,99,424 from local rates or cesses, Rs. 12,267 from endowments, Rs. 67,184 from fees, Rs. 35,650 from municipal grants, and Rs. 50,238 from other sources. The total annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 5-4-2, and the cost to Government was Rs. 4-3-5. The total number of pupils in primary schools of all kinds for girls on the 31st March, 1882, was 9,144, compared with 8,906 on the 31st March, 1881; and the average daily attendance in 1881-82 was 7,359, as against 7,015 in 1880-81. Of the pupils, 332 were Europeans and Eurasians, 1,266 Native Christians, 4,668 Hindus, 2,852 Muhammadans, and 26 of other classes. On the 31st March, 1882, 893 pupils were learning English, 8,698 Vernacular, 43 Arabic, and 47 Persian. The total expenditure on the girls' schools was Rs. 1,02,809, of which Rs. 40,627 were contributed from provincial revenues, Rs. 3,182 from local rates or cesses, Rs. 1,212 from endowments, Rs. 18,553 from fees, Rs. 2,811 from municipal grants, and Rs. 36,424 from other sources. The total annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 13-15-6, and the cost to Government Rs. 5-15-3.

It is to be regretted that elementary teaching through schools supported or aided by the State has as yet reached so comparatively small a proportion of the population; but difficulties and obstacles of many kinds have necessarily made progress very slow in these provinces. The progress of elementary instruction is by no means a simple question of allotting more public money or of redoubled exertions by the limited departmental staff; the state of society and the economic condition of the working classes are against speedy and substantial success. But the whole subject of the present system of primary education in these provinces, and of the best and most practicable means of improving and expanding it, is now under inquiry by a special commission, which is collecting information

and opinion of every kind and from every quarter; so that any attempt to deal with the subject in this report would be premature.

The results of the upper and lower primary examinations by which the condition of the primary schools is tested are shown in the table below:—

		North-Western Provinces.				Oudh.			
		Number of pupils.	Passed.		Percentage of passed out of total number of pupils.	Number of pupils.	Passed.		Percentage of passed out of total number of pupils.
			Upper.	Lower.			Upper.	Lower.	
Boys' Schools.									
English ...	1880-81,	10,068	1,096	1,260	23·40	3,456	207	336	15·71
	1881-82,	10,506	1,097	1,301	22·82	4,388	205	455	15·04
Vernacular...	1880-81,	145,608	5,054	12,728	12·21	46,771	1,210	2,110	7·09
	1881-82,	144,373	3,698	10,485	9·82	45,899	1,627	2,593	9·18
Total	1880-81,	155,676	6,150	13,988	12·94	50,227	1,417	2,446	7·69
	1881-82,	154,879	4,795	11,786	10·70	50,287	1,852	3,048	9·70
Girls' Schools.									
English ...	1880-81,	905	59	125	20·33	429	18	16	7·92
	1881-82,	964	51	104	16·08	468	11	31	8·97
Vernacular...	1880-81,	5,890	46	261	5·21	1,682	32	118	8·92
	1881-82,	5,990	35	275	5·17	1,722	32	22	3·14
Total ...	1880-81,	6,795	105	386	7·22	2,111	50	134	8·71
	1881-82,	6,954	86	379	6·68	2,190	43	53	4·39

In 1880-81, 7,567 boys passed the upper test, as compared with 6,627 in the year under report, and 16,434 passed the lower test, as against 14,834 in 1880-81. One hundred and twenty-nine girls passed the upper test, and 432 the lower test in the year under report, as compared with 155 and 520 respectively in 1880-81. The figures for 1881-82 do not seem favourable as compared with those of the preceding year, but this is due to the standard in the former year having been raised.

There are 50 Government, 16 aided, and 5 unaided primary Vernacular schools for girls in Oudh, with a total attendance of 1,722 on the 31st March, 1882, and an average daily attendance of 1,237 during 1881-82. The Government girls' schools are more economically managed, and are more efficient in every respect, than the aided girls' schools; and no candidates either from aided or unaided schools passed the upper or lower primary examinations,

From the Government schools 22 out of 62 candidates presenting themselves for examination passed the lower primary examination, 25 out of 55 the middle primary examination, and 7 out of 33 the upper primary examination. Almost the only Government schools, however, of whose progress and stability any hope can be formed, are the eleven schools in Lucknow city under a Deputy Inspectress.

Schools for Special or Technical Training.—Under this head there are 24 institutions in all—namely, the Medical School at Agra, the six divisional normal schools in the North-Western Provinces and the 12 district normal schools in Oudh, the normal schools for mistresses at Benares in the North-Western Provinces and at Sitapur and Hardoi in Oudh, and the industrial schools at Gorakhpur and Benares in the North-Western Provinces, the last five being aided and the rest Government institutions. On the 31st March, 1882, the total number of scholars at these institutions was 586, of whom 39 were attending the Agra Medical Schools, 239 the normal schools for masters in the North-Western Provinces, 67 the corresponding schools in Oudh, 89 the normal schools for mistresses, and 152 the industrial schools of Gorakhpur and Benares. Two of the students were Europeans or Eurasians, 237 Native Christians, 274 Hindus, and 73 Muhammadans; and 82 of the m were learning English, 537 Vernacular, and 15 Persian. The total expenditure was Rs. 63,968, of which Rs. 51,550 were met from Provincial revenues, Rs. 6,392 from local rates or cesses, Rs. 613 from endowments, Rs. 724 from fees, and Rs. 4,689 from other sources. The annual cost of educating each student in the different classes of schools was as follows:—

Schools.		Total.	Cost to Government.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Medical School, Agra		474 9 10	467 3 8
Normal schools for masters ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	133 3 10	132 10 2
	Oudh	71 14 4	71 14 4
Normal schools for mistresses,	N.-W. Provinces ...	117 14 7	34 14 7
	Oudh	37 3 2	33 9 7
Industrial schools		15 14 7	8 2 11
	Total ...	116 1 6	105 2 6

The changes during the year among these schools were the closing of the Normal school at Almora, which had trained more certificated teachers than are likely to be required for some time to come, and the opening of a new school at Allahabad to supply teachers for the division; the school at Benares, which formerly served as the Normal school for both divisions, being accordingly reduced in size. All the schools, including the Normal school for school-mistresses at Benares, are said to have done fairly good work during the year and to have sent out an average supply of certificated teachers. The want of really well-qualified and efficient teachers is pressingly felt in almost all districts, and is one of the obstacles to the progress of primary education, so that too much attention cannot be devoted to the Normal schools.

Scholarships; Books.—The scholarship system remained unchanged and there is nothing of importance to record under this head. No change of importance either has been made in the course of study prescribed for colleges and high schools, and the class-books have remained the same, with the exception of the English book prescribed for the entrance examination. The Director of Public Instruction is averse to the introduction of new English readers until a thorougly good one compiled expressly for Indian boys can be procured; but improved vernacular school books are gradually being prepared and introduced. No part of the existing system needs more careful attention, as the suitability of the books at present used has been more than once debated.

Employment of students in the public service.—Seven hundred and thirty-nine students fresh from school or college obtained employment during the past year on salaries varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 100 per mensem, of whom 574 came from the North-Western Provinces and 165 from Oudh. Six hundred and forty-eight of them entered Government service, and the remainder obtained posts in railway companies and merchants' offices, teacherships in aided and private schools, and tutorships to native gentlemen.

Education of European and Eurasian children.—The result of the deliberations of the commission appointed to consider this subject has not yet been made known. It has already been decided, however, to establish a large central free school for the provinces

at Allahabad, plans and estimates for which are under preparation. During 1881-82 Rs. 1,946 were spent by the State in the gratuitous elementary instruction of the children of poor Europeans and Eurasians, as compared with Rs. 1,963 in 1880-81; the average number in attendance at school in the former year being 227, as against 212 in the latter. Great difficulty is experienced in inducing parents of this class to avail themselves of the opportunities offered to them for the instruction of their children. In 17 aided boys' schools for European and Eurasian children of a higher class there were 821 pupils in attendance on the 31st March, 1882, as compared with 893 pupils in the same number of schools on the 31st March, 1881. The expenditure on these schools in the year under report was Rs. 31,968 from grants-in-aid and Rs. 56,074 from private funds, as against Rs. 31,598 and Rs. 47,276 respectively in the preceding year. In six girls' schools of the same class the number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March, 1882, was 498, as compared with 452 in the same number of schools on the 31st March, 1881; and the expenditure in the year under report was Rs. 16,500 from grants-in-aid and Rs. 33,135 from private funds, as against Rs. 16,500 and Rs. 35,249 respectively in 1880-81. The educational status of all these schools has been favourably reported on by the Inspectors.

On the whole the progress made in primary and secondary education during the year is encouraging and the schools have generally been supervised with care and intelligence. Services rendered to education by the district officers and by the committees are duly noted and appreciated by the Local Government. The inefficiency of teachers, and the smallness of their pay, which is often insufficient to attract or retain good men, are common causes of complaint. The former evil is one which the Normal schools ought in time, at least in some degree, to mitigate; the latter evil, to which the former is really in great measure due, can only be met by the appropriation of larger sums to the payment of teachers, though it might perhaps to some extent be arranged for by reducing schools that are poorly attended or otherwise show little or no sign of progress, and appropriating the funds expended upon them to the maintenance of better existing schools. District and municipal boards may be able, under the extended financial powers now given them, to devote

larger sums to education; and the payment of sufficient salaries to school teachers is a question that will doubtless engage their serious attention. The assertion made in some reports that education in primary and secondary Government schools is not fully taken advantage of by the people generally, because subjects that have in their opinion no practical utility are taught, or subjects in which they have an interest are not taught in the way they would like, has been commended to the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction, and is a question in the discussion and determining of which aid may be anticipated from the counsel and action of district and municipal boards. The Sanitary and Agricultural Primers lately compiled have been introduced into schools, thus meeting a want which has frequently been alluded to.

To sum up, there would appear to be no features or events that can be pointed to as indicating special progress in public instruction during 1881-82, or as signalising the administration of the department in any special way. Judged from the statistics regarding the number of schools and colleges, the attendance of students, the cost of their education to the State, and the results of the examinations, the year 1881-82 seems not to have been much of an improvement on its predecessor, except in the matter of the middle class examinations. There are good grounds for believing, however, that the education given in the schools is becoming more efficient, and that the attendance registers are more correctly kept up.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(*a.*)—*Literature.*

The following tabular statement shows the number of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, registered under Act XXV. of 1867, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1881:—

Subjects.	English.	*Vernacular.*			*Classical.*				Polyglot.	Total.	Remarks.
		Urdu.	Hindi	Total.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Total.			
Biography ...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Drama ...	...	4	9	13	...	...	...	...	1	14	
Fiction ...	...	24	5	29	...	...	2	2	2	33	
History ...	2	22	18	40	...	...	4	4	1	47	
Language ...	4	29	32	61	11	11	39	61	41	167	
Law ...	50	101	...	101	1	...	1	2	2	155	
Medicine ...	1	34	8	42	1	...	4	5	...	48	
Miscellaneous,	25	26	11	37	5	1	7	13	5	80	*Including one Bengali.
Poetry ...	...	33	34	67	3	...	15	18	7	92	†Including two Bengali and one in the Singhbhum dialect.
Politics ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Philosophy ...	...	14	18*	32	2	1	26	29	8	69	
Religious ...	1	78	52†	130	17	35	12	64	75	270	
Mathematics and Science.	1	10	25	35	5	...	...	5	...	41	
Physics ...	...	2	4	6	...	1	1	2	...	8	
Travels ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Total ...	84	380	218	598	45	49	111	205	142	1,029	

The total number of publications registered was 1,029, as against 409 of the preceding year and 541 of the year 1879. The actual increase in the number of publications is not however so large as it appears to be, because some of the books sent up at the beginning of the year 1881 were published at the end of 1880, and because each number of each periodical is now for the first time counted as a separate publication. Still, after deducting about 286 on these accounts, there was an actual increase of 334 in the number of publications registered in the year under report.

Distributed by language, the number of publications was as follows :—

English	84
Vernacular (Urdu and Hindi)	598
Classical (Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian) ...	205
Polyglot	142

Of the Vernacular works 380 were in Urdu and 218 in Hindi, including three Bengali books and one tract in the Singhbhum dialect. Of the classical works 45 were in Sanskrit, 49 in Arabic, and 111 in Persian.

The following table shows the proportion which reprints bear to new works :—

New books, original	...	...	...	509
Ditto, translations	...	...	...	181
Reprints, original	...	...	...	272
Ditto, translations	...	...	...	67

The following remarks observe the order of the subjects named in the tabular statement :—

(1) Under the head of Biography there are two tracts which are not worth noticing.

(2) *Drama.*—There are 14 books under this head, of which *Acharaj Katha*, in Hindi, in the 2nd quarter, is the *Fishana-i-Ajaib* put into the form of an opera by Khairati Lal.

Ananda Raghunandana Natak, in polyglot, is a play in seven acts, about the accession of Rámachandra to the throne of Ajudhia.

(3) *Fiction.*—There are three noticeable works under this head : they are—

(i) *Ek Rusi Zamindár ka Kissa*, in Urdu, a translation of the English version of the original French of the well-known novelist Henry Greville. (ii) *Zinat-ul-Arus*, a domestic story on the model of *Mirat-ul-Arus*. (iii) *The Panj Ganj i-Khusravi*, in Persian, so composed that if the book is read in lines across the page a story in prose appears, and if the first word of each line is taken a story in verse is produced. Similarly with the last words of the lines. Again, certain words in each line comprised in two transverse columns, if read together, give two stories in verse. The language is of course constrained in places and the style is indifferent. The work is merely an instance of ingenious trifling and misdirected labour.

(4) *History.*—This heading, including geography, comprises 47 publications. Of the historical works (1) *Historical Album of the Rajas and Talukdars of Oudh*, in English and Urdu, is a well-printed book, illustrated with creditable photographs, compiled by Darogah Haji Abbás Ali, Government Pensioner, late Municipal Engineer, Lucknow. *Tar-i-khi Ajib* contains dialogues in 32 Asiatic languages and gives a descriptive account of the Andaman Islands,

together with a statement of the number of convicts transported thither during the last 22 years. *Hindustan ki Tawarikh, Tisra Hissa*, in Hindi, compiled and translated by Munshi Janki Nath, 3rd English Master, Mayo College, has been compiled from the best authorities for use in the Mayo College, Ajmere, under the direction of Captain William Loch. *Nukhbat-ut-Tawarikh* is a history of the town of Amroha. The geographical works mainly consist of school-books, of which three deserve special notice. *Jugrafiya-i-Awadh*, in Urdu, is an abstract of the geography of Pandit Sivnarayan, late Deputy Inspector in Oudh. *Jugrafiya-i-mumalik-i-Maghrabi-o-Awadh* is compiled from English books for the use of students of the Government schools. *Bhugol Adars Pahila Bhag*, in Hindi, was compiled at the instance of Mr. J. F. Goulding, late Principal, Ajmere College, and Inspector of Schools, Marwara, for the use of schools in that circle.

(5) *Language.*—This heading comprises primers, grammars, exercise books, dictionaries, and glossaries in various languages, and letter-writers. There are seven noticeable works—*Varnanabodh Pratham Bhag*, in polyglot, contains short essays, moral, historical, and scientific, in Hindi, selected from Sanskrit and English books, for the use of schools of the Behar Circle, together with instructions in essay-writing. *Masnavi-i-gul-i-Khusti Muhashsha ma Sharh-i-Ham l-ul-Matan*, in Persian, contains verses on love, etc., and is full of allusions to the art of wrestling. *Farrar-i-Farsi*, No. 904, in polyglot, is an elementary book of literature, containing significations of verbal nouns used in Persian. *Vadanga Prakas*, in polyglot, continued in six numbers, contains Sanskrit extracts, compiled and explained in Hindi by Svami Dayanand Sarasvati. *A new English-Hindustani Dictionary, with illustrations from English Literature and Colloquial English translated into Hindustani*, by the late Mr. S. W. Fallon, are the first instalments of a useful dictionary. It is somewhat disfigured by groteques attempts at etymology; otherwise the work is good. *Ganjina-i-Zaban-i-Urdu Ism-i-Tarkhi Gulshan-i-Faiz*, No. 59, in the 1st quarter, is in the form of a dictionary giving Urdu words, phrases, and idioms, with illustrations and explanations, and in some places verses of classic authors as authorities for the compiler's explanatoin.

(6) *Law.*—Under this head, out of the 155 publications, the following are noticeable:—*Risala-i-Ashkhas-i-Kanun Peshah*, in Urdu, in the 3rd quarter, contains Act XVIII. of 1879, with all the orders, &c., passed under it, together with portions of civil and criminal procedure and rulings of the Privy Council and the High Courts of Calcutta and Allahabad. *Ganjina-i-Shaster*, in Urdu, translated by Pandit Giriraj Kishor Dat, L. A., Pleader, Civil Courts, Agra, is a translation of the *Mitakshara* with *Colebrook's Commentary* and selections from the *Vyavastha Chandrika* and *Smrite Chandrika*, &c. *Kanun-i-stamp Hind—yáne Act No. I., san* 1879 *Iswi*, contains a commentary, with precedents, rulings, circulars, &c., of the High Courts. *Tarjuma-i-Nazair, Masdura-i-Judicial Committee Privy Council, san* 1827 *Iswi, Laghayat, san* 1880 *Iswi, Hissa-i-Auwal*, translated by Munshi Sohan Lal, Pleader, Bareilly, is on the Hindu law of adoption. *Nazair-i-Faujdari Mukammal babat san* 1878 *Iswi*, is a digest of criminal rulings for 1878, compiled from the Indian Law Reports (publishing rulings of the High Courts at Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay). *Act No. III., san* 1877, contains commentaries on the Indian Registration Act, with a collection of various laws and rules. *Mitakshara Dayabhaga*, in Sanskrit, is a work on the law of inheritance. *The Legal Remembrancer, North-Western Provinces*, 1881, is continued, and a translation in Urdu by Munshi Saiyid Akbar Husain, Pleader of the High Court, now Munsif, is also issued. *Nazair Kanun-i-Hind* is a translation of the Indian Law Reports by Munshi Hardev Bihari, Munshi Durga Prasad, and others.

(7) *Medicine.*—The most noticeable publications entered under this head are:—*Madan-ul-Hikmat*, in Urdu, on the European system of medicine. The book is divided into three parts. The first gives the history of medicine, the second treats on medical jurisprudence, and the third gives useful and tried receipts for the preparation of food, &c. *Physician's Companion* is on simple and compound English medicines and some Indian medicines, compiled chiefly from English books. *Zinat-ul-Khail*, in the 2nd quarter, is on the treatment of horses, the improvement of the breed, &c., translated from an English work. *Nafs-ul-Intisab* is on the symptoms and treatment of consumption. *Iksir-ul-Kulub, Tarjuma-i-Mufarrih-ul-Kulub*, is on the Greek system of medicine.

Dr. G. C. Hall, Superintendent of the Allahabad Central Prison, has published a little work in English on *Blindness*. *Aushadha sar Yunáni*, in Hindi, is the first book printed in Hindi on the Greek system of medicine. The two monthly periodicals on the European system of medicine in Urdu—*Ástana-i-Hikmat* and *Aina-i-tibábat*—were continued.

(8) *Miscellaneous.*—Under this head are entered works on engineering, astrology, fortune-telling, geomancy, omens and augury, riddles, magic, freemasonry, account-keeping, agriculture, sanitation, caligraphy, electro-plating, and games. The following works of this class may be mentioned :—*The Culture of Exotic Roses in India*, in English, contains some useful hints for the guidance of the unscientific rose-grower in the hills and plains. *Jauhar-i-Jilai Barki, Hissa-i-Auwal*, is on electro-plating. *Daulat-i-Hind*, in Urdu, and *Kshetra Sanhita*, in Hindi, are treatises on practical agriculture. The following pamphlets are noticeable :—*The Thoughts on India*, in English, by Kshetra Nath Mukarji, who is a Brahman of the old school and has learnt some English, maintains that the principal departments of Indian administration have changed radically and generally for the worse within the last 20 years, and thinks that the sweeping changes which he proposes will make the people peaceful and happy. *An Address concerning Amusements*, in English, is directed chiefly against the theatre and dancing. The monthly periodical, *On Guard*, in English, a temperance journal conducted by the Revd. J. G. Gregson, is continued.

(9) *Poetry.*—The following publications under this head deserve to be noticed :—*Diwan-i-Hizabr*, in Urdu, is new. The author is the son of Wajid Ali Shah, ex-King of Oudh. *The Padyávali* is a metrical Hindi translation of *Goldsmith's Deserted Village* and *The Traveller*, *Parnell's Hermit*, and several other select pieces of poetry. A popular version of the old and celebrated story of Ráni Padmávati was also registered.

(10) *Politics.*—Under this head, the *Sukra Niti*, in Hindi, is a translation of a treatise on politics, government, and duties, &c., of princes, by Sukra, at the instance of Munshi Kali Prasad, Pleader, Lucknow.

(11) *Philosophy Hauz-ul-Asrar*, in Urdu, and *Makalat-i-Subhania* are well-known books on Sufiism. *Mukti Samudra* is on the improvement of the state of the Hindus. *Mirat-ul-Hikmat wa Ilaj-ul-Jahl* endeavours to show that the old philosophy is perfectly fruitless as compared with the modern philosophy. *Iksir-i-Hidayat*, in Urdu, is a translation of *Kimiya-i-Saadat*, which is a well-known Persian book of Imam Muhammad Ghizali on moral philosophy. *Bhasha Bodh Pratham Bhag*, in Hindi, is a good book of the kind, both as regards accuracy of style and simplicity of expression. *Jivanmuktiviveka*, in Sanskrit, is a philosophical treatise of the Vedanta school. *Bostan-i-Marifat*, in polyglot, contains selections from the *Masnavi* of Maulvi Manavi, Diwan-i-Hafiz, Diwan-i-Niáz, and Khakani. There is one periodical in Hindi, *viz.*, *Bharat Sudasa Pravartak*, conducted by the Arya Samaj, Farukhabad, which contains advice and moral instruction.

(12) *Religious.*—The publications under this head are 270, none of which appears worthy of special notice. They are chiefly reprints of well-known works or controversial tracts of no interest or importance. *Sida Pothi* may be mentioned as being probably one of the first books printed in the Singhbhum dialect. It is a religious primer for the use of the Christian aborigines.

(13) Under the head of *Mathematics* there are 41 publications, of which the following are worth noticing:—*Scholar's Guide to Algebra; or A complete Exercise Book for the use of Higher Classes in Indian Schools, Part II.*, in English, contains exercises with answers which will be found useful for home study and practice. *Tahsil-un-Nataij*, in Urdu, contains solutions of 422 geometrical exercises on the first two books of Euclid. *Surveying*, in Hindi, contains questions and answers on surveying with the plane-table for patwaris in the Hindi-speaking districts of the Central Provinces. *Jantri Acre*, in Hindi and in Urdu, contains tables for the conversion of acres into bíghas (and *vice versâ*) prepared for the use of the patwáris. *Bhúgol Sár Arthát Jyotish Chandrikâ*, in Hindi, is an astronomical work in form of a dialogue in which the English, Jain, and Hindu systems of astronomy are compared, prepared at the instance of the late Mr. S. Wilkinson, Political Agent, Bhopal. *Sidhántatattva Viveka*, in Sanskrit, is on astronomy,

one of a series of Sanskrit works, edited by the Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College under the superintendence of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Mr. G. Thibaut, PH. D., Principal, Benares College. *Trikonamiti Sanjnam Ganita Tantram*, by Pandit Bapudeva S'ástri, is a treatise on trigonometry, designed for the use of students in Sanskrit schools and colleges in India. *Surya Siddhantah Gudarthahprakasena Sahitah* is a reprint of a celebrated astronomical text-book and its elaborate commentary.

(14) *Physical science.*—Under this head the following publications are noticeable :—*Dáira-i-Ulum Haiwánát-o-Nabalát*, in Urdu, *Jivan Vijnan Vitap* in Hindi, are primers of biology, alternative test-books of elementary science for the middle class examination. *Maibezi*, in Arabic, is a well-known educational work in Arabic physical science, with a treatise on the rainbow and the moon's halo. *Dánishnáma-i-Jahán*, in Persian, is on physical science, founded on several oriental works of repute. It contains also the outlines of the anatomy of the human body.

(15.) *Travels.*—Under this head there is nothing noticeable.

On the whole, the publications have improved in quality as much as they have increased in quantity. From a literary point of view the year has produced no original work of conspicuous merit ; but the subjects of physical science and agriculture have received more attention than usual, and this may be regarded as a decidedly hopeful sign. An English-speaking Brahman, moreover, has written fully, plainly, and vigorously on the subject of Indian self-government, and his book is by no means devoid of interest and value.

The chief centres of publication, with the number of works printed at each during the year 1881, as compared with last year, are given below :—

	1880.	1881.
Allahabad	54	214
Cawnpore	74	195
Lucknow	63	173
Meerut	84	135
Benares	63	122
Agra	20	64

(b)—The Vernacular Press.

The number of papers on the Reporter's file during 1881 was 127, and included the papers published in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Panjáb, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana. The papers published in Berar were, with the consent of the Bombay Government, transferred during the year to the Reporter to that Government.

The three statements appended show the places of publication, the language of each paper, and other statistics.

As regards the Vernacular Press generally the papers have seldom the means to obtain news independently, and simply copy from each other or from their English contemporaries. The articles, even in the case of the leading papers, do not often give evidence of having been written by persons who have studied the subject, but they occasionally contain suggestions of merit, and they have been found useful in drawing attention to local complaints which might otherwise have escaped notice.

It may be added that the details of circulation given in the appended list are supplied by the papers themselves. It may be inferred, therefore, that the figures are not understated. Taking them as they stand, they show that in these Provinces (North-Western Provinces and Oudh), with a population of some 45 millions, the claimed circulation of the vernacular papers is only 13,027. The circulation of a paper is nowhere confined to those who actually subscribe; but even allowing for this, these figures seem to indicate that the large majority of the educated natives of Upper India do not support or interest themselves in the Vernacular Press.

Linguistic classification of Newspapers published in each Province in Upper India in 1881.

Language.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Panjáb.	Berár.	Central India.	Rájputána.	Total.	Remarks.
Urdu	46	22	31	...	...	...	99	
Hindi	6	1	2	...	...	2	11	
Hindi-Urdu ...	2	...	1	...	1	1	5	
Maráthi	...	...	...	4	1	...	5	
Gurmukhi ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Bengali	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Urdu-English ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Hindi-English ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Arabic	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Hindi-Sanscrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Total ...	57	23	37	4	2	4	127	

Statement showing the number of Newspapers published in Upper India in 1881.

Province.	Monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Four times a week.	Dailies.	Total.	Number of newspapers started during the year 1881.	Number of newspapers stopped during the year 1881.
North-Western Provinces,	9	3	2	41	1	...	1	57	14	11
Oudh	3	5	1	12	...	...	2	23	2	5
Panjáb	4	4	5	18	5	1	...	37	6	5
Berár	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
Central India ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Rájputána ...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	...
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17	12	8	79	7	1	3	127	22	21

List of Vernacular Newspapers for the year 1881.

Number.	Name of paper.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Circulation.	Remarks.
			North-Western Provinces.				
1	Afzalu-'l-Akhbár ...	Muzaffarnagar,	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Akbár ...	139	Stopped in November, 1880.
2	Agra Akhbár ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Maula Bakhsh ...	225	
3	Ahsanu-'l-Akhbár ...	Amroha (Moradabad).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Abu-'l-Hasan ...	115	
4	Aína i-Sikandarí ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	60	Started in April, 1881.
5	Ainu-'l-Akhbár ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dilawar Ali ...	64	Ditto.
6	Akhbár-i-Alam ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarib Husain Khán	140	
7	Aligarh Institute Gazette,	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rae ...	276	The organ of the Aligarh Institute and edited by the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khán, C.S.I.
8	Almorá Akhbár ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Bi-monthly ...	Sada Nand ...	51	
9	Anand Kadambini ...	Mirzapur ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Beni Parshad ...	...	A magazine started in July, 1881, but not regularly published.
10	Anjuman-i-Akhbár ...	Sháhjahánpur,	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly ...	Moti Mian ...	20	
11	Arya Darpan ...	Ditto ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Monthly ...	Bakhtáwar Singh ...	420	The journal of the Arya Samáj of Sháhjahánpur.
12	Arya Pattriká ...	Benares ...	Hindi-English,	Ditto ...	Revd. John Hewlett,	1,150	A missionary publication, now published at Benares, formerly published at Mirzapur.
13	Benares Punch ...	Ditto ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Ashfáq Husain ...	...	A comic paper started in October, 1881.
14	Bhárat Bandhu ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Tota Ram ...	147	
15	Bhárati Vilás ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly ...	Jamná Dás ...	200	Started in January, 1881, but not regularly published.
16	Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí ...	Bareilly ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	225	

17	Dabdaba-i Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain...	410	
18	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Allahabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	250	Stopped in January, 1881.
19	Farogh-i-Banaras ...	Benares ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Sultán ...	...	Stopped in November, 1880.
20	Guldasta-i-Banaras ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fidá Husain ...	115	Started in July, 1881.
[illegible]	Haiyat-i-Jawidani ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jhabbe Lál ...	80	Started in January, 1881, and stopped in November, 1881.
[illegible]	Hindi Pradip ...	Allahabad ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Bálkrishna Bhatt ...	225	
[illegible]	[illegible] Akhbar ...	Jalesar ...	Urdu ...	Tri-monthly ...	Wajihu-'l-din ...	58	Irregularly published.
24	Jalwa-i-Tur ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshi Lál ...	50	
25	Jam-i-Jamshid ...	[illegible]adabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamshid Ali ...	160	Stopped in August, 1881.
26	Kashi Pattrika ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Báleshwar Prasád, B.A.	725	
27	Kavi Vachan Sudha ...	Ditto ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Chintamani Rao ...	350	
28	Kayasth Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Urdu ...	Monthly ...	Sheo Narayan ...	250	
29	Lama-i-Nur ...	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Abdu-'llah Khán ...	...	Irregularly published.
30	Lauh-i-Mahfuz ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mahdi Husain Khan,	80	Stopped in September, 1881.
31	Lawrence Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Saiyid Jamilu-'l-din,	365	
32	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mahibu-'llah ...	90	
33	Mufarrah-i-Dilkusha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ali ...	...	Stopped in September, 1880.
34	Matlá-i-Nur	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nabi Bakhsh ...	32	
35	Naiyar-i-Azim ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjid Ali ...	120	
36	Nairang-Mazámín ...	Muttra ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Mewa Rám, B.A. ...	193	
37	Naiyar-i-Hind ...	Allahabad ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Abdu-'l-Latif ...	...	Started in November, 1881.
38	Najmu-'l-Akhbár ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Muhammad Haiyát ...	200	Stopped in September, 1880.
39	Najmu-'l-Akhbár ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Rúhu-'lláh Khán ...	...	
40	Najmu-'l-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Awatár Krishna ...	...	Started in December, 1881.
41	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ...	325	
42	Nasim i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ambiká Prasád ...	106	
43	Núru-'l-Absár ...	Allahabad ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Roshan Lál ...	120	
44	Núru-'l-Anwár ...	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yaqúb ...	337	
45	Prince of Wales' Gazette,	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshi Lál ...	50	
46	Qaisaru-'l-Akhbár ...	Allahabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. ...	Sirajul-'l-din Ahmad,	125	Stopped in September, 1881.
47	Rohilkhand Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bishan Sarúp ...	110	
48	Sáhas	Allahabad ...	Bengali ...	Ditto ...	Rajni Kant Basu ...	275	Started in June, 1881.
49	Saídu-'l-Akhbár ...	Budaun ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Afzal Ali,	75	Stopped in October, 1881.
50	Sharáb-i-Tahur ...	Sháhjáhanpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Aziz Ahmad Khán ...	...	Stopped in November, 1880.

List of Vernacular Newspapers for the year 1881—(continued).

Number.	Name of paper.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Circulation.	Remarks.
51	Shula-i-Túr ...	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-'l-lláh ...	3[illegible]25	
52	Sitára-i-Hind ...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lál ...	...	Started in December, 1881.
53	Tahzibu-'l-Akhláq ...	Aligarh	Ditto	Monthly	Guláb Rae ...	94	A Muhammadan social reformer, edited by the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khán, C.S.I.
54	Táidu-'l-Islám ...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali ...	...	Started in July, 1881, by the editor of the *Naiyar-i-Azim* in answer to the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khan's *Tahzibu-'l-Akhlaq*, but not regularly published.
55	Terahwím Saddi ...	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Maulá Bakhsh ...	300	Published by the editor of the *Agra Akhbar* in answer to the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khán's *Tahzibu-'l-Akhlaq*, but not regularly published.
56	Tútiaya-i-Hind ...	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Willayát Ali ...	200	Started in March, 1881.
57	Waqáyá-i-Alam ...	Gházipur	[illegible]	Ditto	Siraju-'l-din Ahmad ...	250	Started in January, 1881.
				Oudh.			
	[illegible]bár-i-Hind ...	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Mirza Faiyáz Beg ...	80	
	Akhbár-i-Awadhesh ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganga Prasád ...	...	Stopped in June, 1881.
	Akhbár-i-Tamannai ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Púran Chand ...	125	
	Akhtar-i-Awadh ...	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Nauroz Ali Khán ...	...	Stopped in December, 1880.
5	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lál ...	135	
6	Ahwáru-'l-Akhbar ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahádur ...	125	
7	Gulkada-i-Riyáz ...	Khairabad	Ditto	Monthly	Riyáz Ahmad ...	...	Stopped in June, 1880.
8	Indian Punch ...	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Nauroz Ali Khán ...	...	Irregularly published.
9	Kárnáma ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	250	

10	Kaukab-i-Hind	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Rev. T. Craven	...	310	A missionary publication.
11	Khair-Khwáh-i-Awadh	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Khairáti Lál	...	20	
12	Lucknow Gazette	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Lakshaman Prasád	..	...	Stopped in June, 1881.
13	Mashír-i-Qaisar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad,		200	
14	Mihr-i-Zaráfat	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Purán Chand	...	100	Published as a supplement to the *Akhbar-i-Tamannai.*
15	Mirátu-'l-Hind	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	Shyám Náráyan	...	245	
16	Mambau-'l-Ahkám	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Khairáti Lál	...	20	
17	Maraqqa-i-Tahzíb	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bihári Lál	...	125	The Journal of the Reform Club of Lucknow.
18	Narvín Váchak	...	Ditto	...	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Nauroz Ali Khán	...	...	Started in the middle of November, 1881, by the editor of the *Indian Punch*, but not regularly published.
19	Oudh Akhbár	...	Ditto	...	Urdu	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasád	...	715	The property and organ of Munshi Nawal Kishor.
20	Oudh Punch ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Shajjad Husain	...	600	
21	Riyázu-'l-Akhbár	...	Khairábad	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly	...	Riyáz Ahmad	...	...	Stopped in May, 1880.
22	Tahzíbu-'l-Asár	...	Sitapur	...	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	Munni Lál	...	300	
23	Tibyánu-'l-Akhbár	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Muhammad Ali	...	...	Started in November, 1881. The religious organ of the Shia sect of Musalmans.
					Punjab.							
1	Aftáb-i-Hind ...	...	Jallandhar	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Barkat Ali	...	...	Started in June, 1881.
2	Aftáb-i-Panjáb	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Faqir Muhammad	...	...	
3	Akhbár-i-Am	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mukkund Rám	...	1,700	
4	Akmalu-'l-Akhbár	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Fakhru-'l-Din	...	80	
5	Anjuman-i-Panjab	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mir Nisár Ali	...	425	The Urdu journal of the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb.* An English supplement has been started since the beginning of 1881.
6	Ashatu-'l-Sunnat	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	Muhammad Husain	...	350	Published in answer to the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khán's *Tahzíbu-'l-Akhlaq.*

List of Vernacular Newspapers for the year 1881—(concluded).

Number.	Name of paper.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Circulation.	Remarks.
7	Ashrafu-'l-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Tri-monthly ...	Mirzá Khán ...	100	
8	Bhárat Dipika ...	Lahore ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Mukund Rám ...	...	Started in April, 1881, but not received since July, 1881.
9	Delhi Punch	Ditto ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Husain Ali ...	225	
10	Gurmukhi Akhbár ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukh Singh ...	300	The journal of the Singha Sabhá of Lahore.
11	Khair-Khwáh-i-Alam ..	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Mir Hasan ...	90	
12	Khair-Khwáh-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Mahá Náráyan ..	...	Started in June, 1881.
13	Khair-Khwáh-i-Punjáb ...	Gujranwála ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Brij Lál	600	
14	Koh-i-Nur	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Jáwad Ali ...	490	The oldest Vernacular paper in Upper India, being 33 years old. It belongs to Lála Har, Sukh Rae.
15	Lahore Gazette ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fatehu-'l-din ..	...	Stopped in November, 1880.
16	Lytton Gazette ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Buláqi Dás	150	
17	Mihr-i-Darakhshán ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly ...	Nusrat Ali ...	150	
18	Mittr Vilás	Lahore ..	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Mukund Ram ...	250	
19	Nizámu-'l-Akhbár ..	Delhi ..	Urdu ...	Ditto ..	Wazir Ali ...	...	Stopped.
20	Núr Afshán ...	Ludhiana ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rev. E. M. Wherry ...	700	A missionary publication.
21	Nusratu-'l-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly ...	Nusrat Ali ...	80	
22	Nusratu-'l-Islám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Ali ...	50	
23	Panjábi Akhbár ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Azím ...	300	
24	Panjáb Punch ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ..	Firozu-'l-Din ...	150	
25	Patiála Akhbár ...	Patiála ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rikhi Kesh ...	300	
26	Rafáh-i-Am ...	Sialkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Diwán Chand ...	600	
27	Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Bi-weekly ...	Nádir Ali Sháh ...	517	
28	Rahnumá-i-Hind ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ..	Weekly ...	Abdu-'l-Ghafúr ...	...	Stopped in September, 1880.
29	Rekhti Akhbár ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Mahá Náráyan ...	...	Started in October, 1881.
30	Sabhá Kapúrthalá ...	Kapúrthalá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Puhlu Mal ...	115	

31	Sádiqu-'l-Akhbár	...	Bháwalpúr	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdu-'l-Quds	...	455	This paper belongs to the Bháwalpúr Darbár.
32	Safír-i-Hind	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rajab Ali	...	...	Stopped in September, 1881.
33	Safir-i-Hind	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Buláqi Dás	...	150	
34	Saiyidu-'l-Akhbár	...	Ditto	...	Urdu-Hindi	...	Tri-monthly	...	Wazír Ali	...	...	Stopped in January, 1881.
35	Shafu-'l-Sudúr	...	Lahore	...	Arabic	...	Monthly	...	Maulvi Faizu-'l-Hasan	...	...	This journal belongs to the Panjáb University.
36	Victoria Paper	...	Siálkot	...	Urdu	...	Four times a week.		Gyán Chand	...	900	Started in January, 1881.
37	Vidyárk Panjáb	...	Lahore	...	Gurmukhi	...	Monthly	...	Gurmukh Singh	...	...	A periodical published by the Singha Sabhá of Lahore. It was started in September, 1881, but only one number has hitherto been received.
					Hyderabad Assigned Districts.							
1	Berár Samáchár	...	Akola	...	Maráthi	...	Weekly	...	Khande Rao	...	250	These papers now go to the Reporter on the Native Press of Bombay.
2	Pramodh Sindhu	...	Amraoti	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jeshwant Govind	...	125	
3	Súrya Kánt	...	Ellichpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Wáman Nárayan	...	125	
4	Urdú Akhbár	...	Akola	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dhondu Balkrishna	...	325	
					Native States in Central India.							
1	Gwalior Gazette	...	Gwalior	...	Urdu-Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Umá Charan	...	...	Belongs to the Gwalior Darbár.
2	Vrit Dhárá	...	Dhar	...	Maráthi	...	Ditto	...	Hari Bháskar	...	125	
					Rajputana.							
1	Jaipúr Gazette	...	Jaipúr	...	Hindi	...	Bi-weekly	...	Mahábír Parshád	...	188	Belongs to the Jaipúr Darbár.
2	Márwár Gazette	...	Jodhpúr	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Gobardhan Dás	...	100	Belongs to the Jodhpúr Darbár.
3	Harish Chandrika	...	Udaipúr	...	Hindi-Sanscrit,		Monthly	...	Damodar Shástri	...	180	Formerly published at Benares.
4	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar	...	Ditto	...	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Banshi Dhar	...	225	Belongs to the Udaipúr Darbar.

4.—Literary Societies.

See page 198 of Administration Report for 1874-75.

5.—Arts and Sciences.

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CHAPTER VIII.

Archæology.

See page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

2.—Ecclesiastical.

3.—Stationery.

See page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.

4.—General Miscellaneous.

(a.)—*Wards' Institute.*

The year opened with 15 wards on the roll of the school: of these three were withdrawn and one new boy admitted during the year. There were therefore 13 boys at the institution on the 30th September, 1881.

The charges, including those of the three boys that were withdrawn, amounted to Rs. 17,838, as against Rs. 20,027 in the previous year. The Institute is kept up chiefly for the benefit of the Lower Provinces, and is supported by the payments of the Bengal wards. It has, however, now been decided that no more wards are to be sent to it from Bengal, and that those already there are to be shortly withdrawn. Under these circumstances, it is under consideration whether it is possible to keep the institution up on the basis on which it was originally started, and whether it may not be beneficial to establish an institution of the description at present existing in connection with a boarding-house to be attached to the Benares College, and to be placed under the direction and superintendence of the Principal of the College under the Director of Public Instruction.

(*b.*)—*Government Press.*

Financial working.—The receipts and disbursements, as compared with the estimates, were as under for 1880-81 and 1881-82:—

	Receipts.		*Disbursements.*	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Budget	65,000	68,000	2,78,400	3,26,500
Actuals	76,255	1,00,824	2,64,084	3,25,796

The saving in 1881-82 was thus Rs. 33,528, against Rs. 25,571 in 1880-81.

The actual receipts under the three main heads were—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
(*a.*) Educational	22,740	19,900
(*b.*) Other Governments	28,161	55,379
(*c.*) Private persons	25,354	25,545
	76,255	1,00,824

The decrease under (*a*) is attributable to the permission accorded to educational officers to employ private presses for their printing work. The increase under (*b*) was nominal only, as the receipts for 1880-81 do not include the Imperial debit for census work.

Owing to the census work and heavier demands from several departments of Government, the expenditure rose from Rs. 1,97,260 in 1880-81 to Rs. 2,30,106 in the year under report. The chief increases were in salaries, overtime payments, and postage and transit charges. The increase under job work and private bills is chiefly due to the late receipt of bills due on account of the preceding year.

The following are the main heads of expenditure, but the cost of raw material is not included in the accounts:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
(*a.*) Salaries, including overtime	1,48,805	1,59,460
(*b.*) Dead stock	1,724	909
(*c.*) Service postage and transit charges ...	17,747	21,312
(*d.*) Job work and private printing bills ...	23,253	43,050
(*e.*) Other items	5,731	5,375
	1,97,260	2,30,106

Commercial working.—Work to the value of Rs. 5,08,301 was executed at a cost of Rs. 4,51,260. The net balance or profit according to these figures was therefore Rs. 57,041, or 12½ per cent. on the outlay. The position of the Press at the close of the year was as follows:—

Cr.		*Dr.*	
	Rs.		Rs.
(*a*.) Value of outturn ...	5,08,301	(*a*.) Establishment ...	1,59,460
(*b*.) Value of raw material at close of the year ...	1,17,924	Contingencies ...	1,66,336
(*c*.) Value of dead stock minus depreciation ...	1,42,037	(*b*.) Rent and repairs ...	35,000
		(*c*.) Interest at 5 per cent on value of raw material	5,896
		(*d*.) Depreciation of dead stock	14,805
		(*e*.) Bills for raw material ...	91,697
	7,68,262		4,73,194

The result, after excluding the value of buildings, was a balance in its favour of Rs. 2,95,066.

The value of departmental printing done amounted to Rs. 4,31,272, against Rs. 3,56,082 (excluding Rs. 30,572 census charges) in 1880-81. Mr. Howell's Arabic Grammar, the new editions of the Manual of Government Orders and of the Board's Circulars, and the new Police Manual, account for the greater portion of the increase.

The present system of form printing and distribution, though apparently simple, is with some difficulty maintained in complete working order. As, however, within the last ten years the number of forms has increased from 1,474 to 4,280, and the annual demand for forms has risen to not less than 18 million copies, it can hardly be expected that some friction should not occur.

There was a considerable increase in 1881-82 in the amount of type made for outsiders, but a very large decrease in the amount made for the Press itself. The returns of Press type for 1880-81, however, included a good deal of work more properly belonging to the previous year; while type-founding in 1881-82 was curtailed owing to press of other work. The work of the Bindery Department was very heavy during the latter year. Most of the mapping formerly done at the Press has now been transferred to the Surveyor-General's Office; but the business of the Press has nevertheless increased in connection with the sale and custody of village field maps.

The weeding and re-arranging of official libraries was completed last year, and work under this head is now restricted to the distribution of books. During 1881-82, 1,031 books were registered under Act XXV. of 1867, against 457 in 1880-81 and 450 in 1879-80. The number of copyrights registered was 35.

(c)—Government Book Depôt.

The receipts and expenditure of the Book Depôt, as compared with the budget-estimate for the year under report and for the previous year, are as under:—

	Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Budget	18,000	17,000	15,500	14,500
Actuals	14,519	12,433	14,520	13,546
Decrease	3,481	4,567	980	954

There was thus a considerable decrease in receipts, due to the action of educational officers, who appear to be withdrawing their work from the Press and Depôt and transferring it to private presses and booksellers.

Outstandings increased owing to larger sales at the end of the financial year. The discount rules were relaxed towards the close of the year, and this somewhat stimulated sales.

PART III.—APPENDICES.

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APPENDICES

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A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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	Latitude.	Longitude.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north.	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east.	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himalayas and Nepal; on the south by the Sagar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its jurisdiction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bhartpur; and on the east and south-east by the Saran, Shahabad, Behar, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are Kumaun and Garhwál to the extreme north and Jhánsi to the south-west.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

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District.	Total area in square miles.					Communications, mileage of.			Remarks.
	Cultivated.	*Waste.*		Non-assessed, including revenue-free holding and waste.	Total.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads, 1st 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class.	Railroads.	
		Culturable.	Uncultivable.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dehra Dún	106	92	128	867	1,193	...	228·87	...	
Saháranpur	1,256	331	296	338	2,221	36	420·87	40·50	
Muzaffarnagar	1,020	334	223	79	1,656	34	404·48	27·00	
Meerut	1,670	356	301	52	2,379	48	505·63	59·50	
Bulandshahr	1,298	345	213	59	1,915	48	649·12	57·00	
Aligarh	1,389	223	326	17	1,955	58	528·25	77·75	
Kumaun	289	523	5,142	46	6,000	...	1,398·00	...	
Garhwál	173	37	5,234	56	5,500	...	920·00	...	
Tarái	276	450	61	151	938	...	69·00	...	
Bijnor	958	491	172	247	1,868	...	615·00	...	
Moradabad	1,291	439	158	396	2,284	...	654·00	43·75	
Budaun	1,371	381	191	59	2,002	...	546·98	28·50	
Bareilly	1,127	228	168	91	1,614	...	295·00	47·75	
Sháhjahánpur	1,090	464	173	19	1,746	...	318·28	38·00	
Muttra	1,048	172	103	130	1,453	43	465·43	21·00	
Agra	1,149	285	328	88	1,850	69	637·99	82·00	
Farukhabad	978	358	298	84	1,718	37	1,015·12	42·50	
Mainpuri	948	231	516	2	1,697	66	396·61	22·25	
Etáwah	839	374	456	25	1,694	...	783·37	58·00	
Etah	1,063	307	344	25	1,739	44	589·00	...	

Jalaun	...	...	957	188	300	118	1,563	...	529·50	...	
Jhánsi	...	...	643	426	326	172	1,567	...	568·25	...	
Lalitpur	...	...	317	930	436	264	1,947	...	469·50	...	
Cawnpore	...	...	1,364	354	642	10	2,370	42	992·50	111·50	
Fatehpur	...	...	812	372	261	194	1,639	...	510·50	43·75	
Bánda	...	...	1,543	990	339	189	3,061	...	587·12	38·25	
Allahabad	...	...	1,662	451	670	50	2,833	...	723·25	106·75	
Hamírpur	...	...	1,291	594	374	30	2,289	...	482·50	...	
Jaunpur	...	...	963	303	254	34	1,554	...	543·50	43·00	
Gorakhpur	...	...	2,785	1,171	427	215	4,598	...	526·00	...	
Basti	...	...	1,801	574	299	79	2,753	...	568·00	...	
Ballia	...	...	752	153	190	50	1,145	...	256·00	...	
Azamgarh	...	...	1,270	330	539	8	2,147	...	670·26	...	
Mirzapur	...	...	1,328	495	1,227	2,174	5,224	...	1,076·63	53·50	
Benares	...	...	728	32	222	16	998	...	572·13	57·50	
Gházipur	...	...	1,006	132	332	3	1,473	...	560·00	33·25	
Pilibhít	...	...	608	475	118	170	1,371	...	230·50	...	
Total, N.-W. P.		...	38,169	14,391	22,787	6,607	81,954	525*	21,307·14	1,133·00	
Lucknow	...	...	519·4	217·3	242·5	...	979·2	100	258	53·05	
Unao	...	...	909·5	477·2	381·6	...	1,768·3	80	462¾	25·57	
Bara Banki	...	...	1,122·3	343·7	302·2	...	1,768·2	161	406	70·93	
Sitapur	...	...	1,455·4	509·6	288·2	...	2,253·2	180	496⅛	....	
Hardoi	...	...	1,348·4	616·1	A335·6	...	2,300·1	176	486	63·46	A 4·9 less than last year, transferred to Kheri district.
Kheri	...	...	1,216·5	895·2	429·5	427·0	2,968·2	207	402¾	...	
Fyzabad	...	...	948·7	356·7	382·9	...	1,688·3	95	523	68·19	
Bahraich	...	...	1,252·2	872·9	211·2	257·0	2,593·3	253	446	...	
Gonda	...	...	1,672·4	B773·7	281·4	153·5	2,881·0	110	445½	...	B 10·5 less than last year, transferred to Forest Department.
Rae Bareli	...	...	889·9	514·3	325·5	...	1,729·7	83	516⅞	...	
Sultanpur	...	...	893·4	420·2	393·4	...	1,707·0	140	362½	6·28	
Partabgarh	...	...	700·4	297·7	436·9	...	1,435·0	64	348¾	...	
Total		...	12,928·5	6,294·6	4,010·9	837·5	24,071·5	1,649	5,154¼	287·48	

For canals only.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

3.—*Statement of temperature, rainfall, and prevailing winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year commencing 1st April, 1881 and ending 31st March, 1882.*

Number.	1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	
	Name of station.	*Highest maximum.*		*Lowest minimum.*		Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	General mean temperature.	Total rainfall in inches.	*Prevailing winds.*	
		Month.	Degree.	Month.	Degree.					S.-W. monsoon.	N.-E. monsoon.
1	Chákrátá	May ...	82·5	Jan. and Feb.,	27·8	65·2	50·2	57·7	54·03	S.-W.	W. S.-W.
2	Ránikhet	Do. ...	82·4	February ...	32·8	68·4	53·8	61·1	45·59		
3	Dehrá	June ...	101·9	Do. ...	37·2	80·5	61·4	71·0	97·49		
4	Roorkee	May ...	109·2	December ...	35·9	87·7	63·0	75·4	39·95	E.	W.N.-W.
5	Meerut	Do. ...	109·2	January ...	35·2	89·3	64·2	76·8	29·63		
6	Bareilly	Do. ...	109·2	Dec. and Feb.,	40·1	88·6	64·9	76·8	35·43		
7	Agra	Do. ...	116·0	Januury ...	42·1	90·4	67·6	79·0	35·97		
8	Lucknow	Do. ...	111·5	February ...	38·8	90·8	65·5	78·2	32·15		
9	Allahabad	Do. ...	114·0	Do. ...	40·6	90·3	66·6	78·4	34·01		
10	Gorakhpur	April ...	110·6	Dec. and Jan.,	43·9	89·2	67·4	78·3	50·66		
11	Benares	April and May,	112·2	February ...	40·4	90·6	67·1	78·8	33·77		
12	Jhánsi	May ...	116·3	January ...	43·9	90·5	67·7	79·1	52·62		
	Provincial means ...	...	112·0	...	40·1	89·7	66·0	77·8	38·24	...	...

N.B.—In striking the provincial means, stations Nos. 1, 2, and 3 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
				Nil.			

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Rampur.	Jagirdar; has criminal and civil powers within his own territory.	Pathan Musalman.	48	Well read in Arabic and Persian. He also knows English and Hindi. Privately educated.	In the management of his territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has one son.	The Rámpur jágír has an area of about 945 square miles, a population of 541,914. The revenue of 1881-82 was Rs. 1,654,743, and the ordinary annual expenditure is about Rs. 14,95,455. The capital, Rámpur, has 74,793 inhabitants, and the next largest town 11,723. Rice, sugar, hides, and a kind of damask are the principal exports and the imports consist mainly of elephants, horses, English cloth and groceries and salt. The Nawab keeps a military force of about 1,861 men of all arms, besides 1,247 military police.

BENARES.	Ishri Parshad Narain Singh Bahadur, Rája of Benares.	Raja of Benares.	Brahmin (Bhoinhar).	63	Privately...	In the management of his estates.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has adopted his nephew.	The Raja of Benares is a descendant of Raja Balwant Singh, father of Raja Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, consist of the pargana of Kaswar Raja in the Benares district and Gangapur and Bhodoi in the district of Mirzapur. Their united area is 985 square miles, containing 1,520 villages, with a population of 439,951, and an average rental somewhat exceeding Rs. 8,00,000, of which Rs. 2,98,600 are paid by the Maharaja to the Government as revenue. The Civil and Revenue Courts are those of the Maharaja and his Principal and his Deputy Principal officers. The procedure is summary. In 1861, the Governor-General granted the Raja the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law and the customs of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act. XVIII. of 1871 (the Local Rates Act).
KUMAUN.	Pratap Sah, Raja of Tehri Garhwal.	Raja of Tehri	Rajput, Surajbansi.	31	Privately...	In the management of his territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	No ...	Succeeded on the 6th December, 1871, on the death of his father. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is about 199,836, and the revenue is about Rs. 1,12,887. The Rajas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories and in case of emergency give assistance to the paramount power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked, though iron and copper ore are found.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

C.—Civil Divisions of British territory for the year 1881-82 for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Number.	Names of executive districts.	Names of sub-divisions. Revenue.	Names of sub-divisions. Judicial.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Dehra Dún ...	2	1	1,193	144,070	Debra ... 18,959	493	5	9	45	13	390	1,02,291	64,501	4,17,222
2	Saháranpur ...	4	2	2,221	979,544	Saháranpur ... 59,194	1,917	14	17	27	21	437	3,29,838	11,84,401	15,02,405
3	Muzaffarnagar.	4	2	1,656	758,444	Kairana .. 18,374	1,046	10	19	24	12	387	56,967	12,19,137	15,09,017
4	Meerut ...	6	2	2,379	1,313,137	Meerut and cantonment. 99,565	1,715	17	20	18	17	915	3,33,173	21,97,158	27,74,737
5	Bulandshahr,	4	2	1,915	924,822	Khúrja ... 27,190	1,596	10	34	31	8	472	1,65,981	12,40,591	13,31,025
6	Aligarh ...	6	3	1,955	1,021,187	Koil ... 62,443	1,812	16	18	38	20	593	3,74,935	21,45,252	25,43,429
7	Kumaun ...	3	1	6,000	493,641	Almora ... 6,576	6,516	11	10	150	50	155	1,38,741	2,53,740	6,85,850
8	Garhwál ...	1	1	5,500	345,629	...	3,862	3	3	123	62	50	35,514	95,663	1,21,668
9	Tarai parganas.	3	...	938	206,993	Káshipur ... 14,667	700	2	4	50	50	228	63,985	4,10,731	5,06,372
10	Bijnor ...	5	2	1,868	721,450	Najibabad ... 20,503	2,924	11	12	24	8	2,454	2,40,440	12,08,601	13,68,668
11	Moradabad ...	6	5	2,284	1,155,173	Moradabad ... 67,387	2,446	19	20	28	11	600	3,53,248	13,99,450	17,75,303
12	Budaun ...	5	4	2,002	906,451	Budaun ... 33,680	1,834	14	13	26	20	641	2,00,923	10,36,226	12,16,388
13	Bareilly ...	6	2	1,614	1,030,936	Bareilly ...113,417	2,109	16	23	17	15	3,079	3,68,847	13,39,197	16,57,039
14	Sháhjahánpur,	4	3	1,746	856,946	Sháhjahánpur, 77,404	2,369	14	17	28	22	2,738	3,18,547	11,32,386	16,78,285
15	Muttra ...	6	2	1,453	671,690	Muttra ... 47,483	887	12	15	22	19	619	2,04,117	16,09,542	20,20,005
16	Agra ...	7	2	1,850	974,656	Agra City and Cantonment. 137,908	1,245	18	19	28	4	1,193	3,02,544	18,05,527	25,51,291
17	Farukhabad...	6	4	1,718	907,608	Farukhabad City. 74,872	1,715	17	25	29	19	3,051	3,40,438	12,25,238	16,59,750

18	Mainpuri ...	5	2	1,697	801,216	Mainpuri City,	22,736	1,379	13	16	15	10	512	2,09,927	12,62,717	16,15,935
19	Etawáh ...	5	2	1,694	722,371	Etáwah ...	34,721	1,540	12	15	24	13	408	1,71,542	13,31,283	14,81,911
20	Etah ...	4	3	1,739	756,523	Kásganj ...	16,535	1,544	13	10	34	12	354	1,39,604	11,95,212	13,57,882
21	Jalaun ...	5	...	1,563	418,142	Kálpi ...	14,306	853	15	15	22	12	1,822	1,94,462	9,09,423	12,06,248
22	Jhánsi ...	4	...	1,567	333,227	Mau ...	15,981	682	10	10	20	14	577	1,87,752	4,40,761	6,06,690
23	Lalitpur ...	2	...	1,947	249,088	Lalitpur ...	10,684	749	5	5	36	24	875	1,24,999	1,50,476	1,90,552
24	Cawnpore ...	9	3	2,370	1,181,396	Cawnpore ...	6,702	2,068	19	26	45	29	727	3,23,306	21,29,543	30,00,418
25	Fatehpur ...	6	1	1,639	683,745	Fatehpur ...	21,328	1,630	11	12	35	19	421	1,67,791	12,76,099	13,78,747
26	Bánda ...	8	1	3,061	698,608	Bánda ...	28,974	1,166	18	16	27	21	523	2,35,602	12,25,058	13,54,665
27	Allahabad ...	9	3	2,833	1,474,106	Allahabad ...	148,547	3,504	21	21	24	17	989	1,52,099	23,50,739	29,74,984
28	Hamírpur ...	6	1	2,289	507,337	Ráth ...	7,155	917	10	10	30	9	427	2,09,022	9,92,232	10,93,513
29	Jaunpur ...	5	3	1,554	1,209,663	Jaunpur ...	42,845	3,435	16	13	18	13	421	1,82,495	12,45,276	19,14,046
30	Gorakhpur ...	6	3	4,598	2,617,120	Gorakhpur city,	5,090	8,379	17	15	46	30	630	89,712	16,94,104	22,74,514
31	Basti ...	5	2	2,753	1,630,612	Mehndawal ...	11,592	7,521	11	9	32	12	432	1,64,048	13,16,928	14,81,607
32	Azamgarh ...	5	3	2,147	1,604,654	Azamgarh ...	18,528	5,532	14	13	27	23	470	2,20,496	16,76,597	19,91,573
33	Mirzapur ...	4	1	5,224	1,136,796	Mirzapur ...	53,530	4,104	14	9	60	40	529	1,82,046	8,56,703	12,43,603
34	Benares ...	3	1	998	892,654	Benares ...	208,083	1,949	13	17	20	9	972	3,06,586	8,96,259	14,43,069
35	Gházipur ...	4	4	1,473	1,014,099	Gházipur ...	43,232	3,813	15	17	14	5	423	2,16,655	10,55,608	14,00,000
36	Ballia ...	2	2	1,145	924,763	Ballia ...	15,320	2,821	8	4	34	22	1,640	1,54,457	6,09,813	8,08,967
37	Pilibhít ...	3	2	1,371	451,601	Pilibhít ...	29,721	1,051	6	7	42	27	1,382	1,41,740	6,99,038	11,51,145
	Total...	178	75	81,954	32,720,128	...		89,281	470	538	...	...	32,537	77,04,870	4,28,81,210	5,51,98,523
38	Lucknow ...	3	2	979	696,336	Lucknow ...	261,303	956	12	21	25	10	1,734	2,53,450	7,49,193	12,06,974
39	Unao ...	4	4	1,768	899,028	Purwa ...	9,719	1,766	15	11	24	12	502	1,31,515	15,67,114	18,26,095
40	Bara Banki...	4	3	1,768	1,026,690	Nawabganj ...	15,133	2,093	12	11	28	13	535	1,29,608	17,21,634	1,73,614
41	Sitapur ...	4	4	2,253	958,251	Khairabad ...	14,217	2,365	12	14	30	15	642	1,59,200	13,12,450	15,75,930
42	Hardoi ...	4	4	2,300	987,789	Shahabad ...	18,515	1,980	22	19	25	9	1,839	2,40,817	13,19,940	16,18,974
43	Kheri ...	2	2	2,968	842,482	Lakimpur ...	6,968	1,777	13	11	50	36	380	91,150	7,72,173	8,69,474
44	Fyzabad ...	2	4	1,688	1,080,758	Fyzabad ...	38,828	2,570	17	12	23	7	785	1,64,487	11,89,108	14,96,580
45	Bahraich ...	1	3	2,740	878,048	Bahraich ...	21,981	1,944	14	12	49	16	448	86,105	9,42,869	11,50,990
46	Gonda ...	3	3	2,881	1,270,926	Gonda ...	13,743	2,834	19	14	35	27	570	1,66,272	15,27,538	18,82,318
47	Rae Bareli ...	4	4	1,729	951,905	Rae Bareli ...	16,288	1,768	18	14	16	10	491	2,43,523	9,73,840	11,61,644
48	Sultanpur ...	4	2	1,707	957,912	Perkinsgang ...	6,076	2,526	11	9	25	9	485	1,69,593	10,67,589	11,99,352
49	Partabgarh ...	3	3	1,435	847,047	Partabgarh ...	3,950	2,214	12	13	24	9	372	1,04,336	9,74,542	19,49,085
	Total ...	38	38	24,216	11,397,172	...		24,793	177	161	354	173	8,783	19,40,956	1,41,17,990	1,61,11,030
	GRAND TOTAL,	216	113	106,170	44,117,300	...		114,074	647	699	354	173	41,320	96,44,926	5,69,99,200	7,13,09,553

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

D.—Population (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.					Classification of population.		
						Children under 12 years.			*Christians.*		
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Debra Dún ...	...	...	32,942	78,414	56,101	5,571	3,984	144,070	120	848	427	750
Sahâranpur ...	...	...	91,977	332,448	283,311	197,979	165,806	979,544	441	1,291	166	336
Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	97,018	316,549	263,776	92,887	85,232	758,444	458	38	14	2
Meerut ...	...	...	150,259	689,417	565,597	16,020	42,103	1,313,137	551	2,074	781	1,208
Bulandshahr ...	...	...	96,446	365,024	277,303	186,934	155,561	924,822	483	25	41	49
Aligarh ...	...	...	124,573	350,352	305,312	200,927	164,596	1,021,187	522	119	83	87
Kumaun ...	...	...	72,964	161,981	141,712	99,073	90,875	493,641	82	2,018	50	325
Garhwâl ...	...	...	47,436	101,288	106,196	69,467	68,678	345,629	63	24	...	218
Tarâi parganas ...	...	...	33,205	72,716	60,026	40,599	33,652	206,993	221	11	...	...
Bijnor ...	...	...	84,871	284,471	252,558	98,787	85,634	721,450	386	22	2	275
Moradabad ...	...	...	143,631	402,201	301,242	238,090	213,640	1,155,173	505	368	109	1,400
Budaun ...	...	...	102,902	478,273	389,276	9,078	29,824	906,451	452	34	10	265
Bareilly ...	...	...	119,935	335,733	303,034	212,277	179,892	1,030,936	639	1,527	125	741
Pilibhît ...	...	...	64,625	187,323	162,000	52,464	49,814	451,601	329	12	2	4
Shâhjahânpur ...	...	...	123,640	346,647	293,979	113,417	102,903	856,946	490	938	6	464
Muttra ...	...	...	85,949	237,887	208,797	123,080	101,926	671,690	462	256	18	65
Agra ...	...	...	165,439	341,600	297,327	185,201	150,528	974,656	527	2,015	1,395	1,587
Farukhabad ...	...	...	133,966	326,726	286,973	163,782	130,127	907,608	528	367	78	381
Mainpuri ...	...	...	102,037	279,090	240,059	163,004	119,063	801,216	472	33	11	102
Etáwah ...	...	...	105,548	252,589	208,070	142,635	119,077	722,371	426	48	41	69

Etah	...	...	...	88,543	221,181	189,155	192,508	153,679	756,523	435	37	50	30
Jalaun	...	...	...	66,734	135,525	131,740	80,620	70,257	418,142	267	12	...	...
Jhánsi	...	...	...	54,404	167,035	150,650	5,849	9,693	333,227	213	621	21	33
Lalitpur	...	...	...	34,181	78,558	74,025	51,241	45,264	249,088	128	10	9	6
Cawnpore	...	...	...	201,172	497,100	428,413	131,791	124,092	1,181,396	498	2,296	610	288
Fatehpur	...	...	...	131,589	226,960	221,262	120,627	114,896	683,745	418	13	50	25
Bánda	...	...	...	123,393	222,771	227,267	131,606	116,964	698,608	228	51	46	181
Allahabad	...	...	...	288,647	467,763	477,281	273,967	255,095	1,474,106	520	3,309	1,860	910
Hamírpur	...	...	...	83,544	162,046	171,134	97,732	76,425	507,337	222	10	5	2
Jaunpur	...	...	...	204,387	371,423	375,291	239,984	222,965	1,209,663	778	53	36	31
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	448,925	921,441	928,764	386,968	379,947	2,617,120	569	67	57	907
Basti	...	...	...	268,159	483,570	497,597	340,681	308,764	1,630,612	592	53	...	25
Azamgarh	...	...	...	245,336	476,347	489,743	340,082	298,482	1,604,654	747	14	27	36
Mirzapur	...	...	...	176,976	340,998	359,034	226,306	210,458	1,136,796	217	433	46	222
Benares	...	...	...	111,563	281,794	285,038	168,990	156,862	892,684	8	875	283	610
Gházipur	...	...	...	116,789	302,601	325,596	204,516	181,386	1,014,099	688	59	91	498
Ballia	...	...	...	126,685	258,451	300,388	192,154	173,770	924,763	807	24	6	2
Total	...	...	...	4,800,390	11,496,293	10,635,027	5,596,894	4,991,914	32,720,128	401	20,005	6,556	12,134
Lucknow	...	...	...	131,215	244,461	224,285	120,844	107,234	696,824	704·1	4,590	*961	739
Unao	...	...	...	152,008	292,868	288,691	168,299	149,211	899,069	514·7	21	14	14
Bara Banki	...	...	...	187,557	329,412	331,363	194,169	171,844	1,026,788	580·6	20	40	18
Sitapur	...	...	...	150,849	312,452	279,448	193,534	172,817	958,251	425·6	365	32	46
Hardoi	...	...	...	147,073	332,315	284,926	199,389	171,000	987,630	427·7	23	...	52
Kheri	...	...	...	142,657	278,210	240,998	166,809	145,905	831,922	278·0	62	15	320
Fyzabad	...	...	...	206,258	331,629	344,954	214,545	190,291	1,081,419	640·2	1,117	†136	58
Behraich	...	...	...	177,314	283,965	261,283	175,222	157,578	878,048	320·3	24	30	5
Gonda	...	...	...	203.274	386,486	390,124	264,285	230,031	1,270,926	442·0	45	8	106
Rae Bareli	...	...	...	180,548	288,440	322,499	178,466	162,500	951,905	547·6	31	44	48
Sultanpur	...	...	...	193,052	289,835	320,502	185,290	162.285	957,912	561·1	38	17	...
Partabgarh	...	...	...	194,308	252,350	273,441	168,380	152,876	847,047	589·6	20	11	17
Provincial Total	...	...	...	2,066,113	3,622,423	3,562,514	2,229,232	1,973,572	11,387,741	502·6	6,356	‡1,308	1,423
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	6,866,503	15,118,716	14,197,541	7,826,126	6,965,486	44,107,869	903·6	26,361	7,864	13,557

* Including 5 Armenians and 10 Jews. † Including 17 Jews. ‡ Including 5 Armenians and 27 Jews.

D.—POPULATION (FOR NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH)—(*concluded*).

District.	Classification of population—(*concluded*).					Occupations.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.			
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Dehra Dún	125,384	16,527	...	134	...	10,808	133,262			
Saháranpur	653,541	317,535	2	6,673	...	184,454	795,090			
Muzaffarnagar ...	535,218	213,842	...	9,330	...	62,568	695,876			
Meerut	997,963	294,656	1	16,454	...	224,766	1,088,371	Urdu and Hindi.		
Bulandshahr ...	748,280	175,458	2	967	...	176,402	748,420			
Aligarh	901,144	117,339	10	2,377	28	223,005	798,182			
Kumaun	479,948	11,261	7	32	...	274,611	219,030	Hindi and hill language.		
Garhwál	343,186	2,077	...	124	...	200,261	145,368	Hindi.		
Tarái parganas ...	131,966	74,982	...	34	...	84,026	122,967			
Bijnor	484,353	236,073	...	725	...	109,613	611,837			
Moradabad	768,009	384,713	3	571	...	264,918	890,255			
Budaun	767,455	138,687	...	...	...	197,580	708,871			
Bareilly	790,516	237,996	16	15	...	360,439	670,497			
Pilibhít	377,003	74,580	...	...	...	125,882	325,719			
Sháhjahánpur ...	735,322	120,214	2	...	...	209,527	647,419			
Muttra	611,669	58,088	1	1,593	...	151,777	519,913			
Agra	858,366	99,809	8	11,476	...	233,794	740,862			
Farukhabad ...	804,684	101,284	...	814	...	252,572	655,036			
Mainpuri	749,139	45,068	...	6,861	2	244,371	586,845			
Etawah	679,249	41,437	1	1,526	...	243,168	479,203			

Etah	674,479	76,775	...	5,152	...	247,913	508,610			
Jalaun	392,334	25,666	...	130	...	92,421	325,721			
Jhánsi	314,550	13,758	7	2,358	1,879	71,382	261,845	Urdu and Hindi.		
Lalitpur	222,630	5,368	...	10,029	11,036	75,027	174,061			
Cawnpore	1,085,090	93,073	16	23	...	253,756	927,640			
Fatehpur	609,378	74,218	...	58	3	196,076	487,669			
Bánda	649,553	40,627	...	269	7,881	228,980	469,628			
Allahabad	1,272,476	195,201	13	337	...	543,669	930,437			
Hamírpur	474,092	33,228	...	...	....	191,120	316,217			
Jaunpur	1,095,989	113,553	1	...	...	431,614	778,049			
Gorakhpur	2,354,382	261,707	...	...	...	695,768	1,921,352			
Basti	1,378,416	252,108	...	10	...	1,145,917	484,695			
Azamgarh	1,393,387	211,190	...	...	...	534,527	1,070,127			
Mirzapur	1,062,386	73,507	...	200	2	385,013	751,783			
Benares	801,556	89,351	2	7	...	207,597	685,087			
Gházipur	913,764	99,678	9	...	...	538,866	475,233			
Ballia	855,410	69,321	...	....	...	129,951	794,812			
Total ...	28,092,267	4,489,955	101	78,279	20,831	9,804,139	22,915,989			
Lucknow	540,255	149,921	19	339	...	317,553	379,271			849
Unao	830,343	68,677	...	...	...	643,139	255,930			7
Bara Banki	855,192	170,556	...	962	...	744,696	282,092			49
Sitapur	818,812	138,733	...	263	...	662,272	295,979			...
Hardoi	884,982	102,572	...	1	...	724,135	263,495			15
Kheri	727,770	103,755	...	...	...	609,654	222,268	Hiudustani ...		...
Fyzabad	955,562	124,539	2	5	...	834,294	247,125			...
Bahraich	734,700	143,252	...	37	...	709,474	168,574			105
Gonda	1,102,221	168,546	...	...	...	1,022,244	248,682			26
Rae Bareli	874,345	77,424	...	13	...	700,379	251,526			2
Sultanpur	856,329	101,524	...	4	...	680,719	277,193			...
Partabgarh	763,054	83,944	1	...	...	617,859	229,188			11
Provincial Total ...	9,943,565	1,433,443	22	1,624	...	8,266,418	3,121,323	...		1,064
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,035,832	5,923,398	123	79,903	20,831	18,070,557	26,037,312	...		1,064

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

1.—*Settlement, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for* 1881-82.

Nature of settlement.		Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.			Date of expiry of settlement.
			Rs.	a.	p.	
Settled in perpetuity ...	North-Western Provinces ...	10,626	47,65,930	0	0	...
	Oudh	1,908·02	8,74,876	0	0	*Nil.*
Settled for 30 years or upwards,	North-Western Provinces ...	58,985	3,43,04,207	0	0	Various between the years 1881 and 1909.
	Oudh ...	21,181·30	1,36,07,475	1	1	Various between the years 1891 and 1908.
Settled fer 10 years or under 30,	North-Western Provinces ...	10,602	36,41,069	0	0	Between the years 1883 and 1900.
	Oudh ...	40	5,133	0	0	Between the years 1878 and 1880.
Settled under 10 years ...	North-Western Provinces ...	1,063	2,50,035	0	0	Between the years 1883 and 1888.
	Oudh	21	3,987	0	0	Between the years 1877 and 1881.
Settlement in progress ...	North-Western Provinces ...	2	331	0	0	
	Oudh	95	...			
Total ...	North-Western Provinces ...	81,278	4,29,61,572	0	0	
	Oudh	23,245·32	1,44,91,471	1	1	
GRAND TOTAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH ...		104,523·32	5,74,53,043	1	1	
Settlement previously made, including full records of rights.	North-Western Provinces ...	12,601	57,50,911	0	0	
	Oudh	...	...			
	Total ...	12,601	57,50,911	0	0	
Ditto ditto without such records.	North-Western Provinces ...	98	5,41,440	0	0	
	Oudh	23,245·32	1,05,48,397	15	10	
	Total ...	23,343·32	1,10,89,837	15	10	
Settlement during the year. Detailed ... Summary...	North-Western Provinces ...	115	39,114	0	0	
	Oudh	...	...			
	Total ...	115	39,114	0	0	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

1.—*The Survey and Settlement.*

SURVEY (1880-81).

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in miles.			Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.			Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue.		Topographically.	Revenue.		Topographically.	Revenue.		
		By villages.	By fields.		By villages.	By fields.		By villages.	By fields.	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.				
Lucknow	...	976·68	979·25	...	...	48 3 0	...	...	...	The Government reserved forests are excluded from the area in this return.
Unao	...	1,736·54	1,768·36	...	...	45 11 0	...	...	...	
Bara Banki	...	1,727·72	1,768·22	...	...	40 5 0	...	...	...	
Sitapur	...	2,205·80	2,253·23	...	...	40 4 6	...	...	...	
Hardoi	...	2,285·64	2,300·17	...	...	32 5 9	...	...	...	
Kheri	...	2,536·19	2,541·38	...	...	31 8 5	...	...	...	
Fyzabad	...	1,649·03	1,688·36	...	...	38 12 0	...	...	...	
Bahraich	...	2,388·21	2,336·46	...	...	30 9 0	...	...	...	
Gonda	...	2,684·04	2,738·13	...	...	24 5 11	...	...	...	
Rae Bareli	...	1,752·08	1,729·88	...	...	44 10 2	...	...	...	
Sultanpur	...	1,700·77	1,706·92	...	...	37 10 5	...	...	...	
Partabgarh	...	1,458·42	1,434·96	...	...	49 14 9	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	23,101·12	23,245·32	...	...	38 10 11	...	...	...	

N. B.—The cost per mile of the survey "by villages" of the districts as at present constituted cannot be accurately given, as the professional survey was concluded before the redistribution of district boundaries.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

2.—*Surveyed and assessed area in acres for* 1881-82.

District.	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.		Total area assessed.	Assessment.									
	Irrigated.																
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands and culturable.	Unculturable waste.		Gross amount.			Rate per acre on cultivation.			Rate per acre on cultivated and culturable land.			Rate per acre on total area of settlement.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10			11			12		
								Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p
Dehra Dún ...	10,350	21,953	35,378	67,681	58,866	81,610	208,157	64,555	0	0	0	15	3	0	8	1	0	4	11
Saháranpur ...	100,475	51,425	663,200	815,100	200,203	406,439	1,421,742	11,79,114	0	0	1	7	1	1	2	7	0	13	3
Muzaffarnagar...	135,052	84,069	488,273	707,394	190,012	162,504	1,059,910	12,20,289	0	0	1	11	7	1	5	9	1	2	5
Meerut ...	216,555	118,133	743,557	1,078,245	212,610	188,826	1,479,681	21,85,203	0	0	2	0	5	1	11	1	1	7	7
Bulandshahr ...	106,270	84,909	639,304	830,483	220,977	136,456	1,187,916	12,39,561	0	0	1	7	10	1	2	10	1	0	8
Aligarh ...	108,938	308,088	472,186	889,112	142,427	208,639	1,240,178	21,47,639	0	0	2	6	8	2	1	4	1	11	9
Kumaun ...	...	26,880	158,080	184,960	334,720	3,290,880	3,810,560	2,43,401	0	0	1	5	1	0	7	6	0	1	0
Garhwál ...	...	2,965	107,694	110,659	23,976	3,370,645	3,505,280	96,122	0	0	0	13	11	0	11	5	0	0	5
Tarái ...	No data.			176,512	288,192	39,104	503,808	1,66,801	0	0	0	15	1	0	5	9	0	5	4
Bijnor ...	11,067	23,186	579,059	613,312	313,856	110,208	1,037,376	11,83,909	0	0	1	14	11	1	4	5	1	2	3
Moradabad ...	...	31,241	795,134	826,375	280,831	101,320	1,208,526	14,49,936	0	0	1	12	1	1	4	11	1	3	2
Budaun ...	...	64,870	812,442	877,312	244,032	121,920	1,243,264	10,38,753	0	0	1	2	11	0	14	9	0	13	4
Bareilly ...	48,614	67,003	605,870	721,487	145,539	107,737	974,763	13,40,433	0	0	1	13	9	1	8	9	1	6	0
Pilibhít ...	10,732	33,864	344,780	389,376	304,000	75,776	769,152	7,03,383	0	0	1	12	10	1	0	3	0	14	8
Sháhjahánpur...	...	135,847	561,496	697,343	296,739	111,062	1,105,144	11,80,813	0	0	1	11	1	1	3	0	1	1	1
Muttra ...	45,208	124,937	500,639	670,784	110,272	65,792	846,848	16,04,247	0	0	2	6	3	2	0	10	1	14	4
Agra ...	25,630	189,607	554,425	769,662	195,973	218,217	1,183,852	18,05,527	0	0	2	5	6	1	13	11	1	8	4
Farukhabad ...	66,362	155,635	403,434	625,431	229,407	190,872	1,045,710	12,33,222	0	0	1	15	6	1	7	1	1	2	11
Mainpuri ...	131,591	196,470	278,659	606,720	149,120	330,240	1,086,080	12,63,974	0	0	2	1	4	1	10	9	1	2	8

Etáwah ...	135,003	64,544	337,336	536,883	238,957	291,950	1,067,790	13,32,731	0	0	2	7	8	1	11	6	1	4	0
Etah ...	67,040	172,799	434,588	674,427	212,720	207,199	1,094,346	11,96,538	0	0	1	12	5	1	5	6	1	1	6
Jalaun ...	...	18,889	593,713	612,602	120,391	192,104	925,097	9,19,395	0	0	1	8	0	1	4	1	0	15	11
Jhánsi ...	1,091	17,151	393,342	411,584	273,832	208,640	894,056	4,42,438	0	0	1	1	2	0	10	4	0	7	3
Lalitpur ...	...	25,782	177,384	203,166	595,274	279,158	1,077,598	1,50,957	0	0	0	11	10	0	3	3	0	2	2
Cawnpore ...	173,894	200,197	498,805	872,896	226,304	411,200	1,510,400	21,60,609	0	0	2	7	7	1	15	5	1	6	10
Fatehpur ...	...	126,195	393,997	520,192	242,866	284,913	1,047,971	13,09,479	0	0	2	8	3	1	11	5	1	4	0
Bánda ...	...	...	987,584	987,584	633,472	216,896	1,837,952	12,25,058	0	0	1	3	10	0	12	1	0	10	8
Allahabad ...	...	187,086	876,728	1,063,814	324,013	425,185	1,813,012	23,68,957	0	0	2	3	7	1	11	4	1	4	10
Hamírpur ...	1,345	12,970	811,715	826,030	380,469	239,077	1,445,576	10,72,049	0	0	1	4	9	0	14	2	0	11	10
Jaunpur ...	...	581,673	34,327	616,000	193,931	162,781	972,712	12,48,127	0	0	2	0	5	1	8	8	1	4	6
Gorakhpur ...	...	529,189	1,253,211	1,782,400	749,440	410,880	2,942,720	16,94,418	0	0	0	15	2	0	10	8	0	9	3
Ballia ...	...	289,637	191,786	481,423	98,066	121,528	701,017	6,30,228	0	0	1	4	11	1	1	5	0	14	5
Basti ...	...	490,719	661,729	1,152,448	367,360	191,232	1,711,040	13,19,227	0	0	1	2	3	0	13	11	0	12	4
Azamgarh ...	...	607,096	205,601	812,697	220,248	336,399	1,369,344	17,27,483	0	0	2	2	0	1	10	9	1	4	2
Mirzapur ...	...	198,783	651,118	849,901	316,515	785,721	1,952,137	8,43,377	0	0	0	15	10	0	11	7	0	6	11
Benares ...	Details not available.			465,708	19,910	142,462	628,080	8,96,259	0	0	1	14	9	1	13	6	1	6	9
Gházipur ...	...	...	...	644,032	84,160	214,528	942,720	10,88,441	0	0	1	11	0	1	7	10	1	2	6
Total, average rates.	1,395,217	5,243,792	17,246,474	25,171,735	9,239,680	14,440,100	48,851,515	42,972,653	0	0	1	11	4	1	3	11	0	14	1
Lucknow ...	...	139,998	192,465	332,463	139,046	155,210	626,719	8,02,047	7	0	2	6	8	1	12	4	1	4	5
Unao ...	...	286,645	295,436	582,081	305,408	244,263	1,131,752	13,71,305	0	0	2	6	1	1	10	7	1	3	4
Bara Banki ...	...	242,066	476,171	718,237	219,986	193,440	1,131,663	15,86,435	0	0	2	3	11	1	13	0	1	6	5
Sitapur ...	...	157,033	774,477	931,510	326,102	184,454	1,442,066	13,28,131	0	0	1	6	11	1	1	6	0	14	8
Hardoi ...	...	263,520	599,484	863,004	394,309	214,796	1,472,109	13,73,297	0	0	1	9	11	1	2	3	0	14	11
Kheri ...	...	96,714	681,909	778,623	572,925	274,937	1,626,485	8,42,540	0	0	1	2	0	0	10	7	0	8	10
Fyzabad ...	...	352,730	254,478	607,208	228,317	245,031	1,080,556	11,60,462	0	0	1	14	7	1	7	8	1	1	2
Bahraich ...	...	39,103	762,328	801,431	558,710	135,195	1,495,336	9,67,558	0	0	1	3	4	0	11	9	0	10	3
Gonda ...	...	208,318	862,046	1,070,364	501,900	180,139	1,752,403	15,44,215	0	0	1	7	1	1	0	2	0	14	1
Rae Bareli ...	...	423,772	145,810	569,582	329,213	208,329	1,107,124	12,86,096	12	1	2	5	3	1	9	4	1	2	7
Sultanpur ...	...	403,368	168,427	571,795	268,911	251,722	1,092,428	12,37,678	4	0	2	2	9	1	9	7	1	2	1
Partabgarh ...	...	344,498	103,764	448,262	190,524	279,592	918,378	9,91,705	10	0	2	3	7	1	11	0	1	1	3
Total, average rates.	...	2,957,765	5,316,795	8,274,560	4,035,351	2,567,109	14,877,020	1,44,91,471	1	1	1	12	4	1	3	11	0	15	7

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land-revenue for the North-Western Provinces*, 1881-82.

Description of revenue.	Revenue of last year (1880-81).		Revenue of this year (1881-82).		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Settled estates bearing revenue in past years ...	4,26,08,914	4,15,60,946	4,28,18,811	4,21,44,629	...	...
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	5,79,808	2,28,753	1,04,140	91,698	...	...
Total ...	4,31,88,722	4,17,89,699	4,29,22,951	4,22,36,327	...	...
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year (deduct).	3,46,229	...	72,669	10,963	...	...
Difference ...	4,28,42,493	4,17,89,699	4,28,50,282	4,22,25,364	16,90,143	4,05,35,221
Collection from Government estates ...	3,83,381	3,80,055	3,93,421	3,77,587	1,52,961	2,24,626
Income from sale of Government estates ...	70,679	69,656	23,050	22,027	...	22,027
Miscellaneous land-revenue not included in above ...	1,35,837	1,28,925	1,30,225	1,20,543	5,152	1,15,391
Grand Total ...	4,34,32,390	4,23,68,335	4,33,96,978	4,27,45,521	18,48,256	4,08,97,265

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land-revenue for the North-Western Provinces*, 1881-82—(concluded).

Description of revenue.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.	
1	8	9	10	11	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
				Demand for 1881-82	4,33,96,978
Settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	...	...	...	Ditto 1880-81	4,34,32,390
				Decrease ...	35,412
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	...	...	...	*Increase.*	
				By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures ...	10,420
				By revision of assessment at regular settlement ...	27,156
Total ...	...	...	...	By alluvion	19,417
				By territorial transfer	896
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year (deduct).	...	...	...	By grant of waste land	2,287
				By progressive assessment	25,558
				By land released from occupation by Government ...	1,293
Difference ...	6,24,918	...	...	Miscellaneous	60,419
				Total ...	1,47,446
Collection from Government estates.	15,834	...	...	*Decrease.*	
Income from sale of Government estates.	1,023	...	...	By revision of assessment at regular settlement ...	35,829
				By summary reduction of revenue on account of over-assessment or other cause	18,837
Miscellaneous land-revenue not included in above.	9,682	...	...	By diluvion	20,962
				By territorial transfer	1,249
				By Government appropriation	6,211
				Miscellaneous	99,770
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,51,457	...	...	Total ...	1,82,858
				Net decrease ...	35,412

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land-revenue for* 1880-81 (*for Oudh*).

Description of revenue.	*Revenue last year* (1879-80.)			*Revenue this year* (1880-81.)		
	Assessed.	Remitted or refunded.	Realised.	Assessed.	Remitted or refunded.	Realised.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	1,37,99,760 5 5	...	...	1,38,99,810 14 10	...	...
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	73,019 7 6	...	...	23,280 1 6	...	...
Total ...	1,38,72,779 12 11	...	...	1,39,23,091 0 4	...	...
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year.	2,151 0 0	...	...	1,184 15 0	...	...
Net revenue as per revenue roll or tauzi.	1,38,70,628 12 11	6,766 11 6	1,38,39,690 15 4	1,39,21,906 1 4	33,677 11 2	1,36,08,124 3 7
Land-revenue *not* on the roll (surplus collections.)	10,575 5 1	...	9,865 0 1	26,961 15 7	...	25,782 13 5
Collections from Government estates,	21,759 10 7	106 14 6	21,007 2 9	13,528 15 11	33 2 6	13,102 1 10
Income from sale of Government estates.	24,963 4 9	...	24,963 4 9	328 0 0	...	328 0 0
Miscellaneous and fluctuating land-revenue not included in above.	17,185 0 9	...	17,185 0 9	71,203 13 5	...	71,203 13 5
Total ...	1,39,45,112 2 1	6,873 10 0	1,39,12,711 7 8	1,40,33,928 14 3	33,710 13 8	1,37,18,541 0 3

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land-revenue for* 1880-81 (*for Oudh*)—(concluded).

Description of revenue.	Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
1	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	...	...	...	...	...
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year,	...	...	...	...	...
Net revenue as per revenue roll or tauzi ...	6,96,419 4 4	1,29,11,704 15 3	2,80,104 2 7	...	...
Land-revenue *not* on the roll (surplus collections) ...	...	25,782 13 5	1,179 2 2	...	...
Collections from Government estates	1,639 3 9	11,462 14 1	393 11 7	...	...
Income from sale of Government estates ...	...	328 0 0	...	...	...
Miscellaneous and fluctuating land-revenue not included in above.	...	71,203 13 5	...	...	...
Total ...	6,98,058 8 1	1,30,20,482 8 2	2,81,677 0 4	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.—*Blank.*

B.—JUDICIAL CRIMINAL 1—(FOR THE N.-W. PROVINCES).—*Blank.*

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL CRIMI

1.—*Statement showing the various judicial tribunals, original and appel*

Class of tribunals distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.				Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of province in square miles.	Population of province.
1				2	3	4
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only. Honorary Assistant Commissioners, Tahsíldars, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners.	3rd class ...	Paid ...	European...	4 divisions, 12 districts, 43 tahsíls, and 3 cantonments.	23,992 square miles.	11,220,232 census of 1881.
			Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European...			
			Native ...			
	2nd class ...	Paid ...	European...			
			Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European...			
			Native ...			
	1st class ...	Paid ...	European...			
			Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European...			
			Native ...			
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers as above.	3rd class ...	Paid ...	European...			
			Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European...			
			Native ...			
	2nd class ...	Paid ...	European...			
			Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European...			
			Native ...			
	1st class ...	Paid ...	European...			
			Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European...			
			Native ...			
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers.	3rd class ...	Paid ...	European...			
			Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European...			
			Native ...			
	2nd class ...	Paid ...	European...			
			Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European...			
			Native ...			
	1st class ...	Paid ...	European...			
			Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European...			
			Native ...			
Small Cause Courts confined to proper functions				...	...	...
Ditto ditto ordinary criminal and civil				...	...	...
Judges exercising civil powers only				...	...	...
Board of Magistrates				...	...	...
Magistrates of districts exercising ordinary jurisdiction ...				...	...	...
Ditto exercising special powers under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, Act X. of 1872.						
Sessions Courts				...	...	...
Judicial Commissioner's Court				...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL				...	...	...

PROTECTION.

NAL 1—(FOR OUDH).

late, existing in the districts of Oudh on the last day of the year 1881.

Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and jury or assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original, and appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.			
				European.			Native.
				Covenanted.	Commissioned military officers.	Uncovenanted.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
...	...	These officers include talukdars who are Honorary Assistant Commissioners or Honorary Magistrates, Tahsildars, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners. The civil and rent powers with which they are invested are respectively those laid down in Act XIII. of 1879, and sections 88, 89, and 90, Act XIX. of 1868.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
10	1 and 9		...	...	...	...	18
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
1	1		...	...	...	1	...
1	1		...	...	...	...	1
1	1		...	...	1	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
1	1		...	...	1	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
20	1		...	...	...	...	20
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
2	1		...	1	...	1	...
26	1		...	...	...	...	26
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
22	1		...	11	6	5	...
22	1		...	...	...	...	22
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
14	1		...	...	...	...	14
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
12	1		...	...	...	...	12
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
1	1		...	...	1	...	...
3	1		...	...	...	...	3
1	1	Act XI. of 1865 ...	...	...	...	...	1
2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
38	1	District and Sub-Judges, and Munsifs, &c.	...	2	2	2	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	1	Deputy Commissioner ...	...	5	3	4	...
4	1 with 2 assessors	...	...	2	2	...	...
1	1	Sessions High Court ...	...	1	...	...	...
194	...	...	...	22	18	13	149

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL CRIMINAL

1.—*Statement showing the various judicial tribunals, original day of the year.*

Class of tribunals distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.				*Average annual salary of each paid Judge.*	
				European.	Native.
1				13	14
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only. Honorary Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners.	3rd class ...	Paid ...	European ...	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European ...	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	2nd class ...	Paid ...	European ...	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European ...	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	1st class ...	Paid ...	European ...	12,000	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European ...	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers as above.	3rd class ...	Paid ...	European ...	...	...
			Native ...	...	1,679
		Unpaid,	European ...	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	2nd class ...	Paid ...	European ...	4,200	...
			Native ...	...	2,074
		Unpaid,	European ...	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	1st class ...	Paid ...	European ...	7,056	...
			Native ...	...	3,977
		Unpaid,	European ...	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers.	3rd class ...	Paid ...	European ...	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European ...	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	2nd class ...	Paid ...	European ...	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European ...	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	1st class ...	Paid ...	European ...	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European ...	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
Small Cause Courts confined to proper functions				...	8,400
Ditto ditto ordinary Criminal and Civil				10,800	...
Judges exercising Civil powers only				12,883	4,859
Board of Magistrates				...	...
Magistrates of districts exercising ordinary jurisdiction ...				17,940	...
Ditto ditto exercising special powers under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, Act X. of 1872.					
Sessions Courts				35,133	...
Judicial Commissioner's Court				36,000	...
GRAND TOTAL				...	...

PROTECTION.

1.—(FOR OUDH).

and appellate, existing in the districts of Oudh on the last 1881—(concluded).

Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipts from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.			
					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue or Rent.	Appeals in all departments.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	City Magistrate,	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,84,456	Rs. 8,64,942.	...	273 days excluding 52 Sundays and 40 holidays.	57 Barristers and High Court pleaders, and 150 pleaders of all grades.	147	529	...	9,795
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Cantt. Magte.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

2.—*Statement of offences reported, and persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence, in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1881.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
Offences against the State.—Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy.—Chapter VII.	3	3	...	3	...	...
Offences against the public tranquility.—Chapter VIII.	1,860	8,245	2,327	5,728	14	176
Offences by, or relating to, public servants.—Chapter IX.—						
By public servants	346	308	163	131	...	14
Relating to public servants ...						
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.—Chapter X.	3,005	5,685	1,740	3,909	4	32
False evidence and offences against public justice.—Chapter XI.—						
False evidence or subordination of public servants.	1,849	2,308	1,038	1,202	6	62
Offences against public justice ...						
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps.—Chapter XII.—						
Offences relating to coins ...	279	285	131	152	...	2
Offences relating to stamps ...						
Offences relating to weights and measures.—Chapter XIII.	218	230	69	160	...	1
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals.—Chapter XIV.—						
Public health or safety ...	1,783	3,441	561	2,857	1	22
Convenience						
Decency and morals						
Lotteries						
Offences relating to religion.—Chapter XV.	156	191	130	59	...	2
Offences against the person.—Chapter XVI.—						
1. Murder	1,737	2,087	615	1,267	48	157
2. Attempt to commit murder ...	31	27	11	14	...	2
3. Culpable homicide ...	67	138	77	48	1	12
4. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.	3	2	1	1	...	...
5. Abetment of suicide ...	1	2	1	1	...	...
6. Attempt to commit suicide ...	436	323	142	181	...	...
7. Causing death by rash or negligent act.	13	21	3	17	1	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

2—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence, in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1881—(continued).

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
Offences against the person.—Chapter XVI.—(concluded).						
8. Causing miscarriage, exposure of infant or concealment of birth— Causing miscarriage ... Exposure of infant and concealment of birth.	408	344	104	229	2	9
9. Hurt	63,413	37,017	24,437	12,181	61	338
10. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	2,659	1,948	1,451	468	10	19
11. Criminal force and assault ...	34,147	21,788	16,886	4,729	35	138
12. Kidnapping or abduction ...						
13. Buying or selling a minor for purposes of prostitution.	465	532	261	234	17	20
14. Slavery						
15. Forced labor						
16. Rape	562	308	223	78	2	5
17. Unnatural offences ...	148	121	49	69	1	2
Offences against property.—Chapter XVII.—						
1. Theft with aggravating circumstances.	60,266	26,764	7,186	19,301	75	202
2. Theft, other cases ...						
3. Extortion with aggravating circumstances.	3,092	697	539	137	2	19
4. Extortion, other cases ...						
5. Robbery and dakaity ...	1,083	1,039	453	481	6	99
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	1,921	727	417	308	...	2
7. Criminal breach of trust ...	1,788	1,186	624	530	1	31
8. Receiving stolen property ...	5,857	8,801	2,126	6,520	49	106
9. Cheating	2,393	1,176	783	359	8	26
10. Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	45	45	31	14	...	...
11. Mischief	20,068	12,784	9,938	2,760	10	76
12. Criminal trespass resulting in death or grievous hurt.	53,402	15,378	7,276	7,911	45	146
13. Criminal trespass, other cases,						
Offences relating to documents under Chapter XVIII.—						
1. Forgery						
2. Making use of a false trade or property mark.	309	262	177	61	...	24
3. Removing or destroying trade or property mark.						

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CRIMINAL (FOR N.-W. P. AND OUDH).

2.—*Statement of offences reported, and persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence, in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1881—(concluded).

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
Criminal breach of contracts of service.—Chapter XIX.	254	195	62	125	...	8
Offences relating to marriage.—Chapter XX.	6,632	3,516	2,909	531	26	50
Defamation.—Chapter XXI. ...	1,092	564	438	116	1	9
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance.—Chapter XXII.	4,255	1,212	797	399	...	16
Abetments of offences and attempts to commit offences not otherwise provided for.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total offences under the Indian Penal Code.	276,562	159,699	84,175	73,271	426	1,827
Offences under special and local laws—						
Act XI. of 1878.—Arms ...						
Acts XXII. of 1864, III. of 1880.—Cantonments.						
Act I. of 1871.—Cattle trespass ...						
Act VIII. of 1873.—Canals ...						
Act X. of 1871.—Excise ...						
Regulation VI. of 1819.—Ferries ...						
Act VII. of 1878.—Forests ...						
Act XV. of 1873.—Municipalities ...	30,455	58,297	11,348	46,739	35	175
Acts XIII. of 1857, and I. of 1878.—Opium.						
Acts V. of 1861, XX. of 1856, and XVI. of 1873.—Police.						
Act IV. of 1879.—Railways ...						
Act VIII. of 1875.—Salt and saltpetre.						
Act I. of 1879.—Stamps.						
Other offences against special and local laws.						
Total ...	30,455	58,297	11,348	46,739	35	175
GRAND TOTAL ...	307,017	217,996	95,523	120,010	461	2,002

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CRIMINAL (FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH)

3.—Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1881.

Class of tribunals.	Remaining at the end of last year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH. *Brought to trial during the year.* Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.	On summonses	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	Total.	PERSONS DISPOSED OF. Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
Village officers, unpaid Magistrates...	71	3,384	418	3,628	154	...	31,066	1,506	13,315	15,995	118	28	104	5	38,643
Local subordinate, paid Magistrates...	48	6,227	105	6,250	383	...	151,199	2,024	62,843	81,149	3,755	310	1,118	9	300,956
Full power Magistrates exercising power throughout the district,	369	19,297	1,365	11,208	531	5	32,775	6,549	7,016	17,952	743	66	449	7	53,449
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	3	1,258	82	247	76	2	7,487	391	2,137	4,579	294	31	55	5	16,776
Deputy Commissioners under section 36 of Act X. of 1872, (Oudh)	4	221	33	14	2	...	274	53	17	172	30	1	1	6	988
Total, Magistracy ...	495	30,387	2,003	21,347	1,146	7	222,801	10,523	85,328	119,847	4,940	436	1,727	32	410,812
Sessions Court	84	722	...	...	...	...	3,642	2	1,010	2,182	84	30	334	37	13,927
High Court (including Judicial Commissioner's Court (Oudh),	...	22	...	...	...	...	34	...	10	21	...	1	2	47	73
Total ...	84	744	...	...	...	...	3,676	2	1,020	2,203	84	31	336	84	14,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	579	31,131	2,003	21,347	1,146	7	226,477	10,525	86,348	122,050	5,024	467	2,063	116	55,812

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CRIMINAL (FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

4.—*Statement showing the punishment inflicted by various criminal tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1881.

Class of tribunals.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO											PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE			DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.			
		TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.			FINE.		WHIPPING.					FINE.			
					Rigorous.													
	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance.	Security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
By village officers	...	...		...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By unpaid Magistrates	...	..		...	...	1,852	165	...	...	12,995	...	295	96	...	10	17,285	6,018	530	200
By subordinate local paid Magistrates,	...	...		...	...	13,098	705	2	...	40,898	...	3,406	1,541	...	293	76,336	28,162	1,158	1,014
By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	...	...		...	...	14,864	763	...	...	17,782	...	3,829	3,624	...	493	59,230	78,595	21,617	18,206
By Chief Magistrates of districts ...	...	...		...	...	1,619	86	...	...	2,176	...	667	397	...	139	6,134	7,780	2,884	2,875
By Deputy Commissioners under section 36, C. P. Code.	...		9	...	...	174	...	...	...	15	...	26	...	...	...	6	7	1	1
By Sessions Courts	109	388		...	...	1,627	17	...	...	89	...	53	...	...	1	91	1,745	1,479	5,984
By High Court (including Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh).	14	1		1	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Total ...	123	398		1	...	33,237	1,737	2	...	73,956	...	8,276	5,658	...	936	159,082	122,307	27,669	28,780

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CRIMINAL (FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

4.—*Statement showing the punishment inflicted by various criminal tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1881—(concluded).

Class of tribunals.	DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																	
	FINE.					IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPED.		
						15 days.		*Six months.*		*Two years.*		*Seven years.*		*Above seven years.*				
	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
By village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...	...	...
By unpaid Magistrates	...	...	28,258	25,606	1,490		590		1,234		193		...		...	152	134	29
By subordinate local paid Magistrates,	3	...	1,64,156	1,46,008	11,062		3,802		8,196		1,789		4		...	1,318	1,563	578
By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	2,000	...	1,79,648	1,41,958	8,881		1,709		8,715		5,210		5		...	1,458	1,964	790
By Chief Magistrates of districts ...	548	...	23,408	18,572	1,213		152		843		655		56		...	220	343	189
By Deputy Commissioners under section 36, C. P. Code.	...	...	624	365	188		1		22		37		123		...	1	6	19
By Sessions Courts	1,800	2,001	17,860	7,407	1,159		14		182		411		927		110	8	36	41
By High Court (including Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh).	1,000	...	1,500	500	...	...			3		1		...		...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,351	2,001	4,15,454	3,40,416	23,993		6,268		19,195		8,296		1,115		110	3,157	4,046	1,646

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

5.—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881.

Tribunal.	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision.	Number of persons.								Remarks.
		Appeal or application rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.	
Magistrates of districts... N.-W. P.,	4,337	646	2,144	445	832	9	135	46	80	
Oudh ...	3,489	2,831	286	81	143	1	1	142	4	
Total ...	7,826	3,477	2,430	526	975	10	136	188	84	
Sessions Courts ... N.-W. P.,	4,581	1,376	1,826	438	522	14	53	220	105	27 Died, escaped or transferred.
Oudh ...	1,774	967	469	70	147	6	11	89	12	3 Ditto ditto.
Total ...	6,355	2,343	2,295	508	669	20	64	309	117	
High Court, N.-W. P., and Court of Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. N.-W. P.,	2,196	253	1,002	261	330	...	162	...	188	
Oudh ...	1,297	223	564	91	261	5	27	...	125	1 Transferred to H.C.
Total ...	3,493	476	1,566	352	591	5	189	...	313	
TOTAL ...	17,674	6,296	6,291	1,386	2,235	35	389	497	514	31 Died, escaped or transferred.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CIVIL.

6.—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1881.

Class of suit.	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	Total.
Suits for money, distinguishing suits up to Rs. 500, cognizable by Small Cause Courts from other cases.					
On written obligations	9,298	57,213	1,830	...	68,341
On unwritten obligations	2,446	11,782	219	...	14,447
On account stated	1,860	5,153	122	...	7,135
Money had and received	209	1,198	15	...	1,422
Goods sold	2,614	2,847	36	...	5,497
Breach of contract not mentioned above ...	1,016	2,749	33	...	3,798
Rent not falling under the Rent Law ...	969	1,070	31	...	2,070
Movable property or value thereof ...	963	7,003	87	...	8,053
Damages	469	3,578	105	...	4,152
Suits under the Rent Law.					
Suits for arrears of rent, revenue, &c. ...	...	17,354	17	...	17,371
Suits and applications for or to contest ejectment or for recovery of occupancy,	...	1,505	4	...	1,509
Suits for recovery of, or compensation for, excess rent and for compensation for withholding receipts and extorting by decrees and applications for compensation for improvements and wrongful dispossession	...	219	11	...	230

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CIVIL.

6.—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1881—(concluded).

Class of suit.	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	Total.
Suits under the Rent Law—(concluded.)					
Suits connected with distraints ...	...	484	....	...	484
Enhancement or abatement of rent ...	...	133	...	...	133
Suits and applications regarding production of accounts, &c.	...	11	1	...	12
Suits and applications not included in the above	...	8,851	463	...	9,314
Other suits.					
Suits for immovable property ...	...	8,077	801	...	8,878
Suits for specific performance of contract,	...	316	12	...	328
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	...	2,314	420	...	2,734
Suits to declare and establish personal rights	...	162	115	...	277
Suits for an account	...	72	18	5	95
Suits relating to religious endowments ...	...	10	3	...	13
Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud ...	...	319	50	...	369
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	...	3	4	2	9
Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights,	...	145	11	...	156
Suits for partition	...	199	15	...	214
Suits relating to shipping	...	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to religion and caste ...	...	7	2	...	9
Suits of other description not included in the above	...	55	34	...	89
Total ...	19,844	132,829	4,459	7	157,139

To be substituted for pages 35 and 36 in the Appendices to the Report on the Administration of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March, 1882.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CIVIL.

7.—Statement showing value of suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1881.

Value of suits.	Number of suits disposed of in different courts.					Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
In Civil Courts.						Rs.	
Not exceeding Rs. 10	...	4,518	16,874	95	...	21,487	
Ditto „ 50	...	10,434	49,353	723	...	60,510	
Ditto „ 100	...	2,671	21,083	344	...	24,098	
Ditto „ 500	...	2,221	19,737	433	...	22,391	
Ditto „ 1,000	...	...	3,117	97	...	3,214	
Ditto „ 5,000	...	...	463	1,887	...	2,350	
Ditto „ 10,000	...	...	68	190	...	258	
Ditto „ 1,00,000	...	...	...	201	5	206	
Exceeding „ 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh	...	19,844	110,695	3,970	5	1,34,514	
In Revenue Courts.							
Not exceeding Rs. 5	...	...	12,034	199	...	9,73,221	
Ditto „ 20	...	...	12,728	170	...		
Ditto „ 100	...	...	2,377	37	...		
Ditto „ 500	...	...	1,192	15	...		
Ditto „ 1,000	...	...	149	3	...		
Ditto „ 5,000	...	...	61	2	...		
Ditto „ 10,000	...	...	...	1	...		
Ditto „ 1,00,000	...	...	...	1	...		
Exceeding „ 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...		
Total, Oudh	...	...	28,541	428	...	9,73,221	
GRAND TOTAL OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH	...	19,844	139,236	4,398	5	11,07,735	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil (for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

8.—*Statement showing the general result of the Civil and Revenue suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1881.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1881.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.
Small cause courts	1,188	20,031	...	21,219	...	2,390	...	...
Unpaid local tribunals	141	4,309	...	4,450	...	1,038	...	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	9,025	94,356	...	1,03,381	...	14,458	...	...
District courts other than chief courts of districts,	633	20,294	...	20,927	...	3,472	...	...
Chief courts of districts	18	199	...	217	...	16	...	...
Superior courts of general jurisdiction ...	4	8	...	12	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Admiralty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Testamentary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Matrimonial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Insolvent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	11,009	1,39,197	...	1,50,206	...	21,374	...	...
Revenue Courts.								
Unpaid local tribunals	...	...	...	42	...	8	...	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	...	...	...	30,792	...	4,468	...	...
Courts of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners, including Assistant Commissioners, 1st class.	...	...	...	518	...	67	...	...
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	...	...	...	31,352	...	4,543	...	...
Grand Total of the N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	...	...	...	1,81,558	...	25,917	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CIVIL (FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

8.—*Statement showing the general result of the Civil and Revenue suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1881—(continued).

Class of Courts.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	By arbitration.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	*Contested.*	
						Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.
Small cause courts	2,961	4,146	447	4,908	95	3,674	1,621
Unpaid local tribunals	514	1,139	70	341	49	759	341
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	15,000	13,001	1,376	17,601	1,067	22,401	10,249
District courts other than chief courts of districts,	1,949	2,175	224	1,818	214	5,269	2,760
Chief courts of districts	17	11	6	10	...	58	43
Superior courts of general jurisdiction ...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Admiralty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Testamentary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Matrimonial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Insolvent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	20,442	20,472	2,123	24,678	1,425	32,164	15,015
REVENUE COURTS.							
Unpaid local tribunals	2	8	1	7	1	12	1
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	1,313	3,907	95	4,587	1,078	9,594	4,444
Courts of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners including Assistant Commissioners, 1st class.	22	6	...	35	20	147	213
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	1,337	3,921	96	4,629	1,099	9,753	4,658
GRAND TOTAL OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH ...	21,779	24,393	2,219	29,307	2,524	41,917	19,673

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CIVIL (FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

8.—*Statement showing the general result of the Civil and Revenue suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1881—(concluded).

Class of Courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over three months.	Over four months.	Average duration of suits.		Referred to arbitration.
					Contested.	Uncontested.	
Small cause courts	20,242	977	67	...	23	19	...
Unpaid local tribunals	4,251	199	10	...	23	15	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	95,153	8,228	3,074	...	58	31	...
District courts other than chief courts of districts,	17,881	3,046	1,040	...	68	40	...
Chief courts of districts	161	56	25	...	167	105	...
Superior courts of general jurisdiction ...	5	7	7	...	92	67	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction, Admiralty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Testamentary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matrimonial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insolvent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	1,37,693	12,513	4,223	...	72	46	...
REVENUE COURTS.							
Unpaid local tribunals	40	2	...	...	23	29	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	29,486	1,306	106	...	31	23	...
Courts of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners including Assistant Commissioners, 1st class.	510	8	3	...	31	29	...
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	30,036	1,316	109	...	28	27	...
GRAND TOTAL OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH ...	1,67,729	13,829	4,332	...	50	36	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CIVIL (FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

9.—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1881.

Class of Courts.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under sections 97 and 357, Act X. of 1877, and adjusted or withdrawn.	*Heard ex parte.*					*Contested.*					Total disposed of.	Pending.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Remanded.		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of district.	...	...	...	5,447	...	74	23	14	7	9	53	2,660	723	904	4,287	307	4,721	726
Collector's Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	1,508	...	77	14	4	4	2	24	756	178	203	1,137	123	1,361	147
Chief Appellate Court of district. { Civil appeal ...	...	...	...	9,728	...	308	63	12	28	7	110	4,381	726	1,344	6,451	492	7,361	2,367
{ Revenue appeal ...	...	...	...	1,141	...	65	53	3	13	1	70	580	56	188	824	79	1,038	103
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of province.	...	...	...	101	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	60	12	20	92	1	96	5
Total ...	...	...	...	17,925	...	527	153	33	52	19	257	8,437	1,695	2,659	12,791	1,002	14,577	3,348
Chief Courts of provinces	...	...	...	3,368	...	273	17	8	11	2	38	1,116	74	339	1,529	52	1,892	1,476
GRAND TOTAL OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH,	...	...	...	21,293	...	800	170	41	63	21	295	9,553	1,769	2,998	14,320	1,054	16,469	4,824

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

JUDICIAL CIVIL (FOR THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH).

10.—*Statement showing the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1881.

	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Total.	Revenue Courts.	Grand Total.
Applications to execute decrees.						
Pending	...	...	...	...	...	...
Filed	13,969	97,268	17,520	128,757	12,642	141,399
Received by transfer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,969	97,268	17,520	128,757	12,642	141,399
Decrees completely executed ...	3,233	21,262	5,077	29,572	5,562	35,134
Decrees partially executed ...	2,180	15,420	2,746	20,346	1,946	22,292
Number of cases in which there was no execution.	6,211	44,711	5,670	56,592	3,590	60,182
Pending at the end of 1881 ...	1,208	11,167	2,781	15,156	1,502	16,658
Decrees executed by possession being given.	14	3,641	1,110	4,765	180	4,945
Total ...	12,846	96,201	17,384	126,431	12,780	139,211
Nature and number of coercive processes issued.						
Imprisonment of person ...	253	824	181	1,258	215	1,473
Movable property attached ...	515	7,459	2,483	10,457	2,708	13,165
Ditto ditto sold ...	290	2,835	873	3,998	5	4,003
Immovable property attached ...	17	8,533	1,364	9,914	1,393	11,307
Ditto ditto sold ...	11	4,833	742	5,586	647	6,233
Orders directing temporary alienation of immovable property under the Code of Civil Procedure, North-Western Provinces.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orders under section 243, Civil Procedure Code, and section 125, Rent Act, Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,086	24,484	5,643	31,213	4,968	36,181

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

11.—*Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1881.

Classes of Courts in which jurors and assessors are employed.	Established or average number of jurors or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	*Jury trial.*		*Assessors' trial.*		Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with the assessors.	Number of cases in which the Judge differed from assessors.	
Sessions Judges' Courts, North-Western Provinces	Assessors 3 Jurors 9	...	1,379	...	...	1,070	309	
Commissioners' Courts in Oudh ...	Assessors 3	...	407	...	...	336	71	
High Court, North-Western Provinces ...	Jurors 9	7	...	7	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS

B.—JUDICIAL REGISTRATION (FOR THE

1.—*Statement of deeds registered in the*

Number.	Office.	Number of registration offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING Compulsory. Instruments of gift (section 17, clause *a*.)	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses *b* and *c*.	Perpetual leases, section 17, clause *d*.	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
										Rs. a. p.
A	Office of Inspr.-Genl. of Regn., N.-W. P. & O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Dehra Dún ...	3	4	142	128	14	25	64	377	1,122 2 0
2	Saháranpur ...	10	112	1,995	3,476	164	22	1,293	7,062	12,663 2 0
3	Meerut	12	176	2,253	3,412	181	17	1,369	7,408	13,940 6 0
4	Aligarh	9	70	1,061	2,008	94	25	965	4,223	8,140 4 0
5	Agra	18	73	1,589	2,840	584	71	1,263	6,420	10,734 4 0
6	Farukhabad ...	7	72	800	395	776	9	581	2,633	4,445 14 0
7	Mainpuri	13	69	802	700	1,688	130	784	4,173	7,213 14 0
8	Moradabad ...	12	58	1,874	2,335	193	11	1,163	5,634	10,900 6 0
9	Bareilly	13	73	833	238	1,011	2	339	2,496	6,067 0 0
10	Sháhjahánpur ...	10	85	1,261	1,913	156	78	799	4,292	7,577 4 0
11	Tarái parganas ...	2	6	52	55	3	...	45	161	244 2 0
12	Allahabad ...	12	72	707	1,166	63	126	131	2,265	4,758 4 0
13	Cawnpore... ...	17	132	1,024	1,504	371	13	241	3,285	7,243 0 0
14	Bánda	15	70	380	589	144	...	21	1,204	2,374 12 0
15	Jaunpur	6	41	522	1,429	77	90	108	2,267	4,019 2 0
16	Azamgarh ...	6	45	543	1,208	143	16	81	2,036	4,236 8 0
17	Mirzapur	5	30	334	1,112	11	20	139	1,646	3,088 0 0
18	Benares	5	106	909	1,531	182	270	296	3,294	6,325 10 0
19	Gházipur	7	38	971	2,591	105	171	188	4,064	8,049 6 0
20	Gorakhpur ...	12	80	1,474	3,283	298	14	542	5,691	12,292 6 0
21	Jalaun	6	25	173	579	30	1	1	809	1,911 2 0
22	Jhánsi	7	11	99	309	5	3	...	427	961 4 0
23	Lalitpur	3	8	20	14	6	...	3	51	90 4 0
24	Kumaun	6	43	314	147	2	4	11	521	1,045 0 0
25	Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares.	4	6	275	608	121	3	269	1,282	2,079 10 0
	Total, N.-W. P. ...	220	1,505	20,407	33,570	6,422	1,121	10,696	73,721	1,41,522 14 0
1	Lucknow	11	108	703	1,276	138	26	125	2,376	5,436 8 0
2	Unao	15	54	355	1,354	92	4	13	1,872	3,749 8 0
3	Bara Banki ...	15	52	291	1,322	91	65	236	2,057	3,840 8 0
4	Sitapur	11	22	204	725	87	18	327	1,383	3,259 12 0
5	Hardoi	10	54	452	2,050	66	14	117	2,753	5,365 6 0
6	Kheri	8	22	85	268	24	9	153	561	1,096 0 0
7	Rae Bareli ...	13	47	225	996	55	10	115	1,448	2,768 6 0
8	Sultanpur ...	9	31	197	1,066	6	57	58	1,415	2,428 2 0
9	Partabgarh ...	7	18	176	642	16	65	25	942	1,879 6 0
10	Fyzabad	10	22	309	744	118	11	43	1,247	2,583 6 0
11	Gonda	8	28	253	530	269	9	445	1,534	2,769 0 0
12	Bahraich	8	30	38	148	37	4	1,005	1,262	880 0 0
	Total, Oudh ...	125	488	3,288	11,121	999	292	2,662	18,850	36,055 14 0
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	354	1,993	23,695	44,691	7,421	1,413	13,358	92,571	1,77,578 12 0

OF PROTECTION.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1881-82.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

					Optional.					
Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses *a* and *b*.	Leases for one year or less, &c. (section 18, clause *c*.) and leases exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 18, clause *d*.)	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of courts.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of courts.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		Total value of immovable property transferred.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18.	19		20
								Rs. a. p.		Rs.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
31	7	1	2	...	...	...	41	13 12	0	8,57,781
565	1,596	82	213	...	...	...	2,456	951 12	0	37,49,059
506	1,052	33	474	1	99	...	2,165	1,107 8	0	51,05,093
463	947	30	62	1	1	...	1,504	586 4	0	29,07,384
916	1,993	312	239	2	29	10	3,501	1,446 2	0	46,19,226
784	267	537	11	...	6	...	1,605	578 14	0	14,54,908
721	387	1,157	55	...	81	...	2,401	1,064 12	0	28,71,084
991	1,379	136	287	...	119	...	2,912	1,358 14	0	40,48,171
519	160	507	44	...	11	...	1,241	458 10	0	28,11,707
912	1,594	49	113	...	17	...	2,685	1,040 2	0	25,69,652
42	22	2	1	...	...	...	67	21 4	0	68,994
302	357	12	3	...	...	...	674	256 2	0	18,95,520
568	880	67	18	...	24	...	1,057	459 0	0	24,10,543
174	300	44	6	...	1	1	526	202 6	0	5,61,737
363	1,012	20	11	...	4	...	1,410	564 2	0	9,74,717
185	817	62	10	...	5	...	1,079	453 4	0	12,31,003
285	1,174	11	36	1	82	...	1,589	783 10	0	10,44,996
682	1,297	32	31	...	...	...	2,042	771 4	0	20,74,891
465	1,011	33	1	...	5	...	1,525	673 14	0	20,13,287
320	1,014	61	28	...	12	5	1,440	672 0	0	36,34,485
123	269	7	...	...	...	...	399	171 12	0	5,27,408
21	73	5	...	...	1	...	100	50 6	0	2,58,761
28	8	2	...	...	2	1	41	18 8	0	18,366
109	30	6	...	...	1	...	146	84 12	0	4,67,695
115	331	12	28	...	...	...	486	184 2	0	5,77,545
10,190	17,477	3,220	1,683	5	500	17	33,092	13,973 0	0	4,87,54,013
1,135	1,267	53	71	...	1	1	2,528	845 8	0	23,63,966
260	864	32	3	...	5	...	1,164	450 6	0	9,31,164
223	1,202	11	8	...	19	...	1,463	492 2	0	13,36,648
87	281	30	19	...	33	1	451	184 12	0	24,97,999
400	1,325	20	27	...	16	...	1,788	583 10	0	13,42,319
56	137	3	31	...	22	3	252	151 0	0	8,23,995
125	874	4	21	...	328	10	1,362	816 0	0	13,23,820
115	1,009	...	10	...	81	5	1,220	530 10	0	6,93,696
62	387	8	14	1	17	12	501	231 6	0	7,62,369
212	636	67	11	...	1	...	927	321 4	0	12,10,265
138	331	86	84	...	5	1	645	205 12	0	10,72,341
53	96	22	34	...	1	...	206	68 10	0	6,67,420
2,866	8,409	336	333	1	529	33	12,507	4,881 0	0	1,50,26,003
13,056	25,886	3,556	2,016	6	1,029	50	45,599	18,854 0	0	6,37,80,016

II.—STATISTICS

B.—JUDICIAL REGISTRATION (FOR THE

1.—*Statement of deeds registered in the districts*

Number.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.							Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.
	Instruments of sale of movable property.	*Obligations for payment of money (section 18, clause f.)* 22		All other documents, registered under section 18, clause f., which do not affect immovable property.	Total of registration in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total aggregate value of movable property transferred.				
		On account of agricultural advances on sugar, indigo, cotton, &c.	Other obligations.								
1	21	22A	22B	23	24	25	25A	26	27	28	29
						Rs. a. p.					
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	...	44	105	157	231 4 0	9,38,158	...	4	...	1
2	365	3	1,343	433	2,144	1,516 10 0	42,55,207	...	23	...	10
3	189	10	807	413	1,419	1,432 6 0	54,80,836	...	31	3	5
4	379	75	662	212	1,328	1,050 12 0	31,92,846	...	17	...	6
5	394	131	1,981	435	2,941	1,744 2 0	50,94,039	4	60	1	4
6	226	43	222	192	683	614 12 0	15,80,870	1	18	...	...
7	354	21	756	416	1,547	1,083 0 0	32,45,463	...	8	2	2
8	299	12	1,066	348	1,725	1,222 14 0	45,11,675	...	15	...	11
9	232	8,143	1,614	156	10,145	3,183 7 0	38,55,440	1	8	2	11
10	522	1,213	811	231	2,777	1,309 8 0	30,08,261	...	4	...	25
11	2	...	45	4	51	40 14 0	75,974	...	1	...	...
12	47	...	201	116	364	543 6 0	20,78,273	4	33	...	1
13	121	3	231	481	836	1,165 10 0	27,43,753	2	22	...	3
14	11	...	168	326	505	723 6 0	6,62,624	...	1	...	5
15	16	1	218	102	337	280 0 0	10,41,443	...	3	...	1
16	61	3	195	122	381	288 4 0	13,24,199	...	3	...	...
17	68	...	401	65	554	395 10 0	11,61,294	...	64	2	2
18	89	...	472	310	871	936 6 0	22,72,822	2	337	...	2
19	46	1	185	161	393	362 8 0	21,17,788	1	9	4	3
20	78	...	767	275	1,120	1,025 0 0	39,30,084	4	6	1	2
21	22	...	122	133	277	391 4 0	6,05,281	...	1	...	...
22	4	...	31	80	115	216 0 0	2,94,126	...	...	1	2
23	1	...	4	29	34	43 14 0	20,242	...	2	...	...
24	...	...	3	74	77	193 4 0	4,86,690	1	40	4	1
25	13	...	183	38	234	100 14 0	6,10,648	...	1	...	...
	3,547	9,657	12,532	5,277	31,015	20,094 15 0	5,45,88,036	20	711	20	97
1	225	...	1,001	723	1,949	1,762 6 0	30,84,988	6	40	...	4
2	89	...	412	338	839	691 4 0	10,41,112	...	8	...	1
3	111	28	946	783	1,868	1,005 6 0	16,31,412	...	15	3	2
4	104	...	636	699	1,439	981 12 0	28,83,100	...	10	1	...
5	103	...	1,524	506	2,133	1,051 6 0	16,47,112	...	2	...	...
6	140	185	436	347	1,108	685 4 0	11,55,767	...	21	...	1
7	57	...	520	369	946	794 0 0	15,12,707	1	41	...	3
8	22	3	535	261	821	692 3 0	8,13,287	...	23	...	...
9	15	...	230	190	435	508 2 0	9,96,167	...	30	1	...
10	43	...	237	305	585	580 2 0	13,98,416	...	25	...	...
11	50	...	482	406	938	731 14 0	12,37,718	...	7	...	...
12	72	...	450	546	1,068	711 14 0	8,26,459	...	4	1	...
	1,031	216	7,409	5,473	14,129	10,195 9 0	1,82,28,245	7	226	6	11
	4,578	9,873	19,941	10,750	45,144	30,270 7 0	7,28,16,281	27	937	26	20

OF PROTECTION.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1881-82—(concluded).

Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorneys attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Number of documents registered.	Receipts. Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 27 and 28.			Total of extraordinary fees and fines.			Total columns 34 and 35.			Total expenditure.		
30	31	32	33	33A	34			35			35A			36		
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...			19,716	0	0
...	3	53	54	579	1,375	2	0	475	5	0	1,850	7	0	886	7	0
1	66	99	1,588	11,685	15,177	8	0	6,191	8	9	21,369	0	9	7,402	13	8
...	29	150	1,449	11,026	16,554	4	0	7,210	14	6	23,765	2	0	9,086	6	0
...	35	75	902	7,072	9,815	4	0	4,015	4	0	13,830	8	0	6,543	3	8
...	35	137	922	12,923	14,048	8	0	5,631	15	0	19,680	7	0	10,717	5	9
...	10	52	711	4,939	5,675	8	0	2,704	13	6	8,380	5	6	4,500	6	0
...	31	81	1,042	8,131	9,383	10	0	4,019	3	0	13,400	13	0	7,357	10	0
...	29	187	876	10,286	13,512	2	0	6,133	3	6	19,645	5	6	8,560	1	4
...	21	150	554	13,892	9,733	1	0	5,002	12	0	14,735	13	0	8,080	2	10
...	33	48	1,091	9,758	9,934	14	0	4,433	9	0	14,368	7	0	7,013	9	11
...	3	8	15	280	308	4	0	197	8	0	505	7	0	252	11	6
...	5	198	431	3,336	5,623	12	0	3,393	3	0	9,016	15	0	6,346	0	9
...	20	119	721	5,200	8,911	10	0	4,552	15	0	13,464	9	0	7,189	6	4
...	4	144	209	2,236	3,302	8	0	1,527	8	9	4,830	0	9	4,138	14	6
...	13	29	383	4,017	4,869	4	0	2,414	15	0	7,284	3	0	3,170	5	10
...	6	38	642	3,499	4,982	8	0	2,223	4	0	7,205	12	0	3,460	4	4
...	8	75	254	3,855	4,409	4	0	2,009	14	0	6,419	2	0	2,843	11	1
...	22	171	839	6,544	8,707	4	0	5,655	7	0	14,362	11	0	4,669	5	1
1	12	89	544	5,995	9,113	12	0	3,548	4	0	12,662	0	0	4,660	12	3
...	10	95	1,053	8,258	14,005	6	0	6,460	2	3	20,465	8	3	7,748	2	8
...	8	18	144	1,486	2,476	2	0	686	10	3	3,162	12	3	1,818	10	0
...	7	20	57	643	1,231	10	0	466	14	3	1,698	8	3	1,445	12	6
...	1	...	5	128	158	10	0	50	7	0	209	1	0	447	11	0
...	4	27	45	788	1,419	0	0	603	5	6	2,022	5	6	1,570	15	0
...	20	6	119	2,003	2,367	2	0	1,473	3	0	3,840	5	0	1,975	3	7
2	435	2,069	14,650	1,38,559	1,77,095	13	0	81,081	12	3	2,57,177	9	3	1,21,886	0	7
...	6	659	585	6,893	8,124	6	0	6,480	1	0	14,604	7	0	8,667	4	0
...	3	250	312	3,883	4,907	2	0	2,343	10	0	7,250	12	0	3,655	15	6
...	7	284	371	5,406	5,380	0	0	3,014	6	0	8,394	6	0	4,231	9	6
2	7	258	261	3,284	4,450	4	0	2,871	9	6	7,321	13	6	4,139	7	3
...	...	199	529	6,676	7,004	6	0	2,849	8	6	9,853	14	6	4,926	14	0
...	3	379	198	1,942	1,974	4	0	1,683	5	0	3,657	9	0	1,909	5	0
...	10	41	240	3,797	4,460	6	0	2,412	9	0	6,872	15	0	4,428	11	6
...	4	23	208	3,479	3,696	15	0	1,668	0	0	5,364	15	0	2,666	7	6
...	9	27	160	1,909	2,682	14	0	1,328	2	0	4,011	0	0	2,001	15	6
...	9	152	331	2,784	3,534	12	0	2,168	0	9	5,702	12	0	3,771	6	0
...	3	529	313	3,124	3,720	10	0	2,576	3	0	6,296	13	0	3,148	6	6
...	8	206	145	2,541	1,672	8	0	1,783	7	0	3,455	15	0	1,727	15	6
2	69	3,007	3,653	45,718	51,608	7	0	31,178	13	0	82,787	4	0	45,275	5	9
4	504	5,076	18,303	1,84,277	2,28,704	4	0	1,12,260	9	3	3,39,964	13	3	1,86,877	6	4

II.—STATISTICS OF

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial Number.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Meerut Central Prison.	Convicts ...	1,197	62	1,259	594	59	653	1,791	121	1,912
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
2	Bareilly ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,904	...	1,904	892	...	892	2,796	...	2,796
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,936	133	2,069	1,087	166	1,253	3,023	299	3,322
		Under-trial ...	...	1	1	4	9	13	4	10	14
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
4	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,320	35	1,355	554	21	575	1,874	56	1,930
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,799	97	1,896	853	83	936	2,652	180	2,832
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,312	169	1,481	637	162	799	1,949	331	2,280
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5
7	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,766	153	1,919	633	47	680	2,399	200	2,599
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dehra Dún Jail ...	Convicts ...	62	2	64	208	18	226	270	20	290
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	3	...	3	23	...	23	26	...	26
9	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	184	13	197	186	13	199
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Chakráta ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	59	4	63	59	4	63
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Saháranpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	285	3	288	594	22	616	879	25	904
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	6	...	6	102	1	103	108	1	109
12	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	548	19	567	562	19	581
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Roorkee ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	146	2	148	148	2	150
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Muzaffarnagar Jail,	Convicts ...	127	3	130	475	24	499	602	27	629
		Under-trial ...	18	...	18	499	24	523	517	24	541
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4

PROTECTION.

SONS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1881.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
761	71	832	1,030	50	1,080	1,102·25	57·50	1,159·75	1,102·35	57·64	1,159·99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	1	2	...	...	...	0·10	0·14	0·24			
1,111	...	1,111	1,685	...	1,685	1,755·00	...	1,755·00	1,755·00	...	1,755·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,207	207	1,414	1,816	92	1,908	1,982·00	120·50	2,102·50	1,982·25	121·31	2,103·56
4	8	12	...	2	2	0·25	0·75	1·00			
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·06			
728	13	741	1,146	43	1,189	1,155·75	39·75	1,195·50	1,155·75	39·75	1,195·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
909	58	967	1,743	122	1,865	1,735·00	104·00	1,839·00	1,735·00	104·00	1,839·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
587	168	755	1,362	163	1,525	1,415·50	170·25	1,585·75	1,415·50	170·81	1,586·31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	5	5	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·56			
706	86	792	1,693	114	1,807	1,772·25	130·75	1,903·00	1,772·25	130·75	1,903·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
237	20	257	33	...	33	59·25	1·75	61·00	61·56	1·75	63·31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
26	...	26	...	...	...	2·31	...	2·31			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
182	13	195	4	...	4	5·50	0·50	6·00	5·50	0·50	6·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
59	4	63	...	...	...	0·75	0·05	0·80	0·75	0·05	0·80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
623	17	640	256	8	264	283·75	6·50	290·25	293·06	6·53	299·59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
107	...	107	1	1	2	9·31	0·03	9·34			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
533	18	551	29	1	30	13·75	0·25	14·00	13·75	0·25	14·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
147	2	149	1	...	1	2·00	...	2·00	2·00	...	2·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
518	17	535	84	10	94	109·50	6·75	116·25	133·57	8·25	141·82
479	23	502	38	1	39	24·00	1·50	25·50			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·07			

II.—STATISTICS OF

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails of

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial Number.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
15	Meerut District Jail.	Convicts ...	439	...	439	701	...	701	1,140	...	1,140
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	6	...	6	56	...	56	62	...	62
16	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	26	1	27	774	56	830	800	57	857
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Bulandshahr Jail,	Convicts ...	224	4	228	668	19	687	892	23	915
		Under-trial ...	31	...	31	459	22	481	490	22	512
		Civil ...	11	...	11	109	...	109	120	...	120
18	Aligarh ditto,	Convicts ...	454	14	468	978	36	1,014	1,432	50	1,482
		Under-trial ...	37	1	38	883	28	911	920	29	949
		Civil ...	11	...	11	161	1	162	172	1	173
19	Bijnor ditto,	Convicts ...	176	7	183	493	24	517	669	31	700
		Under-trial ...	14	1	15	409	14	423	423	15	438
		Civil ...	8	...	8	70	1	71	78	1	79
20	Moradabad ditto,	Convicts ...	377	7	384	1,682	81	1,763	2,059	88	2,147
		Under-trial ...	26	1	27	1,002	39	1,041	1,028	40	1,068
		Civil ...	10	...	10	101	2	103	111	2	113
21	Bareilly District Jail.	Convicts ...	664	71	735	1,723	122	1,845	2,387	193	2,580
		Under-trial ...	17	2	19	127	9	136	144	11	155
		Civil ...	9	...	9	69	2	71	78	2	80
22	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	34	...	34	2,263	112	2,375	2,297	112	2,409
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Pilibhít ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	601	22	623	608	22	630
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Budaun Jail ...	Convicts ...	327	12	339	1,022	63	1,075	1,349	65	1,414
		Under-trial ...	33	1	34	1,271	52	1,323	1,304	53	1,357
		Civil ...	...	...	...	73	...	73	73	...	73
25	Sháhjahánpur Jail,	Convicts ...	311	11	322	1,332	71	1,403	1,643	82	1,725
		Under-trial ...	16	1	17	1,104	49	1,153	1,120	50	1,170
		Civil ...	9	...	9	78	...	78	87	...	87
26	Muttra ditto,	Convicts ...	172	16	188	900	78	978	1,072	94	1,166
		Under-trial ...	43	...	43	1,122	63	1,185	1,165	63	1,228
		Civil ...	4	1	5	97	1	98	101	2	103
27	Agra District Jail,	Convicts ...	519	...	519	1,391	1	1,392	1,910	1	1,911
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	117	...	117	124	...	124
		Civil ...	4	...	4	101	...	101	105	...	105
28	Ditto Lock-up...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	51	3	54	2,378	133	2,511	2,429	136	2,565
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROTECTION.

SONS.

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881—(continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
783	....	783	357	...	357	393·75	...	393·75	399·92	...	399·92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
61	...	61	1	...	1	6·17	...	6·17			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
780	57	837	20	...	20	27·25	1·50	28·75	27·25	1·50	28·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
757	18	775	135	5	140	190·50	3·75	194·25	214·95	5·00	219·95
476	21	497	14	1	15	13·50	1·25	14·75			
106	...	106	14	...	14	10·95	...	10·95			
1,002	49	1,051	430	1	431	414·75	7·00	421·75	461·00	8·63	469·63
894	27	921	26	2	28	30·00	1·50	31·50			
161	1	162	11	...	11	16·25	0·13	16·38			
509	25	534	160	6	166	176·00	7·75	183·75	204·11	8·61	212·72
395	14	409	28	1	29	22·75	0·75	23·50			
69	1	70	9	...	9	5·36	0·11	5·47			
1,590	73	1,663	469	15	484	497·50	17·25	514·75	545·30	19·02	564·32
973	39	1,012	55	1	56	40·00	1·75	41·75			
109	2	111	2	...	2	7·80	0·02	7·82			
1,750	118	1,868	637	75	712	729·75	81·00	810·75	751·12	82·10	833·22
130	11	141	14	...	14	16·00	1·00	17·00			
71	2	73	7	...	7	5·37	0·10	5·47			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,280	110	2,390	17	2	19	25·00	0·25	25·25	25·00	0·25	25·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
602	22	624	6	...	6	10·00	0·75	10·75	10·00	0·75	10·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,032	53	1,085	317	12	329	346·75	13·00	359·75	398·29	15·25	413·54
1,252	52	1,304	52	1	53	47·00	2·25	49·25			
69	...	69	4	...	4	4·54	...	4·54			
1,381	64	1,445	262	18	280	330·75	14·50	345·25	369·07	16·25	385·32
1,098	49	1,147	22	1	23	32·25	1·75	34·00			
81	...	81	6	...	6	6·07	...	6·07			
941	87	1,028	131	7	138	167·00	10·25	177·25	215·69	14·75	230·44
1,129	59	1,188	36	4	40	39·25	4·25	43·50			
84	2	86	17	...	17	9·44	0·25	9·69			
1,425	1	1,426	485	...	485	505·25	0·25	505·50	525·65	0·25	525·90
99	...	99	25	...	25	12·75	...	12·75			
100	...	100	5	...	5	7·65	...	7·65			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,381	134	2,515	48	2	50	44·25	2·25	46·50	44·25	2·25	46·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS OF

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial Number.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
29	Agra Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	120	19	139	120	19	139
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Etáwah Jail ...	Convicts ...	208	8	216	555	32	587	763	40	803
		Under-trial ...	21	2	23	612	31	643	633	33	666
		Civil ...	3	...	3	45	1	46	48	1	49
31	Mainpuri ditto ...	Convicts ...	366	5	371	970	29	999	1,336	34	1,370
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	1	...	1	36	...	36	37	...	37
32	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	39	2	41	862	28	890	901	30	931
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Etah Jail ...	Convicts ...	224	8	232	998	28	1,026	1,222	36	1,258
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	1,084	21	1,105	1,100	21	1,121
		Civil ...	3	...	3	51	...	51	54	...	54
34	Fatehgarh District Jail.	Convicts ...	334	10	344	1,189	51	1,240	1,523	61	1,584
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	106	4	110	117	4	121
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	12	1	13	1,208	33	1,241	1,220	34	1,254
		Civil ...	10	...	10	67	...	67	77	...	77
36	Cawnpore Jail ...	Convicts ...	249	15	264	1,152	134	1,286	1,401	149	1,550
		Under-trial ...	38	3	41	929	87	1,016	967	90	1,057
		Civil ...	4	...	4	51	...	51	55	...	55
37	Fatehpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	347	25	372	1,074	94	1,168	1,421	119	1,540
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	1	...	1	66	2	68	67	2	69
38	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	27	4	31	760	50	810	787	54	841
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Allahabad District Jail.	Convicts ...	474	53	527	1,102	161	1,263	1,576	214	1,790
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	130	15	145	131	15	146
		Civil ...	3	1	4	151	6	157	154	7	161
40	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	1,957	186	2,143	1,974	186	2,160
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Bánda Jail ...	Convicts ...	234	31	265	809	87	896	1,043	118	1,161
		Under-trial ...	19	2	21	357	29	386	376	31	407
		Civil ...	1	...	1	51	...	51	52	...	52
42	Karwi Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	298	26	324	305	26	331
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROTECTION.

SONS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881—(continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
120	19	139	...	...	...	2·00	0·25	2·25	2·00	0·25	2·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
607	33	640	156	7	163	182·25	7·75	190·00			
618	33	651	15	...	15	24·00	2·00	26·00	210·98	9·78	220·76
47	1	48	1	...	1	4·73	0·03	4·76			
985	27	1,012	351	7	358	399·50	9·00	408·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401·53	9·00	410·53
35	...	35	2	...	2	2·03	...	2·03			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
878	28	906	23	2	25	41·50	1·00	42·50	41·50	1·00	42·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,026	28	1,054	196	8	204	231·50	8·75	240·25			
1,083	19	1,102	17	2	19	36·75	1·50	38·25	272·07	10·25	282·32
51	...	51	3	...	3	3·82	...	3·82			
1,193	51	1,244	330	10	340	342·00	15·50	357·50			
112	4	116	5	...	5	8·50	0·25	8·75	350·50	15·75	366·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,176	31	1,207	44	3	47	42·00	1·25	43·25	47·63	1·25	48·88
70	...	70	7	...	7	5·63	...	5·63			
1,187	125	1,312	214	24	238	245·25	21·25	266·50			
942	89	1,031	25	1	26	26·75	2·75	29·50	277·69	24·00	301·69
50	...	50	5	...	5	5·69	...	5·69			
1,147	101	1,248	274	18	292	367·25	25·75	393·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376·21	26·00	402·21
55	2	57	12	...	12	8·96	0·25	9·21			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
763	53	816	24	1	25	29·50	2·00	31·50	29·50	2·00	31·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,131	182	1,313	445	32	477	499·75	48·00	547·75			
125	15	140	6	...	6	10·00	1·25	11·25	529·06	49·83	578·89
146	7	153	8	...	8	19·31	0·58	19·89			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,941	181	2,122	33	5	38	42·50	3·50	46·00	42·50	3·50	46·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
849	101	950	194	17	211	224·50	24·25	248·75			
367	31	398	9	...	9	12·50	1·00	13·50	240·39	25·25	265·64
45	...	45	7	...	7	3·39	...	3·39			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
298	26	324	7	...	7	5·25	0·25	5·50	5·25	0·25	5·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails of the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial Number.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
43	Hamírpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	228	16	244	447	99	546	675	115	790
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	352	32	384	355	33	388
		Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10
44	Jaunpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	213	14	227	455	41	496	668	55	723
		Under-trial ...	10	1	11	514	26	540	524	27	551
		Civil ...	...	...	...	64	...	64	64	...	64
45	Mirzapur ditto ...	Convicts ...	251	17	268	751	103	854	1,002	120	1,122
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	12	...	12	87	3	90	99	3	102
46	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	37	5	42	1,289	143	1,432	1,326	148	1,474
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Benares District Jail.	Convicts ...	418	...	418	1,111	...	1,111	1,529	...	1,529
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	83	...	83	94	...	94
		Civil ...	4	...	4	56	...	56	60	...	60
48	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	42	3	45	2,269	238	2,507	2,311	241	2,552
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Gházipur Jail ...	Convicts ...	380	23	403	998	102	1,100	1,378	125	1,503
		Under-trial ...	22	...	22	659	48	707	681	48	729
		Civil ...	5	...	5	51	...	51	56	...	56
50	Azamgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	239	17	256	837	64	901	1,076	81	1,157
		Under-trial ...	17	1	18	749	35	784	766	36	802
		Civil ...	1	...	1	32	...	32	33	...	33
51	Gorakhpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	549	37	586	984	152	1,136	1,533	189	1,722
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	9	2	11	57	9	66	56	11	77
52	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	1,672	110	1,782	1,689	110	1,799
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Basti Jail ...	Convicts ...	303	11	314	825	99	924	1,128	110	1,238
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	740	57	797	741	57	798
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
54	Almora ditto ...	Convicts ...	178	5	183	290	17	307	468	22	490
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	105	5	110	105	5	110
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
55	Ránikhet Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	131	17	148	131	17	148
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Naini Tal Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	176	3	179	176	3	179
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROTECTION.

SONS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881—(continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
555	98	653	120	17	137	194·25	24·00	218·25			
348	33	381	7	...	7	14·50	1·75	16·25	209·23	25·75	234·98
9	...	9	1	...	1	0·48	...	0·48			
498	47	545	170	8	178	195·50	12·50	208·00			
495	27	522	29	...	29	14·00	0·75	14·75	211·97	13·25	225·22
62	...	62	2	...	2	2·47	...	2·47			
840	103	943	162	17	179	223·25	18·25	241·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232·44	18·43	250·87
98	3	101	1	...	1	9·19	0·18	9·37			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,299	148	1,447	27	...	27	27·00	2·50	29·50	27·00	2·50	29·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,140	...	1,140	389	...	389	410·25	...	410·25			
92	...	92	2	...	2	7·25	...	7·25	422·95	...	422·95
55	...	55	5	...	5	5·45	...	5·45			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,266	235	2,501	45	6	51	36·00	3·00	39·00	36·00	3·00	39·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
926	95	1,021	452	30	482	412·25	28·00	440·25			
635	47	682	46	1	47	26·50	1·00	27·50	443·91	29·00	472·91
55	...	55	1	...	1	5·16	...	5·16			
852	65	917	324	16	240	273·25	21·75	295·00			
750	35	785	16	1	17	19·75	1·25	21·00	294·75	23·00	317·75
31	...	31	2	...	2	1·75	...	1·75			
1,033	157	1,190	500	32	532	554·00	40·25	594·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560·47	41·10	601·57
63	9	72	3	2	5	6·47	0·85	7·32			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,683	109	1,792	6	1	7	33·00	3·00	36·00	33·00	3·00	36·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
872	100	972	256	10	266	291·00	14·00	305·00			
712	57	769	29	...	29	19·75	1·75	21·50	311·63	15·75	327·38
6	...	6	1	...	1	0·88	...	0·88			
360	15	375	108	7	115	144·25	6·50	150·75			
97	5	102	8	...	8	5·50	...	5·50	150·12	6·50	156·62
5	...	5	...	...	...	0·37	...	0·37			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
130	17	147	1	...	1	1·75	0·50	2·25	1·75	0·50	2·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
176	3	179	...	...	...	7·25	0·25	7·50	7·25	0·25	7·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS OF

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial Number.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
57	Tarái Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	307	25	332	320	25	345
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Garhwál ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	44	6	50	46	6	52
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Orai Jail ...	Convicts ...	98	21	119	371	58	429	469	79	548
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	256	27	283	256	27	283
		Civil ...	1	...	1	18	...	18	19	...	19
60	Jhánsi ditto ...	Convicts ...	120	10	130	282	52	334	402	62	464
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	185	21	206	190	21	211
		Civil ...	2	...	2	4	...	4	6	...	6
61	Mau Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	388	60	448	388	60	448
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Lalitpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	126	13	139	239	47	286	365	60	425
		Under-trial ...	17	3	20	196	14	213	216	17	233
		Civil ...	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9
63	Lucknow District Jail.	Convicts ...	457	33	490	893	137	1,029	1,349	170	1,519
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	37	3	40	1,353	123	1,476	1,390	126	1,516
		Civil ...	5	...	5	103	5	108	108	5	113
65	Bara Banki Jail...	Convicts ...	373	75	398	630	79	709	1,003	104	1,107
		Under-trial ...	31	1	32	873	74	947	904	75	979
		Civil ...	...	...	...	15	1	16	15	1	16
66	Unao ditto...	Convicts ...	211	32	243	610	98	708	821	130	951
		Under-trial ...	11	1	12	622	71	693	633	72	705
		Civil ...	3	...	3	19	...	19	22	...	22
67	Sitapur ditto...	Convicts ...	711	34	745	1,161	66	1,227	1,872	100	1,972
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	27	...	27	1,054	57	1,111	1,081	57	1,138
		Civil ...	...	...	...	19	1	20	19	1	20
69	Hardoi Jail ...	Convicts ...	278	14	292	1,177	54	1,231	1,455	68	1,523
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	39	1	40	1,211	54	1,265	1,250	55	1,305
		Civil ...	2	...	2	58	3	61	60	3	63

PROTECTION.

SONS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881—(continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
316	25	341	4	...	4	9·50	0·25	9·75	9·50	0·25	9·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
45	6	61	1	...	1	3·50	0·25	3·75	3·50	0·25	3·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
375	63	438	94	16	110	110·75	18·00	128·75			
251	26	277	5	1	6	7·25	1·00	8·25	119·04	19·00	138·04
17	...	17	2	...	2	1·04	...	1·04			
267	49	316	135	13	148	139·00	11·50	150·50			
188	21	209	2	...	2	6·75	0·25	7·00	146·20	11·75	157·95
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·45			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
388	60	448	...	...	...	4·75	0·50	5·25	4·75	0·50	5·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
241	48	289	124	12	136	122·25	11·75	134·00			
205	16	221	11	1	12	5·00	0·25	5·25	128·18	12·00	140·18
6	...	6	3	...	3	0·93	...	0·93			
854	123	977	495	47	543	478·00	41·75	519·75			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478·00	41·75	519·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,363	124	1,487	27	2	29	45·00	4·00	49·00	50·99	4·48	55·47
102	5	107	6	...	6	5·99	0·48	6·47			
725	71	796	278	33	311	366·50	32·25	398·75			
878	74	952	26	1	27	22·00	1·50	23·50	389·68	34·08	423·76
13	1	14	2	...	2	1·18	0·33	1·51			
544	106	650	277	24	301	198·50	19·00	217·50			
605	71	676	28	1	29	20·00	2·25	22·25	219·98	21·25	241·23
18	...	18	4	...	4	1·48	...	1·48			
1,040	69	1,109	832	31	863	666·50	30·00	696·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	666·50	30·00	696·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,043	55	1,098	38	2	40	27·50	1·00	28·50	28·70	1·01	29·71
14	1	15	5	...	5	1·20	0·01	1·21			
1,257	58	1,315	198	10	208	258·50	14·25	272·75			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258·50	14·25	272·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,207	54	1,261	43	1	44	50·75	1·50	52·25	55·14	1·60	56·74
54	3	57	6	...	6	4·39	0·10	4·49			

II.—STATISTICS OF

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails of

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial Number.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
71	Kheri Jail ...	Convicts ...	143	17	160	519	79	598	662	96	758
		Under-trial ...	16	1	17	647	69	716	663	70	733
		Civil ...	...	...	...	13	...	13	13	...	13
72	Fyzabad ditto...	Convicts ...	406	25	431	834	125	959	1,240	150	1,390
		Under-trial ...	20	3	23	771	71	842	791	74	865
		Civil ...	5	...	5	80	2	82	85	2	87
73	Gonda ditto...	Convicts ...	561	28	589	751	77	828	1,312	105	1,417
		Under-trial ...	9	2	11	1,230	92	1,322	1,239	94	1,333
		Civil ...	15	2	17	85	...	85	100	2	102
74	Bahraich ditto...	Convicts ...	258	26	284	669	99	768	927	125	1,052
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	10	3	13	906	86	992	916	89	1,005
		Civil ...	4	...	4	32	...	32	36	...	36
76	Rae Bareli Jail...	Convicts ...	530	65	595	848	137	985	1,378	202	1,580
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	18	6	24	983	116	1,099	1,001	122	1,123
		Civil ...	2	...	2	67	4	71	69	4	73
78	Sultanpur Jail...	Convicts ...	272	40	312	594	77	671	866	117	983
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	852	85	937	865	85	950
		Civil ...	12	...	12	112	1	113	124	1	125
80	Partabgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	215	21	236	356	57	413	571	78	649
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	12	2	14	450	42	492	462	44	506
		Civil ...	9	...	9	78	3	81	87	3	90
	Total ...	Convicts ...	25,325	1,498	26,823	41,897	3,622	45,519	67,222	5,120	72,342
		Under-trial ...	1,026	63	1,089	43,443	3,006	46,449	44,469	3,069	47,538
		Civil ...	199	6	205	2,643	56	2,699	2,842	62	2,904
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	26,550	1,567	28,117	87,983	6,684	94,667	114,533	8,251	1228,74

PROTECTION.

SONS.

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881—(concluded).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each year.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
564	91	655	98	5	103	135·00	16·75	151·75			
642	70	712	21	...	21	17·50	2·00	19·50	154·85	18·75	173·60
13	...	13	...	...	...	2·35	...	2·35			
787	116	903	453	34	487	450·25	37·75	488·00			
763	72	835	28	2	30	29·50	2·75	32·25	485·00	40·67	525·67
83	1	84	2	1	3	5·25	0·17	5·42			
924	79	1,003	388	26	414	429·50	31·00	460·50			
1,233	93	1,326	6	1	7	28·00	1·75	29·75	466·81	33·19	500·00
95	2	97	5	...	5	9·31	0·44	9·75			
699	103	802	228	22	250	247·25	25·75	273·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247·25	25·75	273·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
899	89	988	17	...	17	20·00	1·75	21·75	24·07	1·75	25·82
31	...	31	5	...	5	4·07	...	4·07			
884	141	1,025	494	61	555	524·75	67·50	592·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524·75	67·50	592·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
970	114	1,084	31	8	39	30·00	4·00	34·00	35·77	4·56	40·33
63	4	67	6	...	6	5·77	0·56	6·33			
541	91	632	325	26	351	304·25	31·75	336·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304·25	31·75	336·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
850	82	932	15	3	18	21·00	1·50	22·50	35·68	1·60	37·28
110	1	111	14	...	14	14·68	0·10	14·78			
382	60	442	189	18	207	206·25	20·50	226·75			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206·25	20·50	226·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
454	43	497	8	1	9	12·25	1·00	13·25	20·11	1·39	21·50
79	3	82	8	...	8	7·86	0·39	8·25			
43,842	3,741	47,583	23,380	1,379	24,759	24,949·50	1,527·50	26,477·00			
43,299	3,003	46,302	1,170	66	1,236	1,260·00	82·55	1,342·55	26,452·62	1,615·92	28,068·54
2,636	58	2,694	206	4	210	243·12	5·87	248·99			
89,777	6,802	96,579	24,756	1,449	26,205	26,452·62	1,615·92	28,068·54	26,452·62	1,615·92	28,068·54

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

1.—*Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1881.

1	2	3	4	5				6			7			
				Received from other jails.							*Transferred to other jails.*			
				A.		*B.*					*A.*		*B.*	
Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.			To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. & Oudh,	25,325	1,498	35,515	3,261	60,840	4,759	5,838	313	544	48	67,222	5,120	72,342	6,019	340	603	50

1	8										9	10	11	12	13	14		15		
	RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.																			
	A.		*B.*		*C.*		*D.*													
							By order of Government.													
							a.		*b.*											
Jails.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.	Transferred to lunatic asylum.	Escaped.	Executed.	Died.	Remained at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	1,328	42	34,846	3,258	366	13	2	...	1	1	...	...	7	2	*8	...	73	4	589	31	23,380	1,379	24,949·50	1,527·50	26,477·00

* Includes only those convicts who escaped during the year and have not been recaptured.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—*Showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the 31st December, 1881.*

1	2														3							
	Religion.														Age.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	Christians.																					
	a.		b.		c.																	
Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Budhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. & Oudh,	7	1	6	...	19	1	4,056	171	19,286	1,206	6	...	...	...	264	13	17,570	970	4,624	336	922	60

Jails.	4 Previous Occupation. Males. A. Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	5 Total. M.	F.	Total
N.-W.P. & Oudh ...	625	2,056	1,630	13,941	578	223	4,327	804	42	482	51	23,380	1,379	24,759

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

3.—*Showing the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the 31st December, 1881, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2											
	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.											
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
Jails.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	634	63	1,246	117	3,023	247	4,693	232	5,976	297	4,679	223

1	2										3		
	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE—(*concluded*).												
	G.		H.		I.				J.				
					Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.								
					A.		B.						
Jails.	Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	2,015	91	296	28	433	53	371	28	14	...	23,380	1,379	24,759

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

4.—*Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1881, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
				Number previously convicted.												*Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code).*					
	Number admitted during the year.			A.		B.		C.		D.			Ratio of column 4 D. to column 3.			A.			B.		
Jails.				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	35,515	3,261	38,776	3,757	183	1,260	55	796	24	5,813	262	6,075	16·37	8·03	15·67	387	52	439	103	3	106

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

5.—Showing the offences committed by the Convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881.

1	2		3		4					
					Breaches of Jail Rules.					
Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ..	24,949·50	1,527·50	38	4	924	...	2,712	76	3,197	184

1	5												6
	Punishment Inflicted.												
	A.	*B.—By Jail Officers.*									*C.*		
		A.		B.		C.		D.	E.				
Jails.	By Criminal Courts.	Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.		Ratio of column 6 C. to column 3.
	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
N.-W. P. and Oudh ..	38	544	38	929	98	1,274	104	3,422	664	20	7,135		26·95

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Showing the state of education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1881.

1	2		3						4		5	
Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		*Of those in column 3 there were*						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.	
			Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	35,515	3,261	33,435	3,258	1,515	2	565	1	24,949·50	1,527·50	2,238·62	68·12

Jails.	6		7						8					
	Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		*Of those in column 6 there were when they entered Jail.*						*Of those in column 6 there were when they left Jail.*					
			Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	3,963	30	3,112	24	639	5	212	1	1,019	8	2,291	14	653	8

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

7.—Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.*

1	2				3		4	
	Average number of prisoners.				*Rations.*		*Establishment.*	
Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	*a.* Total cost.	*b.* Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	*a.* Total cost.	*b.* Cost per head of average strength.
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	26,477·00	683·25	...	27,160·25	3,83,754	14 2 0¾	3,72,537	13 11 5½

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs*—(concld.)

1	5		6			7		8		9	10
	Police guard.		*Hospital charges.*			*Clothing.*		*Contingencies.*			
	a.	*b.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*a.*	*b.*	*a.*	*b.*		
Jails.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	R. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	85,026	3 2 1¼	28,755	1 0 1¼	32 10 1¼	57,502	2 1 10½	41,636	1 8 6½	9,69,210	35 10 11½
					Add amount for printing charges ...			7,936	...	7,936	...
					Total ...		...	49,572	1 13 2½	9,77,146	35 15 7¾

II—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

8.—*Showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6					
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.					
					ON PRISON DUTIES.					
					A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	263·74	22,417·00	864·16	1,339·86	61·00	680·77	2,900·65	1,695·62	2,873·83	1,797·05

1	6						7		
	AVERAGE NUMBEB EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS—(*concld.*)								
	ON JAIL BUILDINGS.								
	Additions and alterations.		*New Jails.*		K.	L.	*Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as*		
	G.	H.	I.	J.					
Jails.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7K.)
N.-W. P. and Oudh...	1,198·69	16·74	2,269·82	331·84	8,539·34	51·65	3·04	12·94	38·99

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1881.

1		2			3			4			5		
Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Convicts ...	27,686	1,839	29,525	24,949·50	1,527·50	26,477·00	28,427	1,762	30,189	20,007	1,092	21,099
	Under-trial ...	2,315	10	2,325	1,260·00	82·55	1,342·55	2,510	129	2,639	975	77	1,052
	Civil prisoners ...	575	...	575	243·12	5·87	248·99	561	21	582	45	...	45

1		6			7			8			9		
Jails.		Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Convicts ...	818·52	45·64	864·16	589	31	620	64	1	65	194	16	210
	Under-trial ...	28·26	2·75	31·01	39	5	44	3	...	3	6	1	7
	Civil prisoners ...	1·36	...	1·36	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

9.—*Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1881—(*concluded*).

1		10			11					
Jails.		Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per cent. of average strength.					
					a. Of admission into hospital.			*b.* Of daily average number sick.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Convicts ...	2	...	2	80·19	71·49	79·69	3·28	2·99	3·26
	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	77·38	93·28	78·36	2·24	3·33	2·31
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	18·51	...	18·11	0·56	...	0·55

Jails.		11								
		Ratio per cent. of average strength—(*concluded.*)								
		c. Of deaths from cholera.			*d.* Of deaths from all other causes.			*e.* Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Convicts ...	0·01	...	0·01	2·35	2·03	2·33	2·36	2·03	2·34
	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	3·10	6·06	3·28	3·10	6·06	3·28
	Civil prisoners, ...	...	...	...	1·64	...	1·61	1·64	...	1·61

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

10.—*Showing the particulars regarding prisoners under-trial in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1881.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	1,026	63	43,443	3,006	44,469	3,069	47,538	1,260·00	82·55	1,342·55	16,594	955	17,549

1	7			8		9		10		11.		
Jails.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December, 1881.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	24,295	1,832	26,127	2,364	211	8	...	39	5	1,170	66	1,236

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety, and Justice.*		
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. C.,	Substantive abetments	1
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy ...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, 477.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	219
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	17
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	216
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	697
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier,	42
7	... ...	... ...	...
		Total ...	1,192
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*		
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thags	...
9		,, dakaits	5
10		,, robbers	39
11		,, poison	14
12		Other murders	323
13	307	Attempts at murder	85
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	252
14a	304	Death caused by rash or negligent act,	58
15	376	Rape	321
16	377	Unnatural offences	130
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	245
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide	1,357
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	6
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1,563
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	29
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	39
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	390
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ...	196
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion.	15

PROTECTION.

LICE,

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME.

CASES.

Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year, including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate, on complaint, or under section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate after the police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in Columns VI. to VIII., how disposed of. Convicted. As per Column VI.	Convicted. As per Column VII.	Convicted. As per Column VIII.	Acquitted. As per Column VI.	Acquitted. As per Column VII.	Acquitted. As per Column VIII.	Serial Number.
V.	VA.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.						
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	222	212	7	...	112	4	...	74	2		2
2	19	16	1	...	10	...	...	6	1	..	3
14	230	203	15	...	160	14	...	17	2	...	4
28	725	646	51	2	447	34	...	116	18	2	5
...	42	39	3	...	30	2	...	5	1	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7 blank.
47	1,239	1,117	77	2	759	54	...	218	24	2	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3	8	6	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	9
3	42	39	...	...	13	...	...	16	...	...	10
2	16	14	...	...	2	...	...	8	1	...	11
47	370	330	1	...	163	1	...	82	...	...	12
7	92	82	4	...	52	2	...	21	1	...	13
38	290	252	4	...	165	...	..	59	4	...	14
3	61	54	4	...	44	4	...	10	...	..	14
13	334	309	13	...	89	...	..	100	13	...	15a
5	135	129	3	...	59	1	...	34	2	...	16
12	257	241	4	1	168	3	..	34	1	...	17
18	1,375	1,343	1	1	776	10	...	273	5	...	18
...	6	6	...	...	4	...	..	1	...	..	19
48	1,611	1,501	59	3	940	37	2	237	13	..	20
6	35	29	...	...	18	...	..	8	...	..	21
...	39	38	1	...	20	1	...	4	...	...	22
8	398	388	3	...	185	...	...	60	3	...	23
16	211	172	22	1	111	7	...	35	5	1	24
...	15	9	5	1	5	...	...	2	4	...	25

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.— *General statement of crime showing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial Number.	CASES—(*concld.*) NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII., HOW DISPOSED OF—(*concld.*)			PER NUMBER				
	Under trial at close of year.			*Pending at end of last year.*				
	As per Column VI.	As per Column VII.	As per Column VIII.	As per Column VI.	As per Column VII.	As per Column VIII.	Received by transfer.	Total.
	IX.			X.			XA.	XB.
1a	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
4	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
5	18	...	...	87	7	...	...	94
6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26	...	...	95	7	...	...	102
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
10	5	...	...	3	...	...	1	4
11	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
12	42	...	...	66	1	...	4	71
13	6	1	...	9	...	...	...	9
14	24	...	...	90	1	2	2	95
14a	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
15	12	...	...	9	2	...	...	11
16	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
17	3	...	1	14	...	...	1	15
18	10	...	...	17	...	...	...	17
19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	29	...	1	44	...	3	...	47
21	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9
22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	5	...	...	4	...	1	...	5
24	8	...	...	35	...	...	14	49
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

SON.

ARRESTED.			RELEASED BY MAGISTRATE WITHOUT TRIAL.			NUMBER ACTUALLY PUT ON TRIAL.		
Within the year.								
By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns VII. and VIII.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Arrested by Police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by Police.	Arrested by Police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Serial Number.
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.			XV.		
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*a*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
218	22	...	7	1	18	194	21	2
29	...	...	...	...	1	29	...	3
255	34	2	...	6	9	250	28	4
4,535	651	8	4	16	276	4,331	642	5
39	5	...	...	...	1	37	5	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 blank
5,077	712	10	11	23	305	4,841	696	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
30	...	...	...	...	7	27	...	9
54	...	...	1	...	7	50	...	10
18	2	...	...	...	...	21	2	11
519	15	26	...	1	26	536	15	12
90	12	3	1	...	5	89	12	13
478	29	3	...	4	27	538	28	14
73	6	...	...	1	...	76	5	14*a*
214	37	...	3	14	16	202	25	15
120	5	...	5	...	14	105	5	16
246	17	2	...	2	14	245	15	17
1,064	26	12	4	3	52	1,011	23	18
16	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	19
2,000	287	1	3	41	114	1,921	248	20
31	6	1	...	3	4	35	3	21
75	2	...	...	...	...	75	2	22
309	25	...	8	6	27	277	20	23
280	41	29	2	7	34	260	36	24
15	9	...	...	2	2	13	7	25

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNI

PERSON—

Serial Number.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
	By Magistrate.		*By Sessions or High Court.*				
	Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Of arrests made by Police *suo motu.*	Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	
I.	XVI.		XVII.		XVIII.		XIX.
1*a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	68	10	4	...	121	11	...
3	12	...	1	...	16	...	...
4	27	6	1	...	217	22	...
5	936	178	8	20	3,216	444	1
6	4	3			32	2	...
7	...	...	...	...	....	...	...
	1,047	197	14	20	3,602	479	1
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	1	...	6	...	11	...	...
10	14	...	10	...	18	...	...
11	6	2	8	...	3	...	...
12	55	7	147	6	213	1	10
13	8	3	13	2	63	2	
14	123	3	85	15	282	8	1
14*a*	22	...	...	...	52	5	...
15	69	20	32	3	91	1	...
16	14	2	17	2	72	1	...
17	35	7	7	4	199	3	1
18	229	7	...	...	773	16	...
19	5	...	4	...	5	...	...
20	382	70	30	5	1,474	159	1
21	5	3	7	...	23	...	...
22	8	...	3	...	55	2	...
23	52	20	...	...	220	...	...
24	48	15	17	3	185	17	...
25	3	7	...	...	10	...	...

PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

(*concluded*).				PROPERTY.				
NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.								
Before being put on trial.								
In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Serial Number.
XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*a*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	4
...	3	162	8	...	...	...	...	5
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 blank.
2	3	167	10	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	9	...	5	3	245	25	9
...	...	1	7	38	24	1,794	459	10
...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	11
1	...	28	84	24	11	1,912	612	12
1	...	...	10	11	9	223	134	13
...	2	24	25	4	4	426	346	14
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	14*a*
2	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	17
1	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19
3	3	47	1	1	...	2	...	20
...	...	...	...	5	4	567	491	21
...	...	9	...	1	...	15	...	22
1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	23
2	...	3	8	11	6	190	108	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	16
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	759
29	337	Rash act causing grievous hurt	5
		Total ...	5,847
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*	
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dakaiti	107
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	2
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt, By poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	13
		Robbery with hurt, By other means ...	36
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... In dwelling-house ...	92
		Robbery ... On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ...	72
		Robbery ... Other robberies ...	246
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	982
35	454, 455, 457 to 460,	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	33,238
		Attempts at ditto	15,864
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	174
		Attempts at ditto ...	4
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually,	15
		Total ...	50,845
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*	
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	22
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	51,397
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	393
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	13
41	374	Compulsory labour	11
		Total ...	51,836

CF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

CASES.												
Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year, including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.	INVESTIGATED. By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate, on complaint, or under section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII., HOW DISPOSED OF. *Convicted.* As per Column VI.	*Convicted.* As per Column VII.	*Convicted.* As per Column VIII.	*Acquitted.* As per Column VI.	*Acquitted.* As per Column VII.	*Acquitted.* As per Column VIII.	Serial Number.
V.	VA.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.						
3	19	14	3	...	11	...	...	4	3	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
12	771	708	38	7	334	21	4	128	14	2	28
...	5	5	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	29
243	6,090	5,669	178	14	3,165	87	6	1,121	69	3	
20	127	109	1	...	38	...	...	19	1	...	30
...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	31
8	21	14	...	...	9	...	...	4	1	...	32
4	40	36	...	...	23	...	...	2	...	...	
2	94	91	1	...	14	...	...	9	1	...	
4	76	70	2	...	20	1	...	14	1	...	33
7	253	225	21	2	85	7	2	32	4	...	
9	991	927	52	4	66	26	2	113	20	1	34
172	33,410	28,934	41	10	3,907	23	3	912	17	3	35
4	15,868	2,052	2	17	204	...	...	47	...	...	Attempts.
1	175	169	4	1	84	1	...	28	...	1	36
...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	Attempts.
1	16	15	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	37
232	51,077	32,648	124	34	4,463	58	7	1,183	45	5	
...	22	19	3	...	17	3	...	2	...	...	38
52	51,449	4,945	1,873	550	1,991	1,110	234	637	624	206	38*a*
2	395	207	181	2	47	63	...	44	74	1	39
...	13	11	2	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	40
...	11	6	2	3	1	1	3	3	1	...	41
54	51,890	5,188	2,061	555	2,063	1,179	237	686	699	207	

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial Number.	CASES—(*concld.*)			PER
	NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII., HOW DISPOSED OF.—(*concluded.*)			NUMBER
	Under trial at close of year.			*Pending at end of last year.*				
	As per Column VI.	As per Column VII.	As per Column VIII.	As per Column VI.	As per Column VII.	As per Column VIII.	Received by transfer.	Total.
	IX.			X.			XA.	XB.
26	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	11	...	...	6	1	...	...	7
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	165	1	2	321	7	6	23	357
30	13	...	...	61	1	...	...	62
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
33	3	...	...	5	...	...	1	6
	8	1	...	8	...	...	...	8
34	7	3	...	11	2	1	...	14
35	129	...	...	135	1	2	10	148
	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
36	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	176	4	...	234	4	3	12	253
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38*a*	28	4	...	42	7	2	...	51
39	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	7
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30	4	...	42	14	2	...	58

PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME.

SON.

ARRESTED.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	RELEASED BY MAGISTRATE WITHOUT TRIAL.			NUMBER ACTUALLY PUT ON TRIAL.		Serial Number.
Within the year.								
By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns VII. & VIII.)		Arrested by Police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by Police.	Arrested by Police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.			XV.		
22	3	...	1	4	1	22	1	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
871	123	1	14	19	62	800	104	28
6	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	29
6,531	645	78	43	107	413	6,323	551	
356	9	5	...	2	26	366	8	30
4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	31
16	1	2	...	...	1	15	1	32
58	..	...	...	...	...	63	...	
38	19	...	...	17	2	37	2	
79	3	1	...	1	6	77	2	33
245	51	...	6	26	8	231	25	
287	110	5	16	15	24	258	93	34
7,034	224	22	64	49	266	6,785	176	35
364	1	1	2	...	11	353	1 Attempts.	
151	14	...	...	5	5	143	9	36
5	...	...	...	...	2	3	... Attempts.	
44	...	17	...	...	...	28	...	37
8,681	432	53	88	115	351	8,363	317	
32	9	...	...	...	1	31	9	38
4,568	4,477	4	67	793	380	4,144	3,683	38*a*
173	269	...	5	82	26	142	194	39
8	3	...	...	...	...	8	3	40
8	7	...	...	...	1	7	7	41
4,789	4,765	4	72	875	408	4,332	3,896	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNI

PER

Serial Number.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
	By Magistrate.		*By Sessions or High Court.*				
	Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Of arrests made by Police *suo motu.*	Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	
I.	XVI.		XVII.		XXIII.		XIX.
26	2	1	3	...	17	...	...
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	190	28	2	...	587	76	...
29	2	...	...	...	3	...	...
	1,273	195	391	40	4,356	291	13
30	70	1	44	5	172	2	...
31	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
32	...	...	5	1	10	...	...
	5	...	13	...	39	...	...
	11	2	2	...	23	...	...
33	26	...	12	...	31	2	...
	44	3	17	2	149	17	1
34	101	40	42	...	100	50	...
35	1,391	70	39	1	5,165	101	...
	62	...	...	...	287	1	...
36	40	3	...	...	100	5	...
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	...	...	4	...	18	...	...
	1,753	119	178	9	6,098	178	1
38	2	...	...	...	29	9	...
38*a*	986	1,172	3	...	3,123	2,500	3
39	63	74	...	...	73	119	...
40	...	...	...	...	8	3	...
41	4	2	...	...	3	5	...
	1,055	1,248	3	...	3,236	2,636	3

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued.*)

SON—(*concluded.*)				PROPERTY.				
NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.								
Before being put on trial.								
In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Serial Number.
XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	
						Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
1	...	21	...	9	2	141	3	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
12	6	164	151	109	63	5,515	2,178	
20	...	28	52	106	55	37,279	4,067	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	13	3	993	137	32
...	...	4	2	29	17	1,285	531	
...	...	1	...	76	24	2,456	206	
1	...	8	...	64	26	4,802	609	33
8	...	6	17	252	131	11,739	2,132	
...	...	4	14	1	...	129	...	34
44	...	163	31	26,913	7,024	7,84,394	1,60,935	35
3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	Attempts.
3	...	4	...	37	28	1,737	274	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Attempts.
...	...	1	5	...	15	...	930	37
79	...	223	121	27,491	7,323	8,44,814	1,69,821	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
6	19	40	...	1	1	5	5	38*a*
...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
6	19	47	...	1	1	5	5	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*	
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	608
		Attempts at ditto	57
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft — Of cattle	5,212
		Theft — Ordinary — above Rs. 10 ...	5,087
		Theft — Ordinary — below Rs. 10 ...	50,133
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	917
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	5,234
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1,223
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	29
47*a*	428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal or animals of or above Rs. 10 in value ...	313
		Total ...	68,813
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*	
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers, and thieves ...	4
49	Chapter XXXVIII., C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,055
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	41
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	464
52		——— ——— Excise Laws ...	1,577
53		——— ——— Railway Laws ...	479
54		——— ——— Salt and Customs Laws,	163
55		——— ——— Stage Carriage Act, ...	44
56		——— ——— Stamp Act ...	105
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	11,692
58	... ...	Other specia land local laws cognizable by Police,	1,378
		Total ...	17,002
		GRAND TOTAL ...	195,535

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

CASES.											
Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate, on complaint, or under section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate after the police have refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns VI. to VIII., how disposed of. Convicted. As per Column VI.	Convicted. As per Column VII.	Convicted. As per Column VIII.	Acquitted. As per Column VI.	Acquitted. As per Column VII.	Acquitted. As per Column VIII.	Serial Number.
V.	VA.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.						
6	614	601	7	1	242	6	1	86	1	...	42
...	57	31	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	Attempts.	
55	5,267	4,937	221	5	1,051	25	3	281	17	...	
31	5,118	4,885	160	5	1,205	39	2	257	14	1	43
245	50,378	25,499	501	18	11,246	171	8	2,004	128	2	
21	938	790	128	6	352	43	2	125	53	...	44
171	5,405	5,202	65	8	4,103	57	5	674	18	2	45
10	1,233	788	443	12	301	196	9	129	162	1	46
...	29	27	2	...	10	1	...	5	...	...	47
5	318	299	12	1	118	8	1	57	1	...	47*a*
544	69,357	43,059	1,539	56	18,636	546	31	3,626	394	6	
1	5	4	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	48
24	1,079	738	257	61	570	155	37	160	94	26	49
...	41	26	13	2	9	3	2	8	6	...	50
2	466	458	6	...	402	4	...	48	1	...	51
9	1,586	1,498	75	4	1,191	60	1	254	13	...	52
...	479	432	47	...	318	45	...	42	5	...	53
...	163	105	58	..	97	55	...	6	2	...	54
1	45	25	18	1	22	15	1	9	1	...	55
...	105	2	103	...	2	93	...	...	10	...	56
38	11,730	10,857	730	85	9,894	550	78	790	155	2	57
4	1,382	1,220	135	22	1,083	110	21	102	25	1	58
79	17,081	15,365	1,442	175	13,590	1,090	141	1,420	312	29	
1,199	196,734	103,046	5,421	836	42,676	3,014	422	8,254	1,543	252	

II—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNIZA

Serial Number.	CASES—(*concluded*). NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII. HOW DISPOSED OF—(*concluded*). *Under trial at close of year.* As per Column VI.	As per Column VII.	As per Column VIII.	*Pending at end of last year.* As per Column VI.	As per Column VII.	As per Column VIII.	Received by transfer.	Total.
	IX.			X.			XA.	XB.
42	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	27	...	...	40	9	...	1	50
	30	...	...	27	...	...	6	33
	156	1	...	205	1	2	9	217
44	11	...	...	9	...	1	1	11
45	61	1	...	132	...	...	8	140
46	5	1	...	3	2	...	...	5
47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47*a*	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	298	3	...	420	12	3	25	460
48	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
49	12	8	2	28	...	9	34	73
50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	2	...	...	5	...	1	...	6
52	15	2	1	14	...	...	...	14
53	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	67	2	...	126	...	...	...	126
58	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	107	13	3	175	2	10	34	221
	802	25	5	1,287	46	24	94	1,451

OF PROTECION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

BLE CRIME.—(*continued*).

SON.

Arrested.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.			Number actually put on trial.		Serial Number.
Within the year.								
By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns VII. & VIII.)		Arrested by Police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by Police.	Arrested by Police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.			XV.		
347	17	...	1	...	15	332	17	42
16	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	Attempts.
2,017	157	11	8	36	88	1,947	130	
2,282	231	8	92	54	122	2,091	177	43
18,281	967	23	160	158	577	17,704	806	
578	169	1	23	29	26	537	141	44
7,437	425	109	11	43	329	7,121	381	45
654	643	...	35	118	45	571	527	46
23	1	...	...	...	...	23	1	47
260	21	...	2	4	30	230	17	47*a*
31,895	2,631	152	332	442	1,233	30,571	2,197	
24	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	48
1,470	633	2	9	88	107	1,409	556	49
51	25	...	...	11	17	34	14	50
2,444	35	...	4	6	99	2,345	30	51
1,933	162	1	3	4	57	1,889	158	52
434	141	1	...	4	10	423	137	53
175	82	...	...	...	3	172	82	54
33	28	...	...	...	...	33	28	55
2	172	...	...	13	...	2	159	56
22,902	1,814	9	70	209	186	22,741	1,605	57
2,184	272	2	40	12	59	2,085	259	58
31,652	3,364	15	126	347	538	31,154	3,028	
88,625	12,549	312	673	1,909	3,248	85,586	10,685	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

PER

Serial Number.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.				FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT.)		
	By Magistrate.		*By Sessions or High Court.*				
	Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Of arrests made by Police *suo motu.*	Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
	XVI.		XVII.		XVIII.		XIX.
42	80	3	2	...	248	14	...
	7	...	...	...	8	...	...
43	447	48	6	...	1,461	82	1
	426	56	9	...	1,617	121	1
	2,654	392	28	...	14,845	413	1
44	134	73	6	2	384	65	1
45	1,148	111	34	1	5,860	268	4
46	159	180	...	...	410	346	...
47	11	...	...	...	12	1	...
47*a*	63	3	2	...	160	14	...
	5,129	866	87	3	25,005	1,324	8
48	6	...	1	...	16	...	...
49	279	169	...	...	1,112	368	1
50	14	4	...	...	15	10	...
51	211	4	...	...	2,127	26	...
52	357	41	...	...	1,516	109	...
53	48	16	...	...	372	121	1
54	8	2	...	...	163	79	...
55	10	4	...	...	23	24	...
56	...	4	...	...	2	155	...
57	1,465	72	...	...	21,171	1,532	1
58	202	34	...	...	1,877	225	...
	2,600	350	1	...	28,394	2,649	3
	12,857	2,975	674	72	70,691	7,557	29

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

CRIME—(*concluded.*)

SON—(*concluded*).				PROPERTY.				
NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.								
Before being put on trial.								
In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Serial Number.
XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	
						Rs.	Rs.	
1	...	2	...	25	12	1,236	48	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Attempts
4	...	30	2	5,189	2,496	1,21,794	63,617	43
2	...	35	3	5,063	2,258	3,05,230	1,20,470	
37	...	166	11	49,066	17,679	89,134	26,100	
1	...	13	...	850	412	50,422	16,484	44
7	1	68	8	283	4,782	7,956	1,06,891	45
1	5	3	...	13	6	444	38	46
...	...	...	...	4	2	90	7	47
...	...	5	...	5	1	60	15	47a
53	6	322	24	60,498	27,648	5,76,366	3,33,670	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	48
3	2	36	...	...	...	...	...	49
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	50
1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	51
...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
1	21	105	...	...	...	...	...	57
1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	58
6	23	184	1	...	...	...	...	
158	57	1,107	307	88,099	35,035	14,26,700	5,05,674	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime, showing the result of police operations in*

PART II.—NON-COGNI

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of crime.
I.	II.	III.
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.*	
1*a*	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ... ...
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ... ...
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ... ...
4	161, 162, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ... ...
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims ...
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ...
8	482 to 489	Making, or using false trade marks ...
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...
		Total ...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*	
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ... ...
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ...
		Total ...
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*	
12	384 to 389	1 Extortion ... ...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*	
13	345	Wrongful confinement ... ...
14	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ... ...
		Total ...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*	
15	417 to 420	Cheating ... ...
16	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...
17	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.
18	426, 427, 429 and 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ... ...
		Total ...
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*	
19	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ... ...
20	298	Offences against religion ... ...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...
22	500 to 502	Defamation ... ...
23	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ... ...
24	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ... ...
25	... ...	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., C. P. C.
26	... ...	Special laws not congizable by Police ...
		Total ...
		GRAND TOTAL ...

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME.

Number of cases in which police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Serial Number.
IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	1	...	1	...	...	1a
21	23	14	9	...	...	1
6	9	4	5	...	...	2
610	1,017	281	733	152 0 0	70 0 0	3
75	94	37	57	...	...	4
110	151	48	103	...	...	5
48	38	19	18	...	...	6
73	111	26	85	...	...	7
19	20	11	7	29 0 0	22 0 0	8
164	635	133	502	...	...	9
1,126	2,099	573	1,520	181 0 0	92 0 0	
55	53	38	15	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	11
55	53	38	15	...	...	
321	177	89	80	2,504 0 0	181 0 0	12
24	13	11	2	...	...	13
825	928	532	399	...	...	14
849	941	543	401	...	...	
291	192	93	99	504 10 0	141 0 0	15
226	252	62	184	1,214 13 0	1,059 0 0	16
49	34	10	24	2,803 2 0	757 2 0	17
797	873	387	478	229 6 0	30 6 0	18
1,363	1,351	552	785	4,751 15 0	1,987 8 0	
726	453	307	146	...	...	16
58	21	7	14	...	...	20
103	150	46	96	...	...	21
52	64	45	19	...	...	22
112	92	47	45	...	...	23
137	227	19	208	...	...	24
504	873	221	650	...	...	25
872	1,279	552	723	...	...	26
2,564	3,159	1,244	1,901	...	...	
6,278	7,780	3,039	4,702	7,436 15 0	2,260 8 0	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—*Thagi, dakaiti, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes for* 1881.

Description of crime.	Cases.				Persons.		
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III., brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III., in which no one was brought to trial.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases, in columns II. and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
Thagi ... by strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thagi ... by poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti by land ... N.-W. Provinces ...	76	82	33	125	805	*395	†334
Dakaiti by land ... Oudh ...	31	24	11	44	349	a119	102
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs with and without murder, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	34	28	19	43	42	§34	33
	8	12	4	16	8	6	6

* 61 discharged without trial; 2 died; 2 men arrested in 1880, were brought to trial during the year. † 11 men turned Queen's evidence.
(*a*) 18 discharged without trial; 1 arrested in 1880, brought to trial during 1881. § 1 discharged without trial; 1 died; 1 arrested in 1880, was brought to trial in 1881.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—*Thagi, dakaiti, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes for* 1881—(continued).

Description of crime.	Persons—(*concld*).				Comparative Return.								
					Number of persons arrested.			*Brought to trial.*			*Convicted.*		
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of year.	1879	1880	1881	1879	1880	1881	1879	1880	1881
I.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.			XIV.			XV.		
Thagi ... by strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thagi ... by posion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti by land ... N.-W. Provinces ...	145	30	148	458	221	318	338	178	279	275	116	150	102
Dakaiti by land ... Oudh ...	41	42	19	250	96	136	76	88	120	58	39	52	19
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs with and without murder, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	23	10	...	18	33	33	17	32	30	15	22	16	10
	4	2	...	11	14	9	4	14	9	4	9	5	4

II—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

2.—*Thagi, dakaiti, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes for* 1881—(concluded).

Description of crime.	Comparative return—(*concluded*).						Remarks.
	Property stolen.			*Property recovered.*			
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	
I.	XVI.			XVII.			XVIII.
Thagi ... { by strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
{ by poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakaiti by land ... { N.-W. Provinces ...	19,534	9,959	32,269	1,981	1,135	2,144	
{ Oudh. ...	2,037	5,573	2,760	145	454	668	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs with and without murder, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	921	1,778	914	141	458	310	
	248	518	933	66	1	308	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

3.—*Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons and property or quartered as a punitive measure during* 1881.

District.	Names of places where additional police have been quartered as a punitive measure.	Number of cases (additional police quartered.)	*Strength of additional police.*		Total cost of additional police for the whole period, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	Remarks.
			Officers.	Men.				
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
Mirzapur	Bindhachal... ...	...	1	4	548	1 year	7	
Bara Banki ...	*Nil* ...	1	1	3	*441	...	3	*Quartered for an indefinite period.

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employ*
cipal and Town Police, under Acts

Number.	Division.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police				
			Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, and Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.	*Strength of district, town, or water police paid for wholly provincial*			
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
1	Meerut.	Meerut	...	Shown in a lump as per budget for 1881-82.	Shown in a lump as per budget for 1881-82.	129	27
2		Aligarh	...			96	18
3		Saháranpur ...	...			88	8
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	...			74	6
5		Bulandshahr ...	...			93	20
6		Dehra Dún ...	...			43	...
		Total ...	...			523	79
7	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly	...			103	15
8		Bijnor	...			76	10
9		Moradabad	...			91	16
10		Budaun	...			81	10
11		Sháhjahánpur ...	...			77	10
12		Pilibhít	...			38	6
		Total ...	...			466	67
13	Agra.	Agra	...			131	32
14		Muttra	...			91	16
15		Farukhabad ...	...			95	22
16		Mainpuri	...			78	20
17		Etáwah	...			82	10
18		Etah	...			73	14
		Total ...	...			550	114
19	Allahabad.	Allahabad	...			165	35
20		Cawnpore	...			110	26
21		Fatehpur	...			80	12
22		Bánda	...			104	8
23		Hamírpur	...			87	7
24		Jaunpur	...			78	11
		Total ...	...			624	99
25	Benares.	Benares	...			95	21
26		Gorakhpur ...	...			127	12
27		Azamgarh	...			94	10
28		Mirzapur	...			114	15
29		Gházipur	...			75	11
30		Basti	...			89	8
31		Ballia	...			52	3
		Total ...	...			646	80

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

ment of Police for the year 1881, *Provincial as well as Muni-XV. of* 1873 *and XX. of* 1856.

FORCE AS PER BUDGET, 1881-82.					COST OF POLICE.		
municipal and or in part from revenues.		*Strength of cantonment, town, or municipal and water police paid wholly from other than provincial revenues.*					
Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Total police of all kinds in districts.	Total cost.	Payable from provincial revenues.	Number.
VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XA.	XI.	XII.	
					Rs.	Rs.	
561	...	61	593	1,371	1,29,824	82,356	1
381	...	35	497	1,027	91,909	59,689	2
336	...	33	388	853	77,857	52,824	3
293	...	18	272	663	61,640	44,720	4
352	...	32	380	877	78,678	55,416	5
165	...	8	64	280	27,242	22,037	6
2,088	...	187	2,194	5,071	4,67,150	3,17,042	
486	...	26	456	1,086	1,01,979	70,970	7
313	...	23	234	656	61,336	46,431	8
360	...	33	452	952	88,875	57,059	9
301	...	15	207	614	60,671	47,525	10
297	...	24	242	650	66,035	46,328	11
136	...	11	144	335	32,068	22,241	12
1,893	...	132	1,735	4,293	4,10,964	2,90,554	
583	...	42	467	1,255	1,30,951	87,287	13
353	...	28	393	881	82,041	54,295	14
429	...	28	372	946	87,807	61,349	15
305	...	10	121	534	57,056	49,818	16
300	...	9	115	516	55,591	48,010	17
263	...	16	229	595	57,189	43,473	18
2,233	...	133	1,697	4,727	4,70,635	3,44,232	
708	...	30	361	1,299	1,42,307	1,13,748	19
452	...	41	387	1,016	1,00,512	71,593	20
313	...	4	98	507	55,127	49,847	21
388	...	8	80	588	63,203	57,525	22
321	...	10	123	548	56,650	49,036	23
316	...	9	161	575	57,895	48,014	24
2,498	...	102	1,210	4,533	4,75,694	3,89,763	
437	...	34	401	988	1,04,450	66,455	25
486	...	4	158	787	80,951	72,559	26
343	...	9	133	589	60,988	53,663	27
388	...	13	292	822	79,377	61,289	28
306	...	10	151	553	57,022	46,957	29
320	...	1	20	438	50,286	49,224	30
182	...	4	113	354	33,473	27,635	31
2,462	...	75	1,268	4,531	4,66,547	3,77,782	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

4.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employ
cipal and Town Police under Acts

Number.	Division.	Districts.	Cost of Police—(*concld.*)	DISTRIBUTION OF				
				In district (regular police).				
			Payable from other sources.	*Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.*		*Guards over lock-ups and treasuries.*		*On other*
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.
		I.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
			Rs.					
1	Meerut.	Meerut	47,468	8	60	11	59	110
2		Aligarh	32,220	2	10	10	47	84
3		Saháranpur ...	25,033	1	6	9	59	78
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	16,920	1	6	6	43	67
5		Bulandshahr ...	23,262	1	6	8	39	84
6		Dehra Dún ...	5,205	2	10	9	44	32
		Total ...	1,50,108	15	98	53	291	455
7	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly	31,009	8	60	10	63	85
8		Bijnor	14,905	1	6	8	41	67
9		Moradabad ...	31,816	2	10	9	47	80
10		Budaun	13,146	1	6	8	35	72
11		Sháhjahánpur ...	19,707	1	6	6	39	70
12		Pilibhít	9,827	...	...	5	20	33
		Total ...	1,20,410	13	88	45	245	407
13	Agra.	Agra	43,664	8	65	10	51	113
14		Muttra	27,746	1	6	9	46	81
15		Farukhabad ...	26,458	7	60	9	51	77
16		Mainpuri	7,238	2	10	9	47	67
17		Etáwah	7,581	1	6	8	42	73
18		Etah	13,716	1	6	8	39	64
		Total ...	1,26,403	20	153	53	276	475
19	Allahabad.	Allahabad ...	28,559	8	65	12	59	145
20		Cawnpore ...	28,919	1	6	13	59	94
21		Fatehpur	5,280	2	10	9	47	69
22		Bánda	5,678	1	6	13	63	90
23		Hamírpur ...	7,614	1	6	11	55	75
24		Jaunpur	9,881	2	10	8	41	68
		Total ...	85,931	15	103	66	324	541
25	Benares.	Benares	37,995	8	65	3	24	84
26		Gorakhpur ...	8,392	3	15	11	60	113
27		Azamgarh ...	7,325	2	10	7	40	85
28		Mirzapur	18,088	2	10	5	32	107
29		Gházipur	10,065	3	15	7	43	65
30		Basti	1,062	1	6	8	43	80
31		Ballia	5,838	...	...	4	20	48
		Total ...	88,765	19	121	45	262	522

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

ment of Police for the year 1881, *Provincial as well as Muni- XV. of* 1873 *and XX. of* 1856—(continued).

FORCE.											
	MUNICIPAL AND TOWN POLICE.				PROPORTION OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).						
					To area. (1 *Police-man to so many square miles.*)			*To population.* [1 *Police-man to so many men (population.)*]			
duties. Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district according to census of 1881.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Number.
XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.			XXV.			
469	494	160	2,361	1,314,301	1·72	...	...	958	791	167	1
342	532	...	1,954	1,019,864	1·90	...	...	993	791	202	2
279	407	14	2,221	978,603	2·60	...	...	1,147	964	183	3
250	290	...	1,654	758,215	2·49	...	...	1,143	977	166	4
327	412	...	1,918	924,443	2·18	...	...	1,054	880	174	5
111	46	26	1,192	143,592	4·25	...	...	512	465	47	6
1,778	2,181	200	11,300	5,139,018	2·22	...	...	1,013	842	171	
378	424	58	1,622	1,028,987	1·49	...	...	947	834	113	7
276	257	...	1,868	721,265	2·84	...	...	1,099	865	234	8
319	485	...	2,281	1,151,394	2·39	...	...	1,209	969	240	9
270	222	...	1,986	903,091	3·23	...	...	1,470	1,290	180	10
262	241	25	1,744	856,169	2·68	...	...	1,317	1,122	195	11
122	155	...	1,190	448,663	3·51	...	...	1,323	1,234	89	12
1,627	1,784	83	10,691	5,109,569	2·48	...	...	1,189	1,009	180	
499	441	68	1,845	974,892	1·47	...	...	776	599	177	13
317	421	...	1,452	671,105	1·64	...	...	761	586	175	14
329	384	16	1,718	905,661	1·84	...	...	970	802	168	15
268	131	...	1,697	799,871	3·17	...	...	1,497	1,395	102	16
262	124	...	1,698	722,071	3·29	...	...	1,399	1,290	109	17
232	245	...	1,738	755,530	2·92	...	...	1,271	1,102	169	18
1,907	1,746	84	10,148	4,829,130	2·15	...	...	1,021	863	158	
619	380	11	2,840	1,473,550	2·18	...	...	1,134	992	142	19
396	355	73	2,336	1,173,215	2·89	...	...	1,154	993	161	20
268	102	...	1,637	683,389	3·22	...	...	1,347	1,219	128	21
327	88	...	2,960	700,929	5·03	...	...	1,192	1,116	76	22
267	133	...	2,288	507,029	4·17	...	...	925	799	126	23
276	170	...	1,654	1,207,086	2·87	...	...	2,099	1,991	108	24
2,153	1,228	84	13,615	5,745,198	3·0	...	...	1,267	1,137	130	
369	412	23	997	919,482	1·01	...	...	930	729	201	25
423	162	...	4,584	2,605,100	5·82	...	...	3,310	3,183	127	26
303	142	...	1,434	1,602,036	2·43	...	...	2,719	2,644	75	27
361	305	...	5,224	1,140,501	6·35	...	...	1,387	1,271	116	28
259	161	...	1,450	1,013,512	2·62	...	...	1,832	1,682	150	29
279	21	...	2,787	1,627,712	6·36	...	...	3,716	3,686	30	30
165	117	...	1,137	924,137	3·21	...	...	2,610	2,437	173	31
2,159	1,320	23	17,613	9,832,480	3·88	...	...	2,167	2,036	131	

**4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employ*
*cipal and Town Police, under Acts XV.***

Number.	Division.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police				
			Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, and Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.	*Strength of district, town, or muni-water police paid for wholly from provincial*			
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
32	Jhánsi	Jhánsi	...	Shown in a lump as per budget for 1881-82.		97	23
33		Jalaun	...			81	16
34		Lalitpur	...			77	8
		Total ...	...			255	47
		Total of District Police,	...	42	146	3,064	486
35		Govt. Ry. Police, N.-W. P.,	...	1	8	52	...
36		Do. S., P. and Delhi Ry.,	...	...	1	1	...
		Total, N.-W. Provinces,	...	43	155	3,117	486
37	Lucknow	Lucknow	...	Shown in a lump as per budget for 1881-82.	Shown in a lump as per budget for 1881-82.	95	35
38		Unao	...			77	13
39		Bara Banki ...	...			79	13
		Total ...	...			251	61
40	Sitapur	Sitapur	...			87	19
41		Hardoi	...			76	7
42		Kheri	...			64	6
		Total ...	...			227	32
43	Fyzabad	Fyzabad	...			84	13
44		Bahraich	...			69	8
45		Gonda	...			79	11
		Total ...	...			232	32
46	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli	...			83	9
47		Sultanpur	...			73	9
48		Partabgarh ...	...			63	9
		Total ...	...			219	27
		Total, Oudh ...	...	12	37	929	152
		Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,	4	55	192	4,046	638

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

ment of Police for the year 1881, *Provincial as well as Muni-of* 1873 *and XX. of* 1856—(continued).

FORCE AS PER BUDGET, 1881-82.					COST OF POLICE.		
cipal and or in part revenues.		*Strength of cantonment, town, or municipal and water police paid wholly from other than provincial revenues.*					
Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Total police of all kinds in districts.	Total cost.	Payable from provincial revenues.	Number.
VII.	VIII	IX.	X.	XA.	XI.	XII.	
					Rs.	Rs.	
457	...	5	130	712	71,396	64,484	32
334	...	10	133	574	57,994	49,996	33
303	...	1	32	421	47,258	45,518	34
1,094	...	16	295	1,707	1,76,646	1,59,998	
				24,862	24,67,638	18,79,371	
				Cols.	2,91,600	It. (21a) 2,91,600	
12,268	...	645	8,399	III. & 188	2,37,900	4,20,022	
				IV.	1,82,122		
				25,050	31,79,260	25,90,993	
329	...	...	...	390	86,945	28,443	35
50	...	...	...	52	7,104	...	36
12,647	...	645	8,399	25,492	32,73,309	26,19,436	
647	...	120	869	1,766	1,79,912	82,636	37
351	...	7	50	498	53,286	50,551	38
361	...	5	71	529	56,156	51,391	39
1,359	...	132	990	2,793	2,89,354	1,84,578	
440	...	6	86	638	67,225	62,005	40
361	...	13	135	592	58,689	50,657	41
294	...	2	15	381	41,830	40,864	42
1,095	...	21	236	1,611	1,67,744	1,53,526	
431	...	24	216	768	75,950	59,372	43
299	...	4	69	449	47,250	43,502	44
382	...	9	111	592	57,772	51,487	45
1,112	...	37	396	1,809	1,80,972	1,54,361	
386	...	2	29	509	55,227	53,456	46
374	...	1	18	475	52,333	51,178	47
296	...	3	17	388	43,500	42,602	48
1,056	...	6	64	1,372	1,51,060	1,47,230	
4,622	...	196	1,686	7,585	7,89,130	6,39,695	
				Col. III. 12	Col. XII. 1,02,000	Col. XII. 1,02,000	
				Col. IV. 37	It. (11) as per Col. XX. 67,024	It. (11) as per col. XX. 67,024	
17,269	...	841	10,085	7,634	9,58,154	8,08,719	
				33,126	42,31,463	34,28,151	
				Col. II. 4	Col. XI. 1,15,580	Col. XI. 1,15,580	
				33,130	43,47,043	35,43,735	
					Item (22)—424	Item. (22)—424	
					43,46,619	35,43,311	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employ*
cipal and Town Police under Acts X V.

Number.	Division.	Districts.	Cost of Police—(*concld*).	DISTRIBUTION OF				
				In district (regular police.)				
			Payable from other sources.	*Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.*		*Guards over lock-ups and treasuries.*		*On other*
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.
		I.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
			Rs.					
32	Jhánsi	Jhánsi	6,912	3	15	9	49	85
33		Jalaun	7,998	1	6	9	47	71
34		Lalitpur	1,740	1	6	6	39	70
		Total ...	16,650	5	27	24	135	226
		Total of District Police,	5,88,267	87	590	287	1,533	2,686
35	...	Govt. Ry. Police, N.-W. P.	58,502	...	...	...	...	60
36	...	Do. S., P. and Delhi Ry.,	7,104	...	...	...	...	2
		Total, N.-W. Provinces,	6,53,873	87	590	287	1,533	2,748
37	Lucknow	Lucknow	97,276	8	76	9	54	81
38		Unao	2,735	1	14	8	42	66
39		Bara Banki ...	4,765	2	10	6	30	71
		Total ...	1,04,776	11	100	23	126	218
40	Sitapur	Sitapur	5,220	3	15	9	44	75
41		Hardoi	8,032	2	10	8	41	66
42		Kheri	966	1	6	6	30	57
		Total ...	14,218	6	31	23	115	198
43	Fyzabad	Fyzabad	16,578	3	15	8	46	73
44		Bahraich	3,748	1	6	6	30	62
45		Gonda	6,285	2	10	7	37	70
		Total ...	26,611	6	31	21	113	205
46	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli ...	1,777	3	15	9	44	71
47		Sultanpur ...	1,155	2	10	8	41	63
48		Partabgarh ...	898	1	6	7	34	54
		Total ...	3,830	6	31	24	119	188
		Total, Oudh ...	1,49,435	29	193	91	473	809
		Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	8,03,308	116	783	378	2,006	3,557

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

ment of Police for the year 1881, *Provincial as well as Muni-*
of 1873 *and XX. of* 1856—(concluded).

FORCE.											
	MUNICIPAL AND TOWN POLICE.				PROPORTION OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN.)						
					To area. (1 *Police-man to so many square miles*).			*To population.* [1 *Police-man to so many men* (*population*).]			
duties.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district according to census of 1881.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	
Men.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.			XXV.			Number.
416	120	15	1,566	332,518	2·19	...	...	467	384	83	32
297	143	...	1,562	417,882	2·72	...	...	728	630	98	33
266	33	...	1,947	248,802	4·62	...	..	590	544	46	34
979	296	15	5,075	999,202	2·97	...	..	585	506	79	
10,603	8,555	489	68,442	31,654,597	2·73	...		1,263	1,115	148	
329	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	35
50	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	36
10,982	8,555	489	68,442	31,654,597	2·73	...	..	1,263	1,115	148	
549	931	58	1,415	696,329	·8	...	...	394	...	...	37
310	57	...	1,745	894,502	3·50	...	.	1,796	...	...	38
334	76	...	1,745	1,027,188	3·29	...	..	1,941	...	...	39
1,193	1,064	58	4,905	2,618,019	1·75	...	...	937	...	...	
400	74	18	2,250	959,487	3·52	...	...	1,503	...	...	40
317	148	...	2,292	987,789	3·87	...	...	1,668	...	...	21
264	17	...	3,046	826,400	7·99	..	..	2,169	...	...	42
981	239	18	7,588	2,773,676	4·71	...	...	1,721	..	...	
383	214	26	1,645	1,117,419	2·14	...	..	1,455	...	...	43
271	73	...	2,710	876,650	6·03	...	..	1,952	...	...	44
346	120	...	3,007	1,267,422	5·07	...	...	2,141	...	...	45
1,000	407	26	7,362	3,261,491	4·06	...	...	1,802	...	...	
336	31	...	1,741	952,059	3·42	...	...	1,870	...	...	46
332	19	...	1,701	956,695	3·58	...	...	2,014	...	...	47
266	20	...	1,444	845,685	3·72	...	..	2,179	...	...	48
934	70	...	4,886	2,754,439	3·56	...	...	2,007	...	...	
4,108	1,780	102	24,741	11,407,625	3·24	...	...	1,494	...	...	
15,090	10,335	591	93,183	43,062,222	2·81	...	...	1,299	1,115	148	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for* 1881 (*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary*).

Provinces.	*Total sanctioned strength of provincial and municipal constabulary as per budget for* 1881-82.		*Armament of the force shown in columns II. and III.*			PUNISHMENT. *Dismissed excluding those shown in column XXXII.*	
	Officers (Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Head-constables).	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
N.-W. P.	3,522	15,238	4,765	7,907	6,033	40	209
Oudh	1,106	5,689	2,448	3,528	819	4	52
Total ...	4,628	20,927	7,213	11,435	6,852	44	261

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for* 1881 (*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary*)—(continued).

Provinces.	PUNISHMENT—*(concluded)*.										REWARDS.	
	Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.								*Number of police (officers and men) rewarded during the year.*	
			Under Police Act.		*Under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code.*		*Under chapter IX. of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards as per reward statement (excluding chaukidars).
I.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.
N.-W. P.	788	1,615	20	58	1	1	5	26	9	42	742	1,291
Oudh	185	351	3	15	2	1	...	3	4	34	35	625
Total ...	973	1,966	23	73	3	2	5	29	13	76	777	1,916

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for* 1881 (*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary*—(concluded).

Provinces.	Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.
	Number of police who can read and write.		*Number of police under instruction during the year.*				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
1.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.
N.-W. P.	2,319	2,113	4	30	1,511	7,624	9,586
Oudh	648	849	...	...	403	2,256	4,100
Total	2,967	2,962	4	30	1,914	9,880	13,686

Provinces.	*Number who have left the force during the year.*							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
	On pension.	On gratuity.	On resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (cols. VII. and VIII.)	By discharge otherwise as per cols. from XI. to XXVIII.	By desertion.	By death.		
I.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
N.-W. P.	445	36	436	249	146	8	309	32·02	1·64
Oudh	122	10	113	56	41	3	89	43·59	1·30
Total	567	46	349	305	187	11	398	35·10	1·55

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

Memo. showing the number of pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.

Year.	Cases received during the year 1881.	*No. of cases sanctioned by Government.*			*No. of cases sanctioned by Inspector-General of Police.*			*Pending at the close of the year.*					Cases of last year disposed of.
		Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with District Superintendents.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
1881	642	128	6	134	429	47	476	6	30	24	86	146	114

DETAILED MEMO.

Cases received during the year 1881		642	
Do. of last year		114	
Total of cases			756
Cases sanctioned by Government during the year	134		
Ditto by Inspector-General of Police during the year	476		
			610
Balance			146

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police for* 1881 (*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary*).

Provinces.	RACE.													
	EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.				NATIVES.				
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		*Subordinate Officers.*				*Subordinate Officers.*				*Subordinate Officers.*			
	Military or Covenanted Civilians.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constable (mounted and foot).	
I.	II.	III.	IV.		V.	VI.	VII.		VIII.	IX.	X.		XI.	
North-Western Provinces,	7	33	31	3	13	...	14	13	2	2	107	3,340	15,154	
Oudh	4	9	2	1	1	...	8	8	...	...	27	1,057	5,652	
Total ...	11	42	33	4	14	...	22	21	2	2	134	4,397	20,806	

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE.											
	OFFICERS.											
			Hindus.								*Other religions.*	
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhás.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Kaiths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bowriahs.	Afgháns.
I.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.
North-Western Provinces ...	116	1,677	359	273	37	165	60	53	515	287	...	23
Oudh	33	385	150	66	...	148	52	8	114	157	1	3
Total ...	149	2,062	509	339	37	313	112	61	629	444	1	26

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police for* 1881 (*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary*)—(concluded).

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—(*continued*). MEN.					
			Hindus.			
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhás.	Sikhs.
	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.
North-Western Provinces	16	5,960	2,771	2,370	208	519
Oudh	5	1,145	1,326	952	1	199
Total ...	21	7,105	4,097	3,322	209	718

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—(*concluded.*) MEN—(*concluded*)						
	Hindus—(concluded.)				*Other religions.*		Grand total (officers and men.)
	Panjábís.	Játs.	Kaiths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bowriahs.	Afgháns.	
	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
North-Western Provinces...	166	249	719	2,123	...	53	18,719
Oudh	92	33	134	1,748	5	12	6,769
Total ...	258	282	853	3,871	5	65	25,488

II.—STATISTICS

G.—Municipal Administration

1.—*Statement showing the income and expenditure of the Municipalities*

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of Committee.				Balance from previous year.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra ...	18,959	6	...	10	16	1,024
	2	Mussooree ...	7,662	3	...	9	12	5,034
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	59,194	5	...	10	15	2,634
	4	Hardwár Union ...	28,106	4	...	12	16	13,319
	5	Deoband ...	22,116	4	...	8	12	2,855
	6	Roorkee ...	12,818	2	6	...	8	533
Muzaffarnagar,	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,080	4	...	8	12	6,828
	8	Shámli ...	7,359	4	...	8	12	875
	9	Kandhla ...	11,109	4	...	10	14	939
	10	Kairána ...	18,374	3	...	12	15	564
Meerut ...	11	Meerut ...	99,565	5	...	11	16	33,068
	12	Gháziabad ...	12,059	3	...	6	9	3,705
	13	Shahdara ...	6,552	3	...	6	9	997
	14	Baraut ...	7,956	3	...	10	13	1,717
	15	Bágpat ...	7,205	3	...	8	11	2,178
	16	Hápur ...	13,212	3	...	6	9	2,953
	17	Pilkhuwa ...	5,661	3	...	6	9	746
Bulandshahr ...	18	Bulandshahr ...	17,861	3	...	6	9	838
	19	Anúpshahr ...	8,234	3	...	6	9	414
	20	Khúrja ...	27,190	3	...	6	9	3,195
	21	Sikandrabad ...	16,479	3	...	6	9	950
Aligarh ...	22	Koil... ...	62,443	5	...	10	15	7,946
	23	Háthras ...	34,932	3	...	6	9	2,310
	24	Atrauli ...	14,482	3	3	3	9	512
	25	Sikandra Rao ...	12,171	3	3	3	9	1,338
	26	Harduaganj ...	4,520	3	3	3	9	130
	27	Muttra ...	55,016	6	...	12	18	5,811
	28	Brindaban ...	21,467	4	...	8	12	83
	29	Kosi	11,231	2	...	10	12	4,711
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	160,203	8	...	17	25	4,438
	31	Fatehpur Sikri ...	7,466	3	6	...	9	1,242
	32	Firozabad ...	16,023	3	...	6	9	880
Etáwah ...	33	Etáwah ...	34,721	4	...	10	14	9,252
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	22,736	5	...	10	15	5,319
Farukhabad ...	35	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	74,872	6	...	13	19	16,529

OF PROTECTION.

(N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1881-82.

Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income excluding balance.	Total income of year including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	6,928	4,423	11,351	12,375	11,227	1,148	0 5 4	0 9 7
...	27,347	9,370	36,517	41,551	39,876	1,665	3 9 1	4 12 2
44,187	46,244	5,186	51,430	54,064	49,297	4,767	0 12 7	0 13 11
15,232	15,232	11,047	26,279	39,598	28,947	10,651	0 8 8	0 14 11
11,459	11,459	5,635	17,094	19,949	14,527	5,422	0 8 3	0 12 4
...	7,185	4,986	12,171	12,704	12,589	115	0 8 11	0 15 2
20,490	20,490	2,422	22,912	29,740	23,783	5,957	1 5 8	1 8 3
5,096	5,096	654	5,750	6,625	6,400	225	0 11 0	0 12 6
5,765	5,765	515	6,280	7,219	5,757	1,462	0 8 3	0 9 0
7,749	7,749	595	8,344	8,908	8,444	464	0 6 9	0 7 3
1,01,963	1,02,596	10,973	1,13,569	1,46,637	1,13,829	32,808	1 0 6	1 2 3
7,610	7,610	2,775	10,385	14,090	13,319	771	0 10 11	0 13 9
3,655	3,655	797	4,452	5,449	3,790	1,659	0 9 5	0 10 10
6,458	6,458	655	7,113	8,830	6,850	1,980	0 12 11	0 14 4
8,287	8,287	634	8,921	11,099	9,020	2,079	1 2 5	1 3 9
15,246	15,246	1,131	16,377	19,330	13,265	6,065	1 2 5	1 3 10
3,663	3,663	564	4,227	4,973	3,632	1,341	0 10 4	0 11 11
8,670	11,259	3,947	15,206	16,044	13,871	2,173	0 10 1	0 14 2
4,663	5,338	952	6,290	6,704	6,598	106	0 10 4	0 12 4
27,074	27,112	4,034	31,146	34,341	30,795	3,546	0 15 11	1 2 3
14,225	14,278	1,647	15,925	16,875	14,340	2,535	0 13 10	0 15 5
54,634	54,807	2,642	57,449	65,395	56,478	8,917	0 14 8	1 0 9
19,149	19,196	5,995	25,191	27,501	24,260	3,241	0 11 6	0 12 7
8,822	8,822	713	9,535	10,047	9,170	877	0 9 8	0 10 6
6,570	6,570	381	6,951	8,289	7,310	979	0 8 7	0 9 4
3,542	3,542	174	3,716	3,846	3,825	21	0 13 2	0 13 7
44,515	44,515	5,785	50,300	56,111	52,147	3,964	0 13 0	0 14 7
18,279	18,279	2,569	20,848	20,931	20,718	213	0 13 7	0 15 6
8,832	8,832	1,938	10,770	15,481	13,573	1,908	0 12 6	0 15 4
1,60,859	1,61,344	34,754	1,96,098	2,00,536	1,91,489	9,047	1 0 1	1 3 6
4,066	4,066	123	4,189	5,431	4,325	1,106	0 8 8	0 8 11
8,089	8,089	376	8,465	9,345	8,274	1,071	0 8 0	0 8 5
21,225	21,225	3,696	24,921	34,173	27,050	7,123	0 9 9	0 11 5
14,686	14,830	660	16,490	21,809	16,683	5,126	0 10 3	0 14 11
58,474	59,173	5,398	64,571	81,100	73,033	8,067	0 12 7	0 13 9

II.—STATISTICS

G.—Municipal Administration

1.—*Statement showing the income and expenditure of the during the year*

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of Committee.				Balance from previous year.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
Etah ...	36	Etah ...	8,054	5	...	10	15	8,301
	37	Soron ...	12,745	4	...	8	12	6,059
	38	Kásganj ...	16,535	5	...	8	13	3,869
	39	Marehra ...	9,271	4	...	11	15	539
	40	Aliganj ...	7,436	4	...	8	12	573
	41	Jalesar ...	15,609	3	...	10	13	1,549
Bijnor ...	42	Bijnor ...	15,147	5	...	10	15	1,576
	43	Chándpur ...	11,182	3	...	9	12	556
	44	Dhámpur ...	5,708	3	...	8	11	503
	45	Nagina ...	20,503	3	5	5	13	1,708
	46	Najíbabad ...	17,750	3	5	5	13	6,380
Moradabad ...	47	Moradabad ...	67,387	6	...	12	18	2,900
	48	Dhánaura ...	5,204	3	...	6	9	769
	49	Chandausi ...	27,521	3	...	6	9	6,593
	50	Amroha ...	36,145	3	...	6	9	1,898
	51	Sambhal ...	35,196	3	...	6	9	2,411
Budaun ...	52	Budaun ...	33,680	3	...	9	12	2,698
	53	Bilsi... ...	6,301	3	...	6	9	979
	54	Ujháni ...	7,185	3	...	6	9	777
	55	Sahaswán ...	14,605	3	...	6	9	808
Bareilly ...	56	Bareilly ...	103,160	8	...	16	24	21,891
Pilibhít ...	57	Pilibhít ...	29,721	5	...	10	15	6,865
	58	Bisalpur ...	8,903	2	6	...	8	926
Sháhjahánpur	59	Sháhjahánpur ...	77,404	5	...	17	22	15,475
	60	Tilhar ...	15,559	3	...	9	12	4,214
Cawnpore ...	61	Cawnpore ...	120,161	6	...	12	18	27,909
Fatehpur ...	62	Fatehpur ...	21,328	6	...	13	19	4,250
Bánda ...	63	Bánda ...	28,974	5	...	11	16	795
Allahabad ...	64	Allahabad ...	150,338	7	2	16	25	11,576
Jaunpur ...	65	Jaunpur ...	42,845	6	...	12	18	2,512
Gorakhpur ...	66	Gorakhpur ...	57,922	6	...	12	18	25,812
Azamgarh ...	67	Azamgarh ...	18,528	6	...	12	18	11,208
Gházipur ...	68	Gházipur ...	43,232	7	...	25	32	4,522
Ballia ...	69	Ballia ...	15,320	5	...	10	15	3,770
Benares ...	70	Benares ...	208,083	6	1	18	25	30,193
Mirzapur ...	71	Mirzapur ...	85,362	6	...	12	18	13,821
	72	Chunár ...	12,524	4	...	6	10	1,652
Jhánsi ...	73	Jhánsí ...	2,473	4	8	...	12	76
	74	Mau-Ránipur ...	22,827	3	...	12	15	4,538

OF PROTECTION.

(N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 1881-82—(continued).

Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income excluding balance.	Total income of year including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,070	8,070	2,998	11,068	19,369	12,705	6,664	1 0 0	1 5 11
9,609	9,609	991	10,600	16,659	11,063	5,596	0 12 0	0 13 3
13,216	13,216	1,288	14,504	18,373	13,093	5,280	0 12 9	0 14 0
4,162	4,162	286	4,448	4,987	3,744	1,243	0 7 2	0 7 8
3,207	3,207	438	3,645	4,218	3,032	1,186	0 6 11	0 7 10
8,072	8,072	1,141	9,213	10,762	8,834	1,928	0 8 3	0 9 5
7,317	8,079	1,210	9,789	11,365	10,172	1,193	0 8 6	0 10 4
4,207	4,895	723	5,618	6,174	5,703	471	0 7 0	0 8 0
3,256	4,492	131	4,623	5,126	4,051	1,075	0 12 7	0 12 11
10,861	11,489	480	11,969	13,677	10,542	3,135	0 9 0	0 9 4
14,332	14,833	1,085	15,918	22,298	15,022	7,276	0 13 4	0 14 4
54,174	54,275	3,923	58,198	61,098	55,619	5,479	0 12 10	0 13 9
...	3,157	479	3,636	4,405	3,600	805	0 9 8	0 11 2
...	10,701	1,679	12,380	18,973	17,251	1,722	0 6 2	0 7 9
15,481	15,481	533	16,014	17,912	14,015	3,897	0 6 10	0 7 1
14,757	14,757	1,075	15,831	18,242	13,540	4,702	0 6 8	0 7 2
15,334	15,334	7,163	22,497	25,195	20,956	4,239	0 7 3	0 10 8
...	2,706	429	3,135	4,114	2,561	1,553	0 6 11	0 8 0
...	3,102	399	3,501	4,278	3,833	445	0 6 10	0 7 9
...	6,105	897	7,002	7,810	5,954	1,856	0 6 8	0 7 7
97,632	98,910	6,407	1,05,317	1,27,208	98,123	29,085	0 15 4	1 0 4
18,230	18,230	18,045	36,275	43,140	39,210	3,930	0 9 9	1 3 6
3,063	3,063	574	3,637	4,563	3,221	1,342	0 5 4	0 8 2
63,320	63,320	8,857	72,177	87,652	76,480	11,172	0 13 1	0 14 11
9,111	9,111	1,513	10,624	14,838	12,718	2,120	0 9 4	0 10 11
...	78,955	43,080	1,22,035	1,49,944	1,26,928	23,016	0 10 6	1 0 2
10,436	10,646	1,148	11,794	16,044	12,716	3,328	0 7 11	0 8 10
19,867	19,867	5,568	25,435	26,230	23,348	2,882	0 11 0	0 14 1
1,69,584	1,82,813	72,200	2,55,013	2,66,589	2,30,026	36,563	1 3 5	1 11 11
15,599	15,599	11,679	27,278	29,790	26,031	3,759	0 5 10	0 9 5
41,724	41,925	3,803	45,728	71,540	43,758	27,782	0 11 7	0 12 7
22,586	22,586	724	23,310	34,518	18,368	16,150	1 3 6	1 4 1
35,450	35,450	4,810	40,260	44,782	37,352	7,430	0 13 1	0 14 11
...	2,176	5,915	8,091	11,861	9,250	2,611	0 2 3	0 8 5
1,41,218	1,42,040	48,816	1,90,858	2,21,051	1,56,519	64,532	0 10 11	0 14 8
59,727	59,727	12,849	72,576	86,397	78,744	7,653	0 11 1	0 14 2
7,165	7,165	799	7,964	9,616	7,089	2,527	0 9 1	0 10 2
...	495	260	1,055	1,131	1,037	94	0 3 2	0 6 9
13,349	14,179	2,127	16,990	21,528	16,625	4,903	0 9 11	0 11 10

II.—STATISTICS

G.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

1.—*Statement showing the income and expenditure of the during the year*

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of Committee.				Balance from previous year.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
Jalaun ...	75	Orai	7,738	5	...	12	17	281
	76	Kálpi ...	14,306	2	...	6	8	1,055
	77	Kúnch ...	13,739	2	...	6	8	1,719
Lalitpur ...	78	Lalitpur ...	10,684	5	10	...	15	2,307
Kumaun ...	79	Almora ...	4,813	4	...	8	12	745
	80	Naini Tal ...	10,057	2	4	...	6	46,747
Tarái ...	81	Káshipur ...	14,667	2	6	...	8	2,693
Lucknow ...	82	Lucknow ...	261,303	6	12	...	18	69,652
Unao ...	83	Unao ...	9,509	7	12	...	19	889
	84	Newalganj-Maharajganj.	3,084	2	10	...	12	135
Bara Banki ...	85	Nawabganj ...	15,133	6	13	...	19	3,760
Sitapur ...	86	Sitapur ...	18,544	5	10	...	15	4,711
	87	Khairabad ...	14,217	2	6	...	8	1,399
	88	Biswan ...	8,148	3	6	...	9	2,619
Hardoi ...	89	Hardoi ...	8,898	7	17	...	24	2,694
	90	Shahabad ...	18,510	4	12	...	16	29
	91	Sandíla ...	14,678	4	11	...	15	5,852
	92	Bilgrám ...	11,067	5	9	...	14	64
	93	Sandi ...	9,810	3	8	...	11	795
	94	Mallawan ...	10,970	3	7	...	10	91
	95	Pihání ...	7,552	3	9	...	12	694
Kheri ...	96	Lakhimpur ...	7,526	5	15	...	20	725
	97	Muhamdi ...	6,635	3	10	...	13	1,081
	98	Dhaurehra ...	5,767	2	4	...	6	101
Fyzabad ...	99	Fyzabad ...	71,405	5	1	9	15	20,943
	100	Tánda ...	19,954	3	9	...	12	8,982
Gonda ...	101	Gonda ...	14,465	5	10	...	15	1,614
	102	Nawabganj ...	8,373	3	8	...	11	4,066
	103	Utraula ...	5,825	3	8	...	11	2,124
	104	Balrámpur ...	12,811	2	10	...	12	821
Bahraich ...	105	Bahraich ...	21,998	4	9	...	13	6,384
	106	Nánpára ...	7,351	3	5	...	8	2,682
Rae Bareli ...	107	Rae Bareli ...	16,269	5	9	...	14	5,234
Sultanpur ...	108	Perkinsganj (Sultanpur.)	9,374	5	10	...	15	2,651
Partabgarh ...	109	Partabgarh ...	11,826	4	10	...	14	1,983
		Total ...	3,098,868	438	328	694	1,460	5,97,512

OF PROTECTION.

(N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH).

Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 1881-82—(concluded.)

Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income excluding balance.	Total income of year including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.			Incidence of total income per head.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
4,362	4,468	2,378	6,846	7,127	5,870	1,257	0	9	2	0	14	1
9,416	9,416	1,000	10,416	11,471	10,561	910	0	10	6	0	11	7
9,398	9,398	835	10,233	11,952	10,418	1,534	0	10	11	0	11	11
7,654	7,654	1,090	8,744	11,051	9,012	2,039	0	11	5	0	13	1
452	5,139	476	5,615	6,360	5,732	628	1	1	0	1	2	8
3,323	39,779	59,872	99,651	1,46,398	1,42,113	4,285	3	15	3	9	14	6
...	9,332	1,976	11,308	14,001	10,369	3,632	0	10	2	0	12	4
2,31,006	2,32,803	22,473	2,89,771	3,59,423	3,25,080	34,343	0	14	3	1	1	9
...	1,993	1,438	3,431	4,320	3,166	1,154	0	3	4	0	5	9
925	925	439	1,364	1,499	1,107	392	0	4	10	0	7	1
12,436	12,436	1,620	14,056	17,816	9,775	8,041	0	13	1	0	14	10
10,235	10,235	5,403	15,638	20,349	15,366	4,983	0	8	9	0	13	5
4,557	4,557	553	5,110	6,509	4,852	1,657	0	5	1	0	5	9
...	1,236	845	2,081	4,700	2,199	2,501	0	2	5	0	4	1
4,980	5,348	2,661	8,009	10,703	7,838	2,865	0	9	7	0	14	4
...	3,360	1,172	4,532	4,561	3,283	1,278	0	2	11	0	3	9
7,380	7,380	200	7,580	13,432	11,349	2,083	0	8	1	0	8	2
2,363	2,363	670	3,033	2,969	2,715	254	0	3	5	0	4	4
3,482	3,482	1,499	4,981	5,776	3,487	2,289	0	5	8	0	8	2
2,256	2,256	472	2,728	2,819	2,348	471	0	3	4	0	3	11
...	1,400	885	2,285	2,979	2,012	967	0	2	11	9	4	10
...	1,741	1,583	3,824	4,549	4,137	412	0	3	8	0	6	1
...	1,253	898	2,151	3,232	2,309	923	0	3	0	0	5	2
...	282	...	282	383	277	106	0	0	9	0	0	9
64,894	66,057	11,757	77,814	98,757	82,829	15,928	0	14	9	1	1	4
3	3,211	1,171	4,382	13,364	5,558	7,806	0	2	6	0	3	6
...	4,645	4,717	9,362	10,976	9,825	1,151	0	5	1	0	10	4
...	1,718	7,411	9,129	13,195	9,924	3,271	0	3	2	1	1	5
...	1,926	980	2,906	5,030	3,790	1,240	0	5	3	0	6	3
...	3,031	773	3,804	4,625	3,494	1,131	0	3	9	0	4	6
16,130	16,130	3,682	19,812	26,196	20,853	5,343	0	11	9	0	14	5
2,887	2,887	1,581	4,468	7,150	6,922	228	0	6	3	0	9	9
9,400	9,400	5,981	15,381	20,615	13,634	6,981	0	9	2	0	15	1
4,910	4,910	3,615	8,525	11,176	8,565	2,611	0	8	4	0	14	6
3,584	4,400	1,218	5,618	7,601	5,929	1,672	0	5	11	0	7	7
20,74,183	23,30,837	5,68,793	29,36,109	35,33,621	29,58,022	5,75,599	0	12	0	0	15	4

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION (N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

2.—*Statement showing the receipts and expenditure in towns administered under Act XX. of* 1856, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1881-82.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division.	Number of towns.	Population.	Number of houses.	Number of houses assessed.	Gross yield of tax.	Total income including balance from previous year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of taxation per house.	Total expenditure.	Balance at close of year.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	87	394,966	101,916	61,426	1,17,646	1,48,578	0 4 2	1 10 11	1,23,828	24,750
Agra ...	65	276,410	67,007	26,815	58,206	68,410	0 3 3	2 2 3	58,572	9,838
Rohilkhand ...	49	274,339	47,538	24,742	47,636	53,894	0 2 9	2 2 7	49,551	4,343
Allahabad ...	50	220,539	49,779	24,775	51,768	64,046	0 3 5	1 14 0	50,374	13,672
Benares ...	44	282,328	49,797	22,409	39,272	51,728	0 2 2	1 11 8	40,383	11,345
Jhánsi ...	13	55,309	12,057	5,106	8,975	9,733	0 2 9	1 14 6	8,598	1,135
Kumaun Tarái ...	1	7,055	1,001	750	1,490	1,743	0 3 1	1 11 5	1,428	315
Lucknow ...	18	85,989	15,756	8,650	10,162	13,259	0 1 10	1 2 9	9,715	3,544
Fyzabad ...	5	14,111	2,772	1,815	3,007	3,961	0 3 4	1 10 5	2,943	1,018
Sitapur ...	5	17,616	3,162	1,893	2,680	3,195	0 2 5	1 6 7	2,551	644
Total ...	337	1,628,662	350,785	178,381	3,40,842	4,18,547	0 3 4	1 14 6	3,47,943	70,604

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE (N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

1.—*Comparative statement of receipts and expenditure of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Services and Local Funds, for* 1881-82.

Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1880-81.			*Actuals of* 1881-82.			Budget estimate, 1881-82.
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land-revenue ...	3,26,268	...	3,26,268	3,65,019	...	3,65,019	2,82,000
IV.—Excise ...	36,91,132	...	36,91,132	41,47,119	...	41,47,119	37,00,000
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	6,00,000	...	6,00,000	4,00,000	...	4,00,000	6,00,000
VI.—Provincial Rates.	36,015	76,16,433	76,52,448	5,03,712	72,45,614	77,49,326	77,45,000
Details of VI.—Provincial Rates.							
Rates and Cesses on lands, Provincial share.	...	...	...	4,66,790	...	4,66,690	...
¼ per cent. Margin Cess, Oudh.	36,015	...	36,015	37,022	...	37,022	37,000
1 per cent. Road Cess.	...	1,91,438	1,91,438	...	1,97,804	1,97,804	1,94,000
1 per cent. School Cess.	...	1,43,753	1,43,753	...	1,48,088	1,48,088	1,46,000
12 per cent. Local Rate, N.-W. P.	...	39,70,596	39,70,596	...	35,68,586	35,68,586	54,14,000
4½ per cent. Local Rate, Oudh.	...	2,81,938	2,81,938	...	3,34,455	3,34,455	
¼ per cent. District Post.	...	35,938	35,938	...	37,022	37,022	37,000
2½ annas Acreage Cess.	...	4,04,994	4,04,994	...	2,97,166	2,97,166	3,29,000
Commuted Jágirs,	...	1,05,613	1,05,613	...	1,18,078	1,18,078	1,16,000
Patwari Cess ...	...	23,80,197	23,80,497	...	24,38,383	24,38,283	24,01,000
Village Chaukidari (Oudh).	...	1,01,666	1,01,666	...	1,06,133	1,06,133	1,01,000
					Imperial share ...		11,00,000
					Provincial share ...		...
X.—Stamps ...	53,55,696	...	53,55,696	58,17,589	...	58,17,589	55,00,000
XI.—Registration,	5,82,304	...	5,82,304	6,09,407	...	6,09,407	6,00,000
XV.—Minor Departments.	72,663	588	73,251	1,06,107	1,570	1,07,677	72,000
XVI.—Law and Justice.	10,17,958	...	10,17,958	9,50,830	...	9,50,830	10,41,000
XVII.—Police ...	3,76,973	...	3,76,973	4,02,362	...	4,02,362	3,80,000
XIX.—Education ...	1,30,672	41,092	1,71,764	1,14,988	35,516	1,50,504	1,24,000
XX.—Medical ...	10,805	2,104	12,909	10,117	8,571	18,688	14,000
XXI.—Stationery and Printing.	1,45,853	...	1,45,853	1,14,366	...	1,14,366	1,07,000
XXII.—Interest ...	1,210	4,794	6,004	30,144	6,953	37,097	20,000
XXIV.—Miscellaneous,	4,93,339	45,913	5,39,252	2,72,928	42,924	3,15,852	2,50,000
XXV.—Railways ...	2,03,934	...	2,03,934	5,28,972	...	5,28,972	4,40,000
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation.	36,19,846	...	36,19,846	43,01,987	...	43,01,987	37,10,000
XXVII.—Other Public Works.	12,12,365	2,76,588	14,88,953	10,12,459	2,54,073	12,66,532	10,92,000
Imperial Allotment for Provincial Services.	81,20,060	...	81,20,060	78,63,921	...	78,63,921	80,90,000
Contributions ...	9,65,534	5,97,034	15,62,568	41,18,856	6,91,139	48,09,995	11,72,000
Debt ...	...	6,044	6,044	...	21,067	21 067	...
Total, Receipts ...	2,69,62,567	85,90,590	3,55,53,157	3,16,70,883	83,07,427	3,99,78,310	3,49,39,000
Opening Balance ...	58,57,708	23,51,280	82,08,988	66,65,613	25 74,661	92,40,274	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,28,20,275	1,09,41,870	4,37,62,145	3,83,36,496	1,08,82,088	4,92,18,584	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE (N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

1.—*Comparative statement of receipts and expenditure of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Services and Local Funds, for* 1881-82.

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1880-81.			*Actuals of* 1881-82.			Budget grant, 1881-82.
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1 Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt.	28,71,601	...	28,71,601	26,04,320	...	26,04,320	29,48,000
3. Refunds and Drawbacks.	2,44,923	13,989	2,58,912	2,47,279	19,734	2,67,013	1,69,000
4. Land-revenue ...	35,28,534	22,45,114	57,73,648	34,59,969	22,76,549	57,36,518	57,62,000
6. Excise ...	1,44,016	...	1,44,016	1,71,490	...	1,71,490	1,51,000
7. Assessed Taxes ...	6,951	...	6,951	6,145	...	6,145	6,000
8. Provincial Rates ...	4,278	...	4,278	6,864	...	6,864	4,000
12. Stamps ...	1,02,681	...	1,02,681	1,01,210	...	1,01,210	1,07,000
13. Registration ...	2,85,069	...	2,85,069	3,14,775	...	3,14,775	2,85,000
15. Post-office ...	...	1,84,551	1,84,551	...	1,88,770	1,88,770	1,84,000
17. Administration ...	12,20,561	33,504	12,54,065	12,23,479	31,263	12,54,742	12,76,000
18. Minor Departments,	1,66,095	1,16,721	2,82,816	1,98,855	98,605	2,67,460	2,40,000
19. Law and Justice ...	53,21,154	...	53,21,154	51,60,720	...	51,60,720	53,98,000
20. Police ...	36,44,819	22,65,344	59,10,163	37,09,005	22,79,420	59,88,425	60,90,000
22. Education ...	8,96,996	7,20,773	16,17,769	8,09,096	8,42,651	16,51,747	16,50,000
23. Ecclesiastical ...	5,054	...	5,054	5,085	...	5,085	6,000
24. Medical ...	4,88,334	1,02,844	5,91,178	4,60,038	1,17,364	5,77,402	6,29,000
25. Stationery and Printing.	4,23,866	...	4,23,866	5,10,936	...	5,10,936	5,29,000
29. Superannuation, &c.,	18	1,592	1,610	44	1,291	1,335	1,000
30. Miscellaneous ...	1,30,187	3,845	1,34,032	1,71,017	4,393	1,75,410	1,79,000
32. Railways ...	1,54,632	...	1,54,632	4,55,270	...	4,55,270	3,87,000
33. Irrigation and Navigation.	18,45,451	28,071	18,73,522	18,86,049	39,153	19,25,202	19,33,000
34. Other Public Works,	27,61,556	16,68,073	44,29,629	27,36,265	21,30,319	48,66,584	47,25,000
Contributions ...	19,07,986	9,65,534	28,73,420	6,91,139	26,18,856	33,09,995	11,72,000
Debt ...	...	17,254	17,254	...	21,041	21,041	...
Total, Expenditure,	2,61,64,662	83,67,209	3,45,21,871	2,48,99,050	1,06,69,409	3,55,68,459	3,38,31,000
Closing Balance ...	66,65,613	25,74,661	92,40,274	1,34,37,446	2,12,679	1,36,50,125	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,28,20,275	1,09,41,870	4,37,62,145	3,83,36,496	1,08,82,088	4,92,18,584	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE (N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

2.—*Receipts, charges, and balances of excluded local funds.*

Funds.	Opening balance, 1st April, 1881.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Budget estimate of receipts, 1881-82.	Budget grants for 1881-82.	Charge during the year.	Closing balance.	Total.
A.—Local.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Police remount ...	20,124 0 9	28,028 12 9	48,152 13 6	27,400	24,400	24,363 12 2	23,789 1 4	48,152 13 6
Canning College (Oudh).	36,119 9 4	69,624 14 2	1,05,744 7 6	71,400	69,500	64,404 12 5	41,339 11 1	1,05,744 7 6
Dispensary ...	87,020 3 11	1,62,481 9 0	2,49,501 12 11	1,45,500	1,34,700	1,40,854 4 5	1,08,647 8 6	2,49,501 12 11
King's Hospital (Oudh).	4,042 5 6	13,332 0 0	17,374 5 6	14,500	14,500	13,758 4 8	3,616 0 10	17,374 5 6
Charitable refuge (Oudh).	6,268 4 4	16,236 5 6	22,504 9 10	19,000	19,000	17,858 10 6	4,645 15 4	22,504 9 10
Town	3,149 8 11	3,45,900 12 4	4,19,140 5 3	3,36,000	3,41,000	3,47,839 10 11	71,300 10 4	4,19,140 5 3
Cantonment ...	63,855 14 1	2,98,849 13 4	3,62,805 11 5	2,84,000	2,85,000	2,82,884 8 10	79,921 2 7	3,62,805 11 5
Sadabart fund ..	...	1,615 8 1	1,615 8 1	...	...	...	1,615 8 1	1,615 8 1
Customs Badge fund,	...	7,886 10 3	7,886 10 3	...	...	3,374 14 10	4,511 11 5	7,886 10 3
Miscellaneous funds..	...	691 15 9	691 15 9	...	...	497 4 0	194 11 9	691 15 9
Total ...	2,90,579 14 10	9,44,838 5 2	12,35,418 4 0	8,97,800	8,88,100	8,95,836 2 9	3,39,582 1 3	12,35,418 4 0
B.—Municipal ...	5,73,384 15 0	29,65,734 3 0	35,39,119 2 0	28,00,000	26,00,000	29,41,689 5 9	5,97,429 12 3	35,39,119 2 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,63,964 13 10	39,10,572 8 2	47,74,537 6 0	36,97,800	34,88,100	38,37,525 8 6	9,37,011 13 6	47,74,537 6 0

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance (N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.)

Statement showing the demands, collections, and balances on account of license fees for vend of spirits, drugs, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year ending 30th September, 1881.

	Demands.						Collections.	Balances.	Remarks.		
	Spirits.	Tári.	Drugs.	Opium.	Chandu and Madak.	Total demand.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
N.-W. Provinces ...	7,02,568	76,089	3,39,746	72,087	39,212	12,29,702	14,08,487	5,168	Since realised ...	1	
									Under recovery ...	1,035	
									Irrecoverable ...	1,393	
									Remitted ...	2,739	
											5,168
Oudh	2,15,049	11,692	74,697	10,757	6,937	3,19,132	3,36,388	23	Since realised ...	...	
									Under recovery ...	5	
									Irrecoverable ...	...	
									Remitted ...	18	
											23
Total ...	9,17,617	87,781	4,14,443	82,844	46,149	15,48,834	*17,44,875	5,191			

* Includes balances of previous years.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance (N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.)

Statement showing the receipts and charges under the Indian and Court-fees Stamps Acts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March, 1882.

	RECEIPTS.									
	Under the Indian Stamp Act.								Under the Court-fees Act.	Grand total of receipts.
	General Stamps.	Bill of Exchange or Hundi Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Total receipts from vend of stamps.	Duties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Penalties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
N.-W. Provinces ...	10,01,056	95,724	1,54,766	12,51,546	6,543	8,470	252	12,66,811	33,82,845	46,49,656
Oudh	2,69,919	5,684	15,762	2,91,365	722	4,804	205	2,97,096	8,70,600	11,67,696
Total ...	12,70,975	1,01,408	1,70,528	15,42,911	7,265	13,274	457	15,63,907	42,53,445	58,17,352

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance (N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.)

Statement showing the receipts and charges under the Indian and Court-fees Stamps Acts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March, 1882.

	CHARGES.												
	Under the Indian Stamp Act.							Under the Court-fees Act.					
	Discount or commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand total of charges.	Net receipts under the General and Court-fees Acts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
N.-W. Provinces ...	32,130	614	32,655	360	2,715	2,965	71,439	30,559	7,763	1,010	39,332	1,10,771	45,38,884
Oudh	6,671	1,091	6,423	39	133	627	14,985	4,183	407	191	4,781	19,766	11,47,931
Total ...	38,801	1,705	39,078	399	2,848	3,592	86,424	34,742	8,170	1,201	44,113	1,30,537	56,86,815

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (N.-W. P. and Oudh.)

1a.—*Annual account of Public Works Revenue for* 1881-82. (*Imperial*).

Particulars.	Estimate.	*Miscellaneous Imperial.*	
		Military.	Other services.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military and other services.			
Rents of buildings, the returns from which are expected to yield interest on cost of construction.	...	248	1,120
Rent not expected to yield interest ...	...	743	3,264
Casual rents of buildings	...	...	1,331
Value of materials received from old buildings.	...	...	...
Sales of produce	...	...	2
Sales of old materials...	...	211	9
Recoveries of deferred fees from the students of the Royal Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill.	...	...	8,210
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous ...	...	—246	138
Total ...	17,500	956	14,074
Thomason Civil Engineering College.			
Fees and other receipts from students ...	32,500	...	3,016
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous ...		...	...
Receipts from Printing Press and Book Depôt,		...	22,356
Total ...	32,500	...	25,372
Total, Imperial Revenue ...	50,000	956	39,446

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (N.-W. P. and Oudh.)

1a.—*Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the year* 1881-82.

Ordinary expenditure.	*Total.*			*Total of each class.*		Total.
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	
Military.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Accommodation for troops,	15,114	2,004	17,118			
Stud	...	5,204	5,204			
General Cantonment works,	...	2,027	2,027			
Fortifications	131	812	943			
Barrack Department ...	...	77	77			
Total, Military ...	15,245	10,124	25,369	15,245	10,124	25,369
Civil Buildings, (other services).						
Customs	...	897	897			
Opium	24,398	24,057	48,455			
Post-offices	23,325	11,757	35,082			
Telegraph	5,634	2,783	8,417			
Administration ...	8,622	3,642	12,264			
Educational	403	15,624	16,027			
Ecclesiastical	...	182	182			
Total, Civil Buildings ...	62,382	58,942	1,21,324	62,382	58,942	1,21,324
Total, Original Works and Repairs ...				77,627	69,066	1,46,693
Establishment percentage on above. { 5 per cent. on Rs. 1,32,463 ...					6,623	
{ 15 ditto „ 1,32,463 ...					19,869	
						26,492
Thomason College on Educational Establishment ...				...	...	1,37,616
Ditto Press ditto ...				...	...	23,192
Tools and plant				...	...	1,986
Grand Total, Ordinary ...				...	...	3,35,979
There was expended in India				...	...	3,34,075
Ditto in England				...	...	...
Increase in suspense				...	...	1,904
Total as above ...				...	...	3,35,979

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(B.—Public Works Department (N.-W. P. and Oudh.)

1b.—*Annual account of Public Works Revenue, realized during* 1881-82.

Particulars.	Estimate.	Receipts.
Provincial.	Rs	Rs.
Rents of buildings	12,500	9,708
Sales of buildings, lands, &c.	22,250	17,888
Sales of Tools and Plant	...	3,159
Sales of produce	...	11,383
Fines, fees, refunds, and miscellaneous	4,950	13,145
Sales of old materials	...	3,459
Profits from Roorkee workshops	60,300	3,87,003
Total	1,00,000	4,45,745
Local Incorporated.		
Nil.		

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (N.-W. P. and Oudh.)

1b.—*Abstract of expenditure on Provincial and Local Incorporated during* 1881-82.

Heads of service.	Provincial.					Local Incorporated.			Grand Total.
	Imperial services.		*Provincial services.*		Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.					
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12. Administration	1,72,689	89,769	...	...	2,62,458	...	...	...	...
13. Minor departments ...	90,118	2,670	...	...	92,788	...	...	...	...
14. Law and Justice	24,869	28,168	...	...	53,037	...	...	...	...
15. Ecclesiastical	6,637	9,752	...	...	16,389	...	...	...	...
16. Jails	...	...	2,14,456	43,018	2,57,474	...	...	...	...
17. Police	...	...	53,942	74,399	1,28,341	...	...	...	...
18. Educational	...	...	52,776	12,208	64,984	12,196	21,186	33,382	...
19. Medical	...	...	5,770	...	5,770	13,436	5,824	19,260	...
20. Miscellaneous	...	...	1,768	4,356	6,124	3,954	4,604	8,558	...
Total, Works and Repairs ...	2,94,313	1,30,359	3,28,712	1,33,981	8,87,365	29,586	31,614	61,200	...
Total, Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	8,87,365	...	...	61,200	9,48,565

Communications.									
Roads and bridges	...	...	1,41,968	8,48,474	9,90,442	4,06,462	9,58,220	13,64,682	...
Boat bridges and ferries ...	...	...	3,244	1,09,602	1,12,846	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers ...	...	...	14,511	20,659	35,170	...	...	...	...
River improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Works and Repairs ...	..	..	1,59,723	9,78,735	11,38 458	4,06,462	9,58,220	13,64,682	...
Total, Communications ...	...	..	...	...	11,38,458	...	...	13,64,682	25,03,140
Miscellaneous Public Improvements,	...	...	1,58,540	...	1,58,540	11,883	20,784	32,667	1,91,207
Grand Total, Works and Repairs,	2,94,313	1,30,359	6,46,975	11,12,716	21,84,363	4,47,931	10,10,618	14,58,549	36.42,912
Total, Works and Repairs Provincial, &c.	...	...	...	...	21,84,363	...	...	14,58,549	36,42,912
Establishment.									
Public Works proper	...	...	...	...	5,54,978	...	...	3,64,041	...
Ferries	...	...	...	...	11,167	...	...	...	...
Ganges river tolls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,774	...
Total, Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	5,66,145	...	...	3.67,815	9,33,960
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	8,892	...	...	5,548	14,440
Profit and loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	27,59,400	...	...	18,31,912	45,91,312
Deduct decrease.									
In suspense balances	...	...	...	...	—1,49,398	...	...	...	—1,49,398
GRAND TOTAL, EXPENDITURE ...	...	...	...	...	26,10,002	...	...	18,31,912	44,41,914

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (N.-W. P. and Oudh.)

(C).—Abstract of total outlay in each district during 1881-82, *under Provincial and Local Incorporated.*

Divisions.	Districts.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Tools and Plant.	Establishment.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	Dehra	10,305	23,726	...	161	14,932	49,124
	Saháranpur	8,045	83,558	2,783	—37	20,854	1,15,203
	Muzaffarnagar	17,480	49,901	—268	54	12,480	79,647
	Meerut	26,430	99,664	10,414	6	24,406	1,60,920
	Bulandshahr ...	5,271	38,836	456	3	11,486	56,052
	Aligarh	10,328	47,336	...	—23	17,134	74,775
	Total ...	77,859	3,43,021	13,385	164	1,01,292	5,35,721
Agra ...	Muttra	22,291	56,912	...	—8	16,104	95,299
	Agra	23,328	60,203	...	350	24,890	1,08,771
	Etah	21,126	24,095	...	205	14,382	59,808
	Farukhabad	16,991	59,643	...	222	20,174	97,030
	Mainpuri	9,661	35,140	...	82	15,906	60,789
	Etáwah	7,628	27,509	...	—10	6,081	41,208
	Total ...	1,01,025	2,63,502	...	841	97,537	4,62,905

Jhánsi ...	Jalaun	14,146	64,677	1,048	703	17,437	98,011
	Jhánsi	6,164	46,133	6,854	931	19,980	80,062
	Lalitpur	6,225	21,401	473	495	18,014	46,608
	Total ...	26,535	1,32,211	8,375	2,129	55,431	2,24,681
Kumaun ...	Garhwál	792	36,839	...	320	13,754	51,705
	Kumaun	17,705	1,14,719	1,51,599	599	43,221	3,27,843
	Tarái	7,628	31,370	...	395	12,013	51,406
	Total ...	26,125	1,82,928	1,51,599	1,314	68,988	4,30,954
Rohilkhand ...	Bijnor	8,055	32,162	...	48	17,722	57,987
	Moradabad	47,627	96,824	...	35	29,594	1,74,080
	Bareilly	44,258	59,571	...	226	17,146	1,21,201
	Pilibhít	7,878	10,750	...	...	3,655	22 283
	Budaun	13,455	42,769	...	146	9,273	65,643
	Sháhjahánpur	6,839	62,845	...	25	20,823	90,532
	Total ...	1,28,112	3,04,921	...	480	98,213	5,31,726
Sitapur ...	Kheri	36,184	41,448	11,151	610	27,033	1,16,426
	Sitapur	11,103	53,122	...	380	16,330	80,935
	Hardoi	15,329	30,199	100	153	24,099	69,880
	Total ...	62,616	1,24,769	11,251	1,143	67,462	2,67,241

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (N.-W. P. and Oudh.)

(C).—Abstract of total outlay in each district during 1881-82, *under Provincial and Local Incorporated*—(concluded).

Divisions.	Districts.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Tools and Plant.	Establishment.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow ...	Unao	25,051	53,048	...	31	18,144	96,274
	Lucknow	23,854	39,106	...	151	22,750	85,861
	Bara Banki	6,952	49,919	...	17	23,110	79,998
	Total ...	55,857	1,42,073	...	199	64,004	2,62,133
Fyzabad ...	Bahraich	14,470	22,996	...	43	18,275	55,784
	Gonda	16,791	62 467	...	480	19,552	99 290
	Fyzabad	10,271	54,204	...	356	17,811	82,642
	Total ...	41,532	1,39,667	...	879	55,638	2,37,716
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli	32,541	42,852	...	219	10,076	85,688
	Sultanpur	13,211	28.805	...	187	18,582	60,785
	Partabgarh	6,396	24,275	...	38	15,556	46,265
	Total ...	52,148	95,932	...	444	44,214	1,92,738

BENARES ...	Basti	9,925	28,695	...	392	11,670	50,682
	Gorakhpur	15,553	48,874	...	443	22,256	87,126
	Azamgarh	9,747	56,440	1,466	266	16,000	83,919
	Ballia	29,167	6,910	...	313	11,764	48,154
	Gházipur	9,791	47,588	...	196	19,192	76,767
	Benares	26,007	38,665	644	569	20,989	86,874
	Mirzapur	8,435	58,916	...	159	20,977	88,487
	Total ...	1,08,625	2,86,088	2,110	2,338	1,22,848	5,22,009
ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	14,243	1,98,041	...	2,184	34,285	2,48,753
	Hamírpur	11,271	52,061	...	23	13,416	76,771
	Fatehpur	9,013	53,282	1,524	396	13,557	77,772
	Bánda	14,925	65,667	...	948	21,149	1,02,689
	Allahabad	1,09,582	66,440	2,963	598	32,634	2,12,217
	Jaunpur	17,551	52,537	...	210	16,817	87,115
	Total ...	1,76,585	4,88,028	4,487	4,359	1,31,858	8,05,317
ARCHÆOLOGICAL ...	Agra	83,658	...	...	150	26,475	1,18,171
	Hamírpur	1,175	...	...			
	Jaunpur	6,713	...	...			
	Total ...	91,546	...	...	150	26,475	1,18,171
	Grand Total ...	9,48,565	25,03,140	1,91,207	14,440	9,33,960	45,91,312
	Deduct decrease in suspense balances.	...	...	...	...	...	—1,49,398
	GRAND TOTAL, EXPENDITURE...	...	...	...	...	...	44,41,914

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

1.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1881-82.

	Kharif.				*Rabi.*				*Miscellaneous.*					Total.
	Rice, &c.	Cotton, &c.	Indigo and other dyes.	Fodder crops.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar-cane.	Other drugs.	Opium.	Garden produce.	Miscellaneous.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges Canal ...	41,099	27,071	129,560	3,447	321,868	143,410	138	920	90,880	464	97	8,888	4,459	772,301
Lower Ganges Canal ...	10,989	1,168	163,392	...	210,109	193,536	1	3	20,084	3,323	14,090	6,528	7,982	631,205
Agra Canal ...	2,168	27,665	22,682	61	28,206	66,375	4	92	2,148	80	...	2,066	1,056	152,603
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	49,597	7,324	4,316	1,040	131,891	14,725	474	656	39,312	305	...	3,461	1,785	254,886
Dún Canals ...	3,860	1	...	...	5,756	1,397	362	...	1,063	369	...	645	...	13,453
Rohilkhand Canals ...	26,754	11	42	...	26,549	20,001	1,334	...	8,876	140	...	759	...	84,466
Bijnor Canals ...	208	7	...	6	1,813	321	...	...	2,677	...	...	1	3	5,031
Bundelkhand Lakes ...	25	...	...	...	140	1,624	5	14	20	21	1	47	6	1,903
GRAND TOTAL ...	134,695	63,247	319,992	4,554	726,332	441,389	2,318	1,685	165,060	4,702	14,188	22,395	15,291	1,915,848

III.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

2.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1881-82.

Details.	*Total of each canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Capital expenditure on which interest is charged to the Local Government.						
I.—Sanctioned Productive Public Works—	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Ganges Canal ...	1,51,729	...	1,51,729			
Lower Ganges Canal...	8,59,395	...	8,59,395			
Agra Canal ...	28,985	...	28,985			
Eastern Jumna Canal	47,390	...	47,390			
	10,87,499	...	10,87,499			
II.—Works not sanctioned as Productive—						
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...			
Rohilkhand and Bijnor Canals.	—1,019	...	—1,019			
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey.	323	...	323			
Sardah Canal ...	23,393	...	23,393			
	22,697	...	22,697			
Total ...	11,10,196	...	11,10,196	11,10,196	...	11,10,196
			Establishment			3,18,545
			Tools and plant			—1,850
			Decrease in stock balances ...			—79,939
			Less receipts on capital account ...			—2,564
			Total, Capital expenditure ...			13,44,388

III.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

2.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1881-82.—(concluded).

Details.	*Total of each canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Revenue expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Sanctioned Productive Public Works—						
Ganges Canal ...	26,462	3,43,424	3,69,886			
Lower Ganges Canal...	22,643	2,22,585	2,45,228			
Agra Canal ...	18,002	97,716	1,15,718			
Eastern Jumna Canal,	9,458	60,754	70,212			
	76,565	7,24,479	8,01,044			
II.—Works not classed as Productive—						
Dún Canals ...	5,662	10,181	15,843			
Rohilkhand and Bijnor Canals.	38,276	19,284	57,560			
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	...	1,604	1,604			
	43,938	31,069	75,007			
Total ...	1,20,503	7,55,548	8,76,051	1,20,503	7,55,548	8,76,051
Establishment						9,52,336
Tools and plant						20,889
Refunds of revenue						14,072
Total, Revenue expenditure ...						18,63,348
Famine relief productive works (Imperial)—	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Betwa Canal ...	51,428	...	51,428	...	...	...
Total ...	51,428	...	51,428	51,428	...	51,428
Establishment						39,876
Tools and plant						31,873
Increase in suspense balances ...						42,973
Less receipts on capital account ...						—3
Total, Famine relief protective works ...						1,66,147

III.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

3.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1881-82.

Details.	*Total of each canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure on works for which no capital or revenue account is kept (Imperial)—						
Ganges Canal ...	...	5,080	5,080	...		
Total ...	...	5,080	5,080	...	5,080	5,080
Establishment ...				...	...	1,016
Total, neither capital nor revenue expenditure (Imperial) ...						6,096
Local Fund Expenditure.						
Ganges Canal... ...	10,849	...	10,849			
Lower Ganges Canal ...	681	...	681			
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	6,189	1,479	7,668			
Dún Canals	4,283	...	4,283			
River improvements ...	5,873	3,388	9,261			
Total ...	27,875	4,867	32,742	27,875	4,867	32,742
Establishment ...				...	...	6,291
Tools and plant ...				...	...	120
Total, Local Fund expenditure ...				...	...	39,153

ABSTRACT.

	Works and repairs.	Establishment.	Plant.	Refunds of revenue.	Suspense balances.	Less receipts on capital account.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure,	11,10,196	3,18,545	—1,850	...	—79,939	—2,564	13,44,388
Revenue ditto ...	8,76,051	9,52,336	20,889	14,072	...	...	18,63,348
Famine relief protective works ...	51,428	39,876	31,873	...	4,973	—3	1,66,147
Ordinary expenditure for which no capital or revenue account is kept (Imperial).	5,080	1,016	...	...	...	...	6,096
Local fund expenditure	32,742	6,291	120	...	...	...	39,153
Total ...	20,75,497	13,18,064	51,032	14,072	—36,966	—2,567	34,19,132

III.—PRODUCTION AND

D.—IRRI

4.—Statement showing the income and expenditure of productive the official

Name of large works or class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	Capital Expenditure by British Government.	
		During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal	B.	1,55,877	2,73,99,216
Lower Ganges Canal ...	B.	11,70,236	2,49,01,770
Agra Canal	B.	51,446	84,66,394
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	A.	51,596	28,43,257
Dún Canals	B.	—290	6,37,142
Rohilkhand and Bijnor Canals,	B.	—1,157	16,58,729
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works,	A.	...	82,916
Ditto ditto Survey,	B.	343	3,78,051
Sardah Canal Survey ...	B.	23,996	44,058
Betwa Canal Project ...	B.	1,72,737	...
Total ...		16,24,884	6,65,84,270

A.—Restored.
B.—Wholly made

DISTRIBUTION.

GATION.

works in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for year 1881-82.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.

Gross income received in cash.	Indirect revenue.	*Revenue charges.*		Charges for interest.	Net surplus or deficit.
		Direct.	Indirect.		
5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,30,478	4,43,013	8,08,329	73,898	10,27,083	4,64,181
14,13,793	2,07,829	5,01,012	42,468	9,02,309	1,75,333
5,90,836	...	2,26,376	17,259	3,13,000	34,201
7,39,184	2,21,534	1,72,870	16,748	1,05,852	6,65,248
48,188	15,951	35,481	3,267	24,895	496
67,616	58,242	1,14,569	8,820	59,804	—57,335
2,525	3,062	4,711	515	2,995	—2,634
...	...	...	...	13,091	—13,091
...	...	...	...	1,209	—1,209
...	...	...	...	3,323	—3,323
47,92,620	9,49,631	18,63,348	1,62,975	24,53,561	12,62,367

by British Government.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

4a.—*Statement showing expenditure on repairs in each Canal Division during the year* 1881-82.

	(1) *Head-works.*	(2) *Main Canal and Branches.*										
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.
	Head-works.	Preliminary.	Land.	Works.	Regulators.	Falls and weirs.	Torrent works.	Bridges.	Escapes.	Navigation works.	Mills.	Buildings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal ...	62,813	...	16	...	1,915	3,399	15,650	1,396	...	6,076	6,430	5,851
Anúpshahr ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	....	493	...	2,046	3,150	...	...	1,735
Meerut ditto ditto ...	...	...	686	...	...	17,210	...	443	803	4,634	735	1,908
Bulandshahr ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	102	3	...	19	169	...	...	1,463
Aligarh ditto ditto ...	...	..	...	...	230	1,941	...	1,338	...	536	326	2,893
Total, Ganges Canal ...	62,813	...	702	...	2,247	23,046	15,650	5,242	4,122	11,246	7,491	13,760
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal,	44,585	358	...	...	463	...	73	446	108	254	...	1,48
Mainpuri ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	3,922	...	877	1,707	...	249	...	1,36
Cawnpore ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,593	111	2,077	311	53
Etáwah ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	135	...	...	1,20
Bhognipur ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	411	857	1,054	...	..	1,18
Total, Lower Ganges Canal ...	44,585	358	...	...	4,385	...	1,361	5,362	1,408	2,580	311	5,77
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,360	...	...	...	3,195	4,387	2,378	1,690	1,692	115	507	3,29
Agra Canal	34,401	...	345	...	18	...	464	2,349	248	3,751	37	2,89
Dún ditto	2,918	...	...	...	47	143	2,489	49	174	...	1,139	8
Rohilkhand ditto	2,177	...	...	3,766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi Lakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Hamírpur ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,49,254	358	1,047	3,766	9,892	27,676	22,342	14,692	7,644	17,692	9,485	25,873

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

4a.—Statement showing expenditure on repairs in each Canal Division during the year 1881-82—(concluded).

	(2) *Main Canal and Branches*—(concld.)				(3) *Distributaries.*	(4) *Drainage.*				
	L.	M.	O.							
	Earthworks.	Plantations.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Distributaries.	Drainage.	I. C. Compensation.	Imperial expenditure.	Total, repairs expenditure, 1881-82.	Total, repairs expenditure, 1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal	21,736	5,754	2,672	70,895	14,937	4,581	106	5,080	1,58,412	2,00,409
Anúpshahr ditto ditto ...	4,652	6,014	200	18,290	24,910	673	628	...	44,501	47,759
Meerut ditto ditto ...	3,268	4,963	...	34,650	21,242	4,086	...	...	59,978	47,296
Bulandshahr ditto ditto ...	5,754	4,767	97	12,374	22,020	2,194	223	...	36,811	36,581
Aligarh ditto ditto ...	6,879	6,730	30	20,813	23,959	5,235	271	...	50,278	45,323
Total, Ganges Canal ...	42,289	28,228	2,999	1,57,022	1,07,068	16,769	1,228	5,080	3,49,980	3,77,368
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal	29,990	2,391	3,412	38,981	4,173	2,831	8,070	...	98,640	72,926
Mainpuri ditto ditto ...	17,637	...	...	25,754	10,506	1,161	1,743	...	39,164	29,929
Cawnpore ditto ditto ...	7,485	4,348	...	16,460	17,131	374	66	...	34,031	36,276
Etáwah ditto ditto ...	4,541	4,751	...	11,387	27,441	549	1,325	...	40,702	34,219
Bhognipur ditto ditto ...	6,156	...	126	9,791	92	...	165	...	10,048	1,268
Total, Lower Ganges Canal ...	65,809	11,490	3,538	1,02,373	59,343	4,915	11,369	...	2,22,585	1,73,718
Eastern Jumna Canal	9,581	4,778	...	31,614	24,191	2,554	35	...	60,754	87,937
Agra Canal	11,711	9,953	...	31,772	28,872	60	2,609	...	97,714	1,14,549
Dún ditto	2,822	315	...	7,263	...	...	...	...	10,181	9,173
Rohilkhand ditto	3,970	...	...	7,736	7,742	...	...	...	17,655	22,366
Bijnor ditto	1,629	...	...	1,629	...	...	...	...	1,629	2,902
Jhánsi Lakes	949	...	...	1,019	...	...	...	...	1,019	672
Hamírpur ditto	585	...	...	585	...	...	...	...	585	739
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,39,345	54,764	6,537	3,41,013	2,27,216	24,298	15,241	5,080	7,62,102	7,89,424

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which clossed the frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1881-82.*

Articles.	*Trade between Tibet, and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*				*Trade between Nipal and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*				*Total.*			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Borax	33,821	2,02,926	...	...	2	12	...	...	33,823	2,02,938	...	...
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,148	59,277	...	...	3,148	59,277
Cotton goods.												
1 Twist and yarn (European)	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	2,730	...	...	39	2,730
2 Ditto (Indian)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,153	64,255	...	...	2,153	64,255
3 Piece-goods (European)	...	...	24	2,491	...	...	8,930	8,74,312	...	...	8,954	8,76,803
4 Ditto (Indian)...	...	...	438	22,332	...	...	18,243	8,67,400	...	...	18,681	8,89,732
Total, Cotton goods ...	...	..	462	24,823	...	...	29,365	18,08,697	...	...	29,827	18,33,520
Drugs.												
1 Asafœtida	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	...	...	1	100
2 Pan or betel leaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	358	...	...	15	358
3 Other sorts not intoxicating,	2	90	...	...	33,627	2,36,999	279	2,687	33,629	2,37,089	279	2,687

4 Intoxicating except opium—															
(*a*) Ganja	...	...		...	...	...	1	150	...	...	1	150	..	...	
(*b*) Bhang	...	...		...	...	...	25	200	...	...	25	200	...	...	
(*c*) Charas	1	160		...	...	...	20	2,790	...	...	21	2,860	...	...	
(*d*) Other kinds ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dyeing materials.															
1 Indigo	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	3	434	...	...	3	434	
2 Madder or manjit ...	...	...	2	24	271	2,155	...	...	271	2,155	2	24			
3 Safflower	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	87	...	...	7	87			
4 Turmeric	...	...	5	27	2,919	14,482	322	1,592	2,919	14,482	327	1,619			
5 Al (*Morinda Cetrifolia*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6 Other kinds	...	...	...	...	369	3,381	28	216	369	3,381	28	216			
Fibrous products.															
1 Fibres, raw	...	...	...	...	11,341	16,861	4	7	11,341	16,861	4	7			
2 Fibres manufactured, (except gunny bags) ...	...	...	...	...	1,129	6,273	17	310	1,129	6,273	17	310			
Fruits, vegetables and nuts.															
1 Cocoanuts (gola gari) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	1,017	...	...	64	1,017			
2 Potatoes	...	...	...	...	20	30	6,056	8,399	20	30	6,056	8,399			
3 All other kinds ...	2	40	26	344	1,468	4,036	3,709	27,841	1,470	4,076	3,735	28,185			
Grain.															
1 Wheat	...	...	3,866	11,037	60,238	1,10,700	28	57	60,238	1,10,700	3,894	11,094			
2 Gram and pulse ...	...	...	374	1,097	56,979	94,593	1,099	2,052	56,879	94,593	1,473	3,149			
3 Rice, husked	...	...	19,736	64,160	5,62,135	14,65,883	319	942	5,62,135	14,65,883	20,055	65,102			
4 Rice, unhusked ...	...	...	3,464	4,942	6,38,862	8,02,205	2	3	6,88,852	8,02,205	3,466	4,945			
5 Other rain crops ...	..	...	2,648	4,703	57,154	65,270	170	191	57,154	65,270	2,818	4,894			
6 Other spring crops ...	...	...	16,708	32,645	11,520	14,373	491	613	11,520	14,373	17,199	33,258			
Total, Grains ...	...	...	46,796	1,18,584	13,86,888	25,53,024	2,109	3,858	13,86,888	25,53,024	48,905	1,22,442			

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—TRADE WITH TIBET AND NIPAL.

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1881-82.—(continued).

Articles.	*Trade between Tibet, and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*				*Trade between Nipal, and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*				*Total.*			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gums and resins	...	...	...	...	13,862	1,69,735	2	24	13,802	1,69,735	2	24
Horns	6	59	...	...	606	4,932	...	...	612	4,991	...	...
Kankar	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	8	...	...	290	8
Lac.												
1 Dye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Shell	...	...	...	...	3	72	...	...	3	72	...	...
3 Stick and other kinds ...	...	...	...	...	124	1,264	103	906	124	1,264	103	906
Lime	...	...	...	...	2,352	765	10	5	2,352	765	10	5
Liquors.												
1 European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Native	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25
Total, liquors ...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25

Metals and hardware.													
1 Brass and copper ...	...	...	...	69	2,516	1,093	39,615	459	17,325	1,093	39,615	528	19,841
2 Iron ...	...	...	...	12	96	2,999	22,921	540	4,250	2,999	22,921	552	4,346
3 Other metals...	...	...	...	5	73	226	6,041	2,620	83,555	226	6,041	2,625	83,628
Total, metals ...	...	...	...	86	2,685	4,318	68,577	3,619	1,05,130	4,318	68,577	3,705	1,07,815
Oil.													
1 Mineral ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Vegetable ...	...	...	...	129	1,310	17,246	3,81,566	...	...	17,246	3,81,566	...	...
Oil cake ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,012	21,419	35,620	97,239	4,012	21,419	35,069	98,437
Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	22	...	...	4	22
Provisions.													
1 Ghi ...	...	...	...	49	1,198	...	...	10,277	48,816	27,717	1,10,868	10,277	48,816
2 Other kinds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,314	1,45,841	...	...	36,314	1,45,841
Salt ...	...	27,717	1,10,868	...	...	...	...	46,595	1,94,679	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.													
1 Saltpetre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	2	9
2 Other saline substances ...	...	...	...	...	...	142	284	269	722	142	284	270	725
Seeds.													
1 Linseed ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,618	33,311	...	...	11,618	35,311	43	172
2 Mustard and rape ...	...	...	...	1	3	83,268	2,27,548	...	...	83,268	2,27,548	39	111
3 Til or jingelly ...	...	...	...	43	172	918	3,126	...	...	918	3,126	...	...
4 Other oil seeds ...	...	...	...	39	111	1,48,232	3,17,689	...	...	1,48,232	3,17,689	...	...
Total, oil seeds ...	...	...	...	83	286	2,44,036	5,81,674	...	...	2,44,036	5,81,674	46,678	1,94,965
5 Indigo seed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Tea seed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Other kinds ...	...	...	...	...	...	66	183	10	30	66	183	10	30

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1881-82.*—(continued).

Articles.	*Trade between Tibet, and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*				*Trade between Nipal, and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*				*Total.*			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Silk.												
1 Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Manufactured ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	295	42	619
Spices.												
1 Betel nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	4,082	...	...	248	4,082
2 Other spices	14	295	42	619	27,224	5,07,174	1,885	26,863	27,224	5,07,174	1,885	26,863
Stones	...	...	...	...	332	664	30	60	332	644	44	294
Sugar.												
1 Refined	...	...	14	234	...	...	1,197	18,057	...	...	1,197	18,057
2 Unrefined	...	...	5,545	42,176	...	...	17,605	88,968	...	...	17,605	88,968
Total, Sugar ...	...	...	5,559	42,410	...	...	18,802	1,07,025	...	...	18,802	1,07,025

Tea.													
1 Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	960	...	...
2 Foreign	12	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	2,609
Tobacco	...	...	302	2,609	...	...	6,534	50,209	...	...	...	...	...
Wood.													
1 Timber	...	....	...	...	10,09,641	11,21,907	...	...	10,11,828	11,63,706	...	...	
2 Firewood	...	...	...	...	2,17,441	49,313	...	...	2,18,166	84,595	33	4,430	
Wool.													
1 Raw	2,187	41,799	...	...	4	52	2	26	4	52	22	131	
2 Manufactured piece-goods,	725	35,282	33	4,430	2	50	446	11,304	14	1,231	...	12,424	
All other articles of merchandise.													
1 Manufactured ...	...	...	20	105	1,341	4,969	3,742	32,697	1,341	4,969	3,742	32,697	
2 Unmanufactured ...	12	1,181	...	1,120	13,926	29,005	3,776	7,944	13,926	29,005	3,776	7,944	
Total, Class A. ...	64,499	3,93,660	53,595	2,00,599	2,995,905	57,86,514	1,67,194	25,54,620	30,60,404	61,80,174	2,20,789	27,55,219	
Animals (living) for sale.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
1 Horses, ponies and mules,	262	14,085	48	4,400	454	21,701	45	2,127	716	35,786	93	6,527	
2 Cattle	52	941	61	822	1,590	22,971	1,094	21,244	1,642	23,912	1,155	22,066	
3 Sheep and goats ...	7,168	10,856	436	1,002	1,674	2,725	4,315	6,221	8,842	13,581	4,751	7,223	
4 Other kinds	195	2,015	25	54	1,265	6,258	2,937	7,300	1,460	8,273	2,962	7,354	
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	20,303	502	45	2	20,303	502	45	2	
Canes and rattans ...	...	...	...	...	350,335	2,299	400	5	3,50,335	2,299	400	5	
Cocoanuts (kacha nárial)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,750	843	...	...	6,750	843	
Gunny bags	...	...	...	...	2,696	673	990	247	2,696	673	990	247	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1881-82.—(concluded).

Articles.	*Trade between Tibet, and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*				*Trade between Nipal, and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*				*Total.*			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Hides.												
1 Hides of cattle ...	10	30	315	735	28,093	69,204	213	629	28,103	69,234	528	1,364
2 Skins of sheep, goats and small animals.	498	277	904	482	1,071	731	680	425	1,569	1,008	1,584	907
Leather.												
1 Unmanufactured ...	...	...	...	...	196	628	...	...	196	628	...	...
2 Manufactured ...	20	80	518	366	427	487	1,395	3,137	447	567	1,913	3,503
Total, Class B. ...	8,205	26,284	2,307	7,861	4,08,104	1,28,179	18,864	42,180	4,16,309	1,56,463	21,171	49,041
Total, value of Classes A. & B.,	...	4,21,944	...	2,08,460	...	59,14,693	...	25,96,800	...	63,36,637	...	28,05,260

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

K.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—*Coinage*, Blank. | 2.—*Paper Currency.*

3.—*Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and in Government Securities in* 1881-82.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year, Number and value of					Total value of notes cashed during the year.		Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year, Number and value.				Reserve at end of the year stated in Rupees.					
Small notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*				*Small notes under Rs. 50.*		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Coin.*		*Bullion.*	
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.				
50,669	Rs. 5,87,090	26,341	Rs. 20,03,200	5,461	Rs. 48,27,000	Rs. 2,78,57,570	Rs. 3,03,54,360	50,389	Rs. 5,90,030	26,370	Rs. 20,25,550	7,919	Rs. 72,98,500	Gold.	...	Gold.	...
														Silver.	Rs. 1,24,39,855	Silver.	...
														Copper.	...	Copper.	...
																Government Securities.	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION

I.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the

1	2	3								
		TOTAL NUMBER BENEFITED DURING THE YEAR 1881.								
Number.	Name of district.	*Blind.*			*Leper.*			*Poor.*		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra leper asylum ...	...	...	...	17	10	1	...	...	...
2	Agra poor-house ...	31	30	3	...	...	...	73	77	78
3	Allahabad ...	22	26	11	23	3	...	14	12	...
4	Allahabad Strangers' Home.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Mejah cripple asylum (Allahabad).	4	8	1	...	1	1	65	19	13
6	Almora ...	...	...	...	80	65		...	...	...
7	Bareilly ...	21	41	8	22	10	1	25	31	24
8	Benares (Rajá Kali Shanker's asylum).	153	88	6	28	5	...	175	91	35
9	Bahraich ...	8	3	...	36	13	1	26	23	13
10	Bara Banki ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	5	7	3
11	Ballia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
12	Bánda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dehra Dún ...	2	1	...	49	25	7	1	1	...
14	Etah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Etáwah ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	9	11	6
16	Farukhabad ...	65	65	...	104	44	...	86	73	129
17	Fyzabad ...	13	16	...	18	1	...	16	14	10
18	Gházipur ...	4	2	...	5	2	...	1	4	4
19	Gonda ...	6	8	...	11	2	...	13	7	15
20	Hardoi ...	12	16	...	14	...	...	4	11	7
21	Kheri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2
22	Lucknow (King's poor-house).	152	330	12	126	79	...	1,565	2,464	462
23	Lucknow (new charity),	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	900	...
24	Meerut ...	1	4	...	12	5	...	...	5	...
25	Moradabad ...	15	6	...	45	7	...	52	23	19
26	Muttra ...	25	18	3	4	3	...	183	161	87
27	Orai (Jalaun) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Pilibhít ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	8
29	Partabgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Rae Bareli ...	30	14	1	4	1	...	58	44	29
31	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	26	19	...	117	38	19
32	Sitapur ...	3	5	...	...	...	...	7	44	3
33	Sultanpur ...	47	64	...	14	...	...	55	13	3
34	Sháhjahánpur ...	25	8	4	10	3	...	95	87	36
	GRAND TOTAL ...	645	756	49	649	298	13	3,156	4,172	1,005

AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1881.

4

NUMBER ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1881.

Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*		
Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
...	...	...	17	10	1	...	...	...
7	10	...	...	...	...	13	10	14
21	22	10	16	2	...	12	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	8	...	...	1	1	50	17	10
...	...	...	66	55	2	...	...	...
5	15	3	2	3	...	4	4	5
43	23	1	9	2	...	23	25	13
4	1	...	11	5	...	12	6	6
7	10	...	1	...	...	11	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	37	25	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
6	8	...	13	4	...	3	8	14
6	9	...	5	...	...	4	3	3
4	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	2
3	6	...	3	2	...	7	5	8
14	12	...	17	...	...	13	16	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	2
12	31	1	14	8	...	137	209	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	465	862	...
1	4	...	12	5	...	...	5	...
4	1	...	8	2	...	12	3	5
9	9	1	1	...	...	11	19	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	10	1	2	...	...	10	6	3
...	...	...	20	15	1	10	3	5
3	3	...	...	...	...	9	49	2
4	6	...	2	...	...	3	1	...
4	2	...	6	1	...	9	4	2
175	192	18	264	140	12	827	1,285	183

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION

I.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the

1	2	5	6	7	8
					IN
Number.	Name of district.	Balance on 1st January, 1881.	Interest on Government securities.	Government grant, including grant from Local Funds.	Municipal contributions.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra leper asylum ...	...	...	...	930 13 0
2	Agra poor-house ...	...	...	...	1,967 11 6
3	Allahabad ...	485 7 0	9 3 0	...	2,600 0 0
4	Allahabad Strangers' Home.	...	...	...	...
5	Mejah cripple asylum (Allahabad).	335 11 3	...	...	...
6	Almora ...	815 12 3	2,138 0 0	...	...
7	Bareilly ...	1,080 0 0	360 0 0	404 4 0	790 13 1
8	Benares (Raja Kali Shanker's asylum).	863 12 8	5,109 12 0	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0
9	Bahraich ...	1,789 12 6	69 1 0	999 10 8	300 0 0
10	Bara Banki ...	2,988 11 8	1,156 9 11	900 0 0	300 0 0
11	Ballia ...	...	...	...	35 0 0
12	Bánda ...	...	...	...	100 0 0
13	Dehra Dún ...	17,921 0 11	360 0 0	...	600 0 0
14	Etah ...	...	...	...	35 11 2
15	Etáwah ...	5 2 0	...	...	335 14 0
16	Farukhabad ...	...	...	...	968 13 11
17	Fyzabad ...	264 10 11	...	...	360 0 0
18	Gházipur ...	...	...	...	231 1 0
19	Gonda ...	3,277 1 7	118 9 4	200 0 0	300 0 0
20	Hardoi ...	...	...	1,501 8 3	...
21	Kheri ...	1,897 8 10	...	...	...
22	Lucknow (King's poor-house).	2,868 15 11	14,166 0 0	...	...
23	Lucknow (new charity).	1,566 11 8	1,831 14 8	17,500 0 0	...
24	Meerut ...	46 14 9	...	...	600 0 0
25	Moradabad ...	...	...	...	516 9 11
26	Muttra ...	...	...	...	2,713 9 3
27	Orai (Jalaun) ...	...	...	...	...
28	Pilibhít ...	1 6 6	...	...	240 0 0
29	Partabgarh ...	...	...	...	80 0 0
30	Rae Bareli ...	1,765 0 10	...	451 9 4	...
31	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	1,463 15 11
32	Sháhjahánpur ...	50 9 11	...	...	871 1 7
33	Sitapur ...	4,735 6 3	132 0 0	...	...
34	Sultanpur ...	...	...	322 12 0	190 10 1
	GRAND TOTAL ...	42,759 13 5	25,451 1 11	24,608 5 3	17,731 12 5

AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1881—(continued).

9	10	11	12	13	14
COME.				EXPENDITURE.	
Private subscriptions.	Profits of inmates' labor.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	930 13 0	303 0 0	553 4 1
...	...	...	1,967 11 6	295 13 6	1,206 10 0
380 0 0	35 13 6	48 1 0	3,558 8 6	387 2 0	1,735 8 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,143 3 10	489 10 6	...	3,968 9 7	177 10 0	1,466 9 1
3,778 0 0	55 13 3	267 12 11	7,055 6 5	679 1 4	4,240 4 3
...	...	...	2,635 1 1	312 0 0	666 15 4
...	101 11 4	523 7 10	10,127 4 10	1,125 12 9	2,185 2 1
330 0 0	...	22 0 0	3,510 8 2	192 0 0	1,141 2 6
538 11 0	...	3 7 0	5,827 7 7	247 10 0	648 10 6
...	...	...	35 0 0	...	...
...	...	...	100 0 0	...	...
3,030 15 11	...	1,753 15 9	23,666 0 7	371 0 0	1,381 12 4
...	1 3 0	...	36 14 2	...	11 5 11
...	...	3 7 3	344 7 3	104 6 7	175 15 1
...	...	...	968 13 11	75 0 0	667 3 2
326 0 0	...	3 13 9	954 8 8	146 0 0	442 13 10
...	...	...	231 1 0	96 0 0	101 6 3
402 0 0	4 0 0	1 4 0	4,302 14 11	162 0 0	451 0 3
...	...	...	1,501 8 3	300 0 0	982 4 6
464 10 0	...	132 0 0	2,494 2 10	42 0 0	154 9 3
...	...	9 6 0	17,044 5 11	797 0 0	4,573 14 6
7,680 4 6	...	92 13 0	28,671 11 10	600 0 0	...
953 3 3	...	150 0 0	1,750 2 0	169 8 0	847 11 3
...	...	445 14 7	962 8 6	284 0 0	547 0 6
...	...	...	2,713 9 3	312 0 0	1,867 7 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	241 6 6	42 0 0	177 6 4
...	...	...	80 0 0	...	...
1,363 3 11	...	...	3,579 14 1	235 0 0	962 11 9
...	...	...	1,463 15 11	136 7 3	1,173 5 2
...	...	...	921 11 6	108 0 0	742 12 6
1,811 15 9	...	159 12 0	6,839 2 0	228 0 0	1,055 14 0
...	...	...	513 6 1	122 1 7	325 0 0
24,202 4 2	688 3 7	3,617 3 1	1,39,058 11 10	8,050 9 0	30,485 12 1

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION

I.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the

1	2	15	16	17	18
		EXPENDITURE			
Number.	Name of district.	Cost of clothing.	Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs or new buildings.	Miscellaneous.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
1	Agra leper asylum ...	31 0 0	16 15 2	...	28 9 9
2	Agra poor-house ...	...	69 15 0	130 6 5	264 14 7
3	Allahabad ...	60 4 3	...	225 15 0	495 3 2
4	Allahabad Strangers' Home.	...	...	...	...
5	Mejah cripple asylum (Allahabad).	119 3 0	...	28 13 6	197 15 3
6	Almora ...	382 2 9	...	983 10 5	74 9 3
7	Bareilly ...	...	...	130 0 0	86 1 9
8	Benares (Raja Kali Shanker's asylum).	105 11 3	31 11 10	435 11 3	1,553 8 0
9	Bahraich ...	46 7 0	31 5 0	346 11 6	21 3 9
10	Bara Banki ...	66 7 0	...	18 4 6	4,353 6 0
11	Ballia	...	...	...	35 0 0
12	Bánda	...	...	...	...
13	Dehra Dún ...	121 1 6	45 1 10	476 5 4	255 4 9
14	Etah	...	...	...	0 3 3
15	Etáwah	29 8 0	...	...	12 4 5
16	Farukhabad ...	110 10 6	...	62 6 0	53 10 3
17	Fyzabad ...	96 11 0	...	...	9 4 6
18	Gházipur ...	...	...	...	33 10 9
19	Gonda	91 1 6	...	26 3 6	167 12 9
20	Hardoi	142 0 0	...	77 3 9	...
21	Kheri	48 6 6	...	14 0 0	18 3 6
22	Lucknow (King's poor-house).	1,037 4 0	47 7 0	1,534 11 6	2,840 7 9
23	Lucknow (new charity)	...	...	...	16 13 0
24	Meerut	...	...	210 0 0	93 10 0
25	Moradabad ...	18 15 0	23 14 9	...	88 10 3
26	Muttra	52 0 0	101 10 1	201 14 9	178 8 10
27	Orai (Jalaun) ...	...	...	...	...
28	Pilibhít	...	...	...	8 11 1
29	Partabgarh ...	80 0 0	...	...	...
30	Rae Bareli ...	59 7 0	...	21 3 6	2,062 7 0
31	Saháranpur ...	4 1 0	...	138 5 0	11 13 6
32	Sháhjahánpur ...	30 9 6	...	27 15 9	12 5 9
33	Sitapur	117 4 3	...	4 0 0	141 5 0
34	Sultanpur ...	64 8 0	...	...	1 12 6
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,914 11 0	368 0 8	5,093 13 8	13,115 6 4

AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1881—(concluded).

19	20	21	22	23
—(*concluded*),				
Pensioners.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	Cash balance in hand.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	930 13 0	...	In-door.
..	...	1,967 11 6	...	Ditto.
120 0 0	5 0 0	3,029 0 6	529 8 0	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,990 2 10	1,978 6 9	Ditto.
...	...	6,359 12 0	695 10 5	Ditto.
...	...	1,195 1 1	1,440 0 0	Ditto.
120 0 0	...	5,557 9 2	4,569 11 8	Ditto.
...	2 0 0	1,780 13 9	1,729 10 5	Ditto.
...	...	5,334 6 0	553 1 7	Ditto.
...	...	35 0 0	...	Out-door.
100 0 0	...	100 0 0	...	Detail not available.
...	...	2,650 9 9	21,915 6 10	In-door.
...	...	11 9 2	25 5 0	Ditto.
...	...	322 2 1	22 5 2	No register of details was kept up.
...	...	968 13 11	...	In-door.
...	...	694 13 4	259 11 4	Ditto.
...	...	231 1 0	...	Ditto.
50 0 0	...	948 2 0	3,354 12 11	In-door, out-door, and general.
...	...	1,501 8 3	...	In-door and out-door.
...	...	277 3 3	2,216 15 7	In-door.
4,355 4 0	...	15,186 0 9	1,858 5 2	In-door and out-door.
26,477 0 0	...	27,093 13 0	1,577 14 10	As monthly pay to out pensioners.
156 0 0	236 7 9	1,713 5 0	36 13 0	In-door and out-door.
...	...	962 8 6	...	In-door.
...	...	2,713 9 3	...	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	General.
...	...	228 1 5	13 5 1	In-door.
...	...	80 0 0	...	
...	...	3,340 13 3	239 0 10	
...	...	1,463 15 11	...	Ditto.
...	...	921 11 6	...	In-door, and out-door.
...	...	1,546 7 3	5,292 10 9	In-door.
...	...	513 6 1	...	In-door, out-door, and general.
31,378 4 0	243 7 9	91,650 0 6	47,408 11 4	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiatical.

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1881.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	(*a*) Native.	(*b*) Others.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England ...	3,493	19,175	41	67	144,482	
Church of Scotland ...	239	595	3	7	9,800	
Protestant Dissenter ...	4,508	3,115	53	46	8,160	
Roman Catholic ...	1,944	8,434	28	29	42,618	
Greek Church ...	2	7	...	...	...	
Armenian ...	10	59	...	...	...	
Syrian ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jew ...	33	49	...	...	...	
Parsi ...	60	23	...	...	...	
Other Churches ...	1,712	71	3	3	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION (FOR NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.)

1.—*Result of the examination of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1881, and ending 31st March, 1882.*

Nature of examination.		Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates passed.				Religious or national classifications of passed candidates.					
													Natives of India.					
		Government institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Europeans.
	Entrance or matriculation ...	27	36	63	228	259	16	503	109	134	3	246	Details not available.				
Arts ...	First Arts	3	4	7	36	46	...	82	20	22	...	42					
	Bachelor of Arts	3	1	4	27	11	...	38	5	3	...	8					
	Master ditto	1	1	2	6	1	...	7	4	...	...	4					
Law ...	Licentiate of Law... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Bachelor ditto	1	1	2	3	3	...	6	2	...	...	2					
	Doctor ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine,	First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First B. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IV.—STATISTICS OF

B.—Education (for the North-

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars attending ending* 31*st*

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.						
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or fications of 31st*	
				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.							
Arts	4	599	510	298	427	No details	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.							
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical School, Vernacular Department.	1	39	39	...	39	No details	
Normal Schools.							
For Masters ...	18	306	277	15	359	...	Ditto
For Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts or other Technical Schools.							
Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.							
Higher Schools, English,	67	2,927	2,257	5,287	762	No details	
Higher Schools, Oriental,	455	3,562	2,705	...	4,782	...	Ditto
Middle Schools teaching English,	Included in Higher Schools.				...	...	...
Middle Schools teaching Vernacular only.							
Lower Primary Schools ...	5,561	197,060	152,023	7,266	204,762	...	...
Schools for Girls.							
For Natives of India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Europeans and others,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,106	204,493	157,812	12,866	211,131	...	...

INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

them for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1881, and March, 1882.

national classi-scholars on March.		AIDED INSTITUTIONS.								
		Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March.*			
Musalmans.	Others.				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
available		4	287	202	281	147	No details available			...
...	...	2	31	16	31	...	Ditto		ditto	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
available		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	89	60	82	89	No details available			...
...	...	2	152	132	...	50	Ditto		ditto	...
available		67	2,635	2,041	4,456	1,366	Ditto		ditto	...
ditto	...	7	241	197	...	252	Ditto		ditto	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	270	16,091	12,716	9,777	14,121	Ditto		ditto	...
...	...	13	348	324	461	96	Ditto		ditto	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	368	19,874	15,689	15,088	16,121	...	...	...	...

IV.—STATISTICS OF

B.—EDUCATION (FOR THE NORTH-

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars attending ending 31st*

Class of Institutions.	Unaided Institutions.								
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March.*			
				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.									
Arts	1	20	13	40	...	No details available			
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.									
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical School Vernacular Department.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.									
For Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts or other Technical Schools.									
Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.									
Higher Schools, { English,	5	50	32	71	29	No details available			
{ Oriental,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools teaching through { English,	Included in Higher Schools.					...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular only.						...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Schools ...	41	1,159	933	440	708	No details available			
Schools for Girls.									
For Natives of India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Europeans and others,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	47	1,229	978	551	737	...	...	...	...

INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

them for the official year beginning from 1*st April*, 1881, *and March*, 1882—(concluded.)

GRAND TOTAL.

Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on* 31*st March, learning through*		*Religious or national classifications of scholars on* 31*st March.*			
			English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
9	906	...	1,152	41	10	792	104	...
2	31	...	31	...	...	22	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	39	...	...	39	4	17	18	...
18	306	...	15	359	...	251	55	...
3	89	...	82	89	83	6	...	...
2	152	...	...	50	152	...	...	...
139	5,612	...	9,814	2,154	410	4,300	893	9
462	3,803	...	...	5,034	...	3,007	796	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,872	214,310	...	17,483	224,359	3,743	175,416	34,980	171
13	348	...	461	96	348	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,521	225,596	...	29,038	232,224	4,750	183,811	36,855	180

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDUCATION (FOR NORTH-

3.—*Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the April*, 1881, *and ending*

Nature of establishment.	Grants from provincial revenue.	Local rates or cesses	Endowments.
2.	2.	3.	4.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...
Direction	35,540	...	...
Inspection	2,09,662	6,232	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.			
Arts	1,20,570	...	50,299
Law	3,086	...	908
Medicine	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.			
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department) Government.	...	...	...
Medical School, Vernacular ... { Government ...	18,222	...	288
Aided ...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.			
For Masters ... ... { Government ...	30,280	6,272	155
Aided ...	...	...	...
For Mistresses ... ... { Government ...	...	...	...
Aided ...	1,968	120	150
Schools of Arts.			
Other Technical Schools, Industrial ... ... { Government ...	...	...	...
Aided ...	1,080	...	40

OF INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year beginning from 1*st* 31*st March*, 1882.

RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.
Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From revenue of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in the foregoing heads.	Total.	Total.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	35,540	35,540
...	...	...	...	21	2,15,915	2,15,915
...	...	...	9,827	12,372	1,93,068	1,93,068
...	...	...	1,231	3,697	8,922	8,922
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	18,510	18,510
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	36,687	36,687
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	724	3,709	6,671	6,671
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	980	2,100	2,100

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDUCATION (FOR NORTH-

3.—*Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the April, 1881, and ending*

Nature of establishment.		Grants from provincial revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.
1.		2.	3.	4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Boys.				
Higher Class (English)	Government	2,15,524	1,377	3,878
	Aided	1.10,838	252	13,603
Higher Class (Oriental)	Government	98,670	5,15,413	3,184
	Aided	8,300	230	1,327
Middle Class (English)	Government	Included in high class.		
	Aided			
Middle Class (Vernacular)	Government			
	Aided			
Lower Class (Primary)	Government			
	Aided			
Schools for Girls.				
For Natives of India	Government	11,454	3,182	...
	Aided	11,956	...	187
For Europeans and others	Aided	25,403	...	1,211
Mixed Schools for boys and girls,	Aided	...	...	...
Scholarships.				
In Colleges	Government	7,972	...	...
	Endowed	1,194	...	...
In Schools	Government	4,526	23,687	1,475
	Endowed	1,278	...	...
Buildings	Government	336	27,059	...
	Aided	...	...	33,810
Miscellaneous		12,695	13,720	36
	Total	9,28,085	5,97,541	1,13,003

OF INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year beginning from 1*st* 31*st March,* 1882.—(concluded.)

RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.
Subscriptions	Municipal grants.	From revenue of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in the foregoing heads.	Total.	Total.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	13,096	...	32,997	1,977	2,68,849	2,68,849
...	10,647	...	58,500	91,542	2,85,382	2,85,382
...	18,177	...	21,641	2,914	6,59,799	6,59,799
...	1,298	...	1,365	9,351	21,871	21,871
...	1,030	...	...	490	16,156	16,156
...	1,000	...	45	19,709	32,897	32,897
...	720	...	35,433	24,862	87,629	87,629
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7,972	7,972
...	...	...	...	1,253	2,447	2,447
...	3,765	...	...	559	34,012	28,213
...	60	...	...	774	2,112	7,911
...	...	...	...	1,245	28,640	27,395
...	...	...	...	17,097	50,907	52,152
...	...	...	...	...	26,451	26,451
...	49,793	...	1,61,428	1,90,673	20,40,523	20,40,523

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education (for the N.-W. P. and Oudh).

4.—*Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the States subject to administrative supervision.*

Number.	Names of districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March, 1882.	Average number of square miles to schools.	Percentage of scholars to population.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dehra Dún ...	In the North-Western Provinces Urdu and Hindi in all the districts save Kumaun and Garhwál, the former has the Hindi and hill language and the latter Hindi-Urdu (Hindi) is used by the Muhammadans and Kayasths. As a rule Hindi is the true Vernacular of the Province and is used by the rural population with greater or less purity according to the greater or less influences of Muhammadan rule and colonization. In the larger towns and seats of Local Governments Urdu is more commonly used, and the educated classes, as a rule, use the Persian character. The trading classes use a corrupt form of the Nágri letters.	1,193	143,592	41	1,256	29·09	0·87
2	Saháranpur ...		2,221	978,603	167	5,189	13·29	0·53
3	Muzaffarnagar		1,654	758,215	131	3,916	12·63	0·51
4	Meerut ...		2,381	1,314,301	211	6,734	11·18	0·51
5	Bulandshahr,		1,918	924,443	130	4,709	14·75	0·50
6	Aligarh ...		1,954	1,019,864	229	6,892	8·53	0·67
7	Bijnor ...		1,869	721,265	129	4,132	14·48	0·57
8	Moradabad ...		2,282	1,151,394	181	5,496	12·66	0·47
9	Budaun ...		1,986	903,091	160	4,239	12·41	0·46
10	Bareilly ...		1,621	1,028,987	142	5,080	11·41	0·48
11	Sháhjahánpur,		1,744	856,169	148	4,495	11·78	0·52
12	Pilibhít ...		1,350	448,663	70	2,272	19·28	0·50
13	Muttra ...		1,453	671,105	160	5,575	09·08	0·83
14	Agra ...		1,845	974,892	241	7,801	07·65	0·82
15	Etáwah ...		1,698	722,071	135	3,722	12·59	0·51
16	Etah ...		1,739	755,530	152	4,542	11·44	0·60
17	Mainpuri ...		1,697	799,871	143	4,133	11·86	0·51
18	Farukhabad,		1,719	905,661	167	5,221	10·29	0·57
19	Allahabad ...		2,840	1,473,550	161	5,208	17·63	0·36
20	Bánda ...		2,961	700,929	140	4,038	21·15	0·57
21	Hamírpur ...		2,296	507,029	79	3,572	29·06	0·70
22	Cawnpore ...		2,337	1,173,215	229	6,918	10·20	0·98
23	Fatehpur ...		1,637	683,389	110	3,506	14·88	0·51
24	Jaunpur ..		1,554	1,207,086	129	5,075	12·04	0·42
25	Mirzapur ...		5,224	1,140,501	148	4,843	35·20	0·42
26	Benares ...		998	919,482	140	6,634	7·12	0·72
27	Gházipur ...		1,451	1,013,512	150	5,284	09·67	0·52
28	Azamgarh ...		2,147	1,602,036	169	6,834	12·70	0·42
29	Gorakhpur...		4,585	2,605,100	223	8,843	20·56	0·33
30	Basti ...		2,878	1,627,712	149	5,828	19·13	0·35
31	Ballia ...		1,137	924,137	83	3,056	13·69	0·33
32	Jalaun ...		1,555	417,882	103	2,511	15·09	0·50
33	Jhánsi ...		1,567	332,518	75	1,755	20·89	0·52
34	Lalitpur ...		1,947	248,802	28	870	69·53	0·34
35	Kumaun ...		6,000	494,636	127	6,645	47·55	1·36
36	Garhwál ...		5,500	343,650	63	2,584	87·46	0·75
37	Tarái ...		920	207,161	15	440	61·33	0·29
	Total of the N. W.-P.		81,748	32,500,044	6,497	2,25,010	12·58	0·69

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION FOR THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

4.—*Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the State subject to administrative supervision* —(concluded).

Number.	Names of districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March, 1882.	Average number of square miles to schools.	Percentage of scholars to population.
1	2	3	5	5	6	7	8	9
38	Lucknow ...	Urdu and Hindi.	979	696,824	131	5,938	7·47	0·85
39	Unao ...	Ditto ...	1,768	899,069	131	4,611	13·49	0·51
40	Bara Banki ...	Ditto ...	1,768	1,026,788	146	5,059	12·12	0·49
41	Sitapur ...	Ditto ...	2,253	958,251	142	2,270	15·89	0.54
42	Hardoi ...	Ditto ...	2,300	987,630	154	5,262	14·28	0·53
43	Kheri ...	Ditto ...	2,968	831,922	89	3,104	33·34	0 37
44	Fyzabad ...	Ditto ...	1,688	1,081,419	95	3,925	17·76	0·36
45	Bahraich ...	Ditto ...	2,593	878,048	96	4,310	27·01	0·49
46	Gonda ...	Ditto ...	2,881	1,270,926	136	4,289	21·18	0·33
47	Rae Bareli ...	Ditto ...	1,729	951,905	127	5,471	13·69	0·57
48	Sultanpur ...	Ditto ...	1,707	957.912	102	3,697	16·73	0·38
49	Partabgarh ...	Ditto ...	1,435	847,047	89	3,189	16·12	0·37
	Total of all districts in Oudh.	...	24,071	11,387,741	...	...	...	...
	Schools for special or technical training in the N.-W. P. and Oudh.	...	...	...	24	586	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W.P.&OUDH.	...	105,819	43,887,785	6,521	225,596	16·52	·48

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

2.—Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1881-82.

1	2	3	4		5
			PUBLICATIONS.		
			A.	*B.*	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Dehra Dún,	2nd Gurkha Press ...	Secretary, Regimental Press.	...	...	Job work only.
	Mussooree Chronicle Press,	Mr. J. Northam ...	1	...	Job work.
	Imperial Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	Job work only.
	Alexandria Press ...	Madan Singh ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
Saháranpur,	Matlau-l-Anwár ...	Kura Mal, son of Ghasi Ram, and Ganpat Roy, son of Ishri Das, Mahajans of Saháranpur.	...	...	Private books for sale; municipal returns, invoices and patwáris' papers are printed at these presses.
	Shrimán	Ditto ditto.	...	...	
Muzaffarnagar.	Bahár-i-Iran	Rám Baj Dás, Janki Prasad, and Mir Ahmad.	...	...	Job work only.
	Muhammadi	Shaikh Nanú ...	...	...	
	Sultanu-l-Mutába ...	Ganeshi Lal ...	1. Jalwa-i-Túr ...	...	
			2. Prince of Wale's Gazette.	...	
	Daru-l-ulum ...	Mukarrab Husain ...	Akhbar-i-Alam ...	...	
	Muhib-i-Kishwar-i-Hind...	Jamalu-l-dín ...	Lawrence Gazette...	...	

Meerut ...	Hadiqatu-l-ulum ...	Saiyid Muhammad Murtaza.	Tutiya-i-Hind ...	...	...
	Saiyidu-l-mataba ...	Saiyid Muhammad Mir	...	...	
	Háshmi	Muhammad Háshim Ali.	...	...	Job work only.
	Chashma-i-faiz ...	Rahím Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Gyán Ságar	Hardeo Sahoy ...	...	...	
	Jwálá Prakásh ...	Nath Mal Das ...	...	...	
	Gyán Prakásh ...	Básdeo Sahoy ...	...	...	
	Deota Darpan ...	Ganga Sahoy and Kalyan Singh.	...	...	
	Káshi Prakásh ...	Ghási Rám and Rám Sarup.	...	...	
	Asmáni	Muhammad Alímu-l-Din Khán.	...	...	
	Meerut Press ...	Karim-ud-din ...	Meerut Press ...	...	
	Dáta Ságar	Baldeo Sahoy and Shimbhu Náth.	...	...	Job work only.
	Medical Hall Press ...	Charles & Co. ...	...	...	
	H. Weston's Press ...	H. Weston ...	...	...	
	Meerut Advertiser Press,	Goslett & Co. ...	...	...	
	Central Prison Press ...	Government ...	...	...	
	Albion Press ...	Durham Light Infantry.	...	...	
	Roman Catholic Native Press.	Dr. A. M. Jacopi, Bishop of Agra.	...	...	
	Orphanage Press ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	
	Nur-i-Nazar ...	Sheo Prasad ...	...	...	No Newspapers or Periodicals were issued from this Press during the year.
Bulandshahr.	Asár-i-Saádat ...	Izzat Khan ...	...	...	No Newspapers or Periodicals were issued from this Press during the year. This Press was established on the 16th March, 1882.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year* 1881-82—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Aligarh ...	Aligarh Institute Press ...	Scientific Society ...	Institute Gazette ...	...	Miscellaneous jobs.
	Anu Bhavi Prakásh ...	Pachauli Incha Shankar.	...	...	Police and miscellaneous forms.
	Matlau-l-Ulum ...	Maulvi Marid-ud-dín,	...	1. Diwan-i-Sakha (vernacular poems.) 2. Mufid-al-Salibin. 3. Shib Daith Hitopdeshka. 4. Shib Daith Ikhan Maujri. 5. Ithas Maujri ... 6. Farhang Guldasta Akhtak.	
	Bhárat Bandhu ...	Tota Ram ...	1. Bhárat Bandhu (weekly). 2. Dharm Samaj Patr (monthly.)	...	Prints books and executes miscellaneous job work.

Muttra ...	Mambau-l-Ulum ...	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...		
	Muttra Press ...	Ram Narayan ...	...	...		
	Ditto	Mewa Ram ...	Nairangi Mazámín, (monthly paper.)	...		
Agra ..	Ornamental Job Press ...	Lekhráj				
	Mufid-i-Khaláiq ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	...	...		
	Baldeo Prakásh ...	Baldeo Prasád ...	...	...		
	Mufid-i-Alam ...	Panáh Ali ...	...	...		
	Ijáad Kishan ...	Kishan Lal ...	...	...		
	Muhammadi ...	Wazír Khán ...	...	...		
	Iláhi ...	Machu Khán ...	...	...		
	Medical Press ...	Imam-ud-din ...	...	...		
	Vidyá Prakásh ...	Sohan Lal ...	...	Aina-i-Tibábat ...		
	Agra Press ...	Yusuf Ali ...	...	...		
	Ahmadi ...	Ahmad Ali ...	Agra Akhbár ...	...		
	Vidyá Ságar ...	Keshab Prasád ...	...	...		
	Latafat ...	Jahángir Khán ...	...	...		
	Gulshan-i-Ilm ...	Shaikh Battu ...	...	...		
	Gulzár-i-Ahmadi ...	Rafat Ali ...	...	...		
	Mufid-i-Am ...	Ahmad Khán ...	Mufid-i-Am ...	Sadharma Mrit Varshani.		Baldeo Prakásh, Imperial Press, and Ahmadi have been discontinued.
	Sattya Prakásh ...	Jwala Prasád ...	...	...		
	Maddan Mohan Press ...	Gopál Prasád ...	...	...		
	Anwari Press ...	Fakir Muhammad Khán.	...	Austáni Hikmat ...		
	Delhi Gazette Press ...	Kanhaiya Lal ...	Delhi Gazette ...	...		
	Nuru-l-Absár ...	Sada Sukh Lal ...	...	...		
	Mosdáru-l-Anwar ...	Baijnath Prasad ...	...	...		
	Murtazai	Juggan Khan ...	...	...		
	Abu-l-ula	Khuda Bakhsh ...	...	...		
	Gulzar	Gulzari Lal ...	...	...		
	Agra Star Press ...	Vilayat Khan and Amir Khan.	...	...		
	Sikandara Orphan Press...	Superintendent, Sikandara Orphanage.	...	...		
	Indu Prakash ...	Jamna Das. ...	Nasim-i-Agra ...	...		

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—STATISTICS AND LITERARY.

2.—Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1881-82—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			PUBLICATIONS.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.*	*B.*	Remarks.
			Newspapers.	Periodicals, &c.	
Farukhabad,	Husaini	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	Almanacs. Copies 600 Urdu. Do. 800 Nagri.	
	Dilkusha	Ramsarup ...	...	Bharat Sudasha Prawartak— 300 per month Nagri. 260 ditto ditto.	
Mainpuri ...	Masdar-l-Anwar ...	Rae Baijnath ...	...	...	
Etáwah ...	Educational Press ...	Munshi Baijnath ...	...	...	No newspaper or periodicals are issued. Patwari Haftgana papers are printed.
	Krishn Prakash ...	Chhail Bihari Lal ...	...	...	Only books are printed.
	Shuba-i-Ziyai ...	Ruhu-llah Khan ...	Najmu-l-Akhbar, Urdu weekly paper.	...	

Etah	Masdaru-l-Latif	Rae Baijnath Prasad,	...	...	The patwáris' papers of this district are printed in this Press.
	Ihsanu-l-Faiz	Hakim Saiyid Wajihu-d-din.	Jalesar Akhbar (fortnightly).	...	
Bijnor	Karimu-l-Mataba	Hafiz Karimu-llah	Mihr-i-Nim Roz (a weekly paper).	...	
Moradabad,	Khurshaid-i-Hind	Bishan Sarup	Rohilkhand Akhbár,	Books and miscellaneous papers.	
	Riyazu-i-Nur...	Muzaffar Ali Khan	Lauh-i-Mahfuz	Ditto ditto.	
	Matlau-l-Ulum	Amjad Ali	Naiyar-i-Azam	Ditto ditto.	
	Aftab-i-Hind	Jamshaid Ali	Jám-i-Jamshád	Ditto ditto.	
	Sudarshan	Náráyan Das	...	Ditto ditto.	
	Umdatu-l-Mataba	Ali Husain Khan	Ahsanu-l-Akhbár	Ditto ditto.	
	Iqbal-i-Qaisari	Ahmad Bakhhs and Nizámu-d-din.	Aináh Sikandari	Ditto ditto.	
	Imdádu-l-Hind	Diláwar Ali	Ainu-l-Akhbár	Ditto ditto.	
	Azizi	Nuru-llah	Nuru-l-Akhbár	Ditto ditto.	
	Vidyá Bhúshan	Banwari Lal	Sitára-i-Hind	Ditto ditto.	
	Nájmu-l-Hind	Autár Kishan	Najmu-l-Hind	Ditto ditto.	
Budaun	Afzalu-l-Matába	Afzal Ali	...	...	The proprietor intends to republish the Saiyidu-l-Akhbár from 1st June, 1882.
Bareilly	Church Press	Rev. R. Hoskins	None published	None published.	
	Qaisari Press ...	Ganga Din	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari,	...	
	Rohilkhand Literary Society Press	Society	...	...	
	Bahár-i-Hind	Niaz Ahmad Khan	...	...	
Sháhjahánpur.	Arya Darpan Press	Bakhtawar Singh	...	Arya Darpan.	
	Anjuman Press	Muhammad Tahir *alias* Moti Mian	Anjuman Akhbar.	...	
	Gauri Press ...	Baij Nath	...	...	
Cawnpore...	Shola-i-Tur ...	Munshi Jamna Prasad	Shula-i-Tur (weekly)	...	
	Nazami ...	Muhammad Abdul Rahman.	Nuru-l-Anwar (weekly).	...	
	Matla-i-Nur ...	Bihari Lal	Matla-i-Nur (weekly)	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year* 1881-82—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Cawnpore—(*concld.*)	Commercial Exchange ...	Messrs. Shircore & Co.	Commercial Express (weekly).	...	
	Munshi Nawal Kishor ...	Munshi Nawal Kishor,	...	...	
	Azizi	Muhammad Azizi ...	...	...	
	No name	Mr. Denoronha ...	Commercial Advertiser.	...	
	Law Press	Hira Lal ...	Ditto ditto	...	
Fatehpur ...	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Kunj Bihari Lal ...	Nasim-i-Hind (weekly).	Translation of Indian Law Report circulated with the Newspaper every week.	
	Pioneer Press ...	W. H. Rattigan ...	The Pioneer (daily) The Pioneer Mail (weekly).	*Nil.*	
		J. Walker ...			
		W. P. Masson ...			
		Col. A. Cary ...			
		G. W. Allen ...			
	Presbyterian Mission Press.	J. C Jordan and Rev. J. J. Caleb.	...	Christian Treasury.	

Allahabad...	Indian Railway Service Press.	United Railway and Government Servants Association...	(1) Indian Railway Service Gazette. (2) N.-W. P. Advertiser.	The Masonic Record of Western India. The Good Templar Journal.
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. S. E. Hore ...	...	...
	Victoria Press ...	Sohan Lal ...	A Daily Allahabad Advertiser.	...
	Masadaru-l-barkat Press...	Rai Baijnath Parshad.	...	...
	Nuru-l-absar Press ...	Munshi Sada Sukh Lal.	Nuru-l-absar in Urdu (fortnightly).	(1) Guldasta-i-Akhlaq, Part I. Tith Pradip Hindi.
	Husaini Press ...	Musammat Wajib-un-nisa Bibi.	...	...
	Nazair Qanun-i-Hind Press,	(1) Munshi Hardeo Bihari. (2) Munshi Shankar Lal. (3) Munshi Durga Prasad. (4) Munshi Bankey Bihari. (5) Munshi Gokal Das. (6) Munshi Ahmad Ali Khan.	...	Nazair-i-Qanun-i-Hind (monthly). Khulasa-i-Kanun-i-Hind (monthly).
	Giyan Ratnakar Press ...	Shaikh Imdad Ali ...	...	(1) Book Sheosangjog. (2) Natak Prakash. (3) Nutan Charitr.
	Jalali Press ...	Haji Muhammad Kabiru-l-hak.	...	Legal Remembrancer Urdu (monthly).
	Dharm Prakash Press ...	Gobind Prasad ...	(1) Kayath Samachar (monthly). (2) Prayag Samachar Hindi (weekly.) (3) Shami (weekly),	...
	Naiyar-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Latif.	Naiyr i-Hind (weekly).	...

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

2.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year* 1881-82—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			PUBLICATIONS.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	REMARKS.
Allahabad—(*concluded*).	Vedic Press ...	Swami Dayanand Saraswati.	...	Rigveda Bhashya Jajur Veda (monthly).	
	Markham Press ...	Ghulam Haidar Khan,	Sahas Bengali newspaper (weekly).	...	
	Exchange Press ...	H. W. Richardson ...	The Allahabad Exchange Gazette, a tri-weekly advertiser.	...	
Jaunpur ...	Lama-i-Nur ...	Hafiz Abdulla Khan...	Lama-i-Nur (weekly)	...	
	Matba-i-Ashiq ...	Shaikh Muhammad Ashiq.	...	...	
Gorakhpur,	Riazu-l-Akhbar ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	Raizu-l-Akhbar ...	...	
	Dinapur Press ...	Rojhan Lal, & Co. ...	...	...	
	Legal Remembrancer Press.	Lachman Parshad ...	...	Legal Remembrancer and other miscellaneous papers, &c.	

Mirzapur ...	Arya Press ...	Ram Prakas Dube ...	...	Astrological calculations in Sanskrit and other miscellaneous Hindi, Urdu, and English papers.
	Medical Hall Press ...	Messrs. Lazarus, & Co.,	Kasipatrika ...	On Guard (Magazine)
	Light Press ...	Gopi Nath Patak ...	...	Haris Chandra Chandrica (monthly).
	Ganesh Jyntra ...	Durga Prasad ...	...	Books.
	Novin Chandra ...	Debi Prasad ...	...	Ditto.
	Sudha Bilas ...	Nand Kumar ...	...	Ditto.
	Sanskrit Muddra Jyntra,	Banarsi Das ...	...	Ditto.
	Sidhdhi Vinayak ...	Dauji ...	...	Ditto.
	Printing Press ...	Chhunnu Lal ...	...	Ditto.
	Vidya Sagaif ...	Musammat Janki ...	...	Ditto.
	Jain Prabbakar Press ...	Manak Chand Jati ...	...	Ditto.
	Dinakur Press ...	Sheo Charan Keori ...	...	Ditto.
	Hanuman Prabbakar ...	Gopal Teli ...	...	Ditto.
	Ramdhan Hind ...	Sital Prasad ...	...	Ditto.
	Kedar Prabbakar ...	Gopal Chaube ...	...	Ditto.
Benares ...	Chandra Shekha Prabhakar.	Bhairo Teli ...	...	Ditto.
	Anand Ban ...	Musammat Akasi ...	...	Ditto.
	Hari Prakas Press ...	Amir Singh, Jagar Nath Singh.	Kasi Bachan Sudha.	Ditto.
	Arya Yantralaya ...	Abmasi Lal ...	...	Ditto.
	Chamatkar Darshan ...	Kamla Datt ...	...	Ditto.
	Lithographic Yantralaya,	Loke Nath ...	...	Ditto.
	Husainyah Press ...	Fazl Muhammad ...	...	Persian books.
	Jafri Press ...	Abdulla ...	...	Ditto.
	Surya Prabhakar ...	Hazari Lal ...	...	Hindi books.
	Sudha Nivas ...	Bishwa Nath Lal ...	...	Ditto.
	Chintaman Prabhakar ...	Bisheshar Brahmin ...	...	Ditto.
	Benares Akhbar ...	Bhola Nath ...	Benares Akhbar ...	...
	Faroghi, Benares ...	Sayyid Muhammad Sultan.	Farogh ...	...

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

2.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year* 1881-82—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Benares (concluded).	Sapt Sagar ...	Hanuman Kishore and Narain Datt.	...	Hindi books.	
	Gulzar Benares ...	Muhammad Haniff and Sidh Gopal.	Benares Gazette ...	...	
	Prabhakar Benares ...	Bhutnath Mukerji ...	...	Books.	
Ghâzipur ...	Victoria Lithographic Press	Babu Tarni Charan Bhadari.	...	...	
	Waqaya Alam Lithographic Press.	Shirazu-d-din ...	Waqaya-i-Alam (in Urdu)	...	
Kumaun (Naini Tal).	Naini Tal Gazette Press.	Messrs. Petter, & Co.,	Naini Tal Gazette...	...	
Ditto do.	Naini Tal Advertiser ...	Parsotum, Jai Datt, Gobardhan.	Naini Tal Advertiser.	...	
Ditto Ranikhet.	XXX Printing Press ...	H. M's. 1 B. E. L. Regiment.	...	Monthly.	

Ditto do...	Kumaun Advertiser Press.	Mr. J. Leadwater and Jiwa Nand.	Advertiser (fortnightly).	...	
Almorah ...	Almorah Akhbar (or Debating Club Press.)	Pandit Budhi Ballabh Pant.			
		Pandit Manorath ...			
		„ Raghubar Datt,	Almorah Akhbar (bi-monthly.)	...	(It will now be issued weekly from the 1st April, 1882.)
		„ Umba Datt ...			
		„ Bishen Datt ...			
		„ Lila Nand ...			
		„ Durga Datt ...			
		Lala Ganga Ram ...			
Lucknow ...	Lucknow Times Press ...	Messrs Murray, & Co.,	Express (weekly)...	...	
	American Mission Press...	The American Mission.	Lucknow Witness (weekly.)	...	
	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Kaukab-i-Hind ...	...	In Roman character.
	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	An Urdu paper.
	London Printing Press ...	R. E. Plomer ...	English type (weekly.)	...	
	Sham-i-Oudh Press ...	Muhammad Sujjad Husain.	Oudh Punch (ditto),	...	
	Oudh Press ...	Munshi Chandan Lal,	Jamu-l-Ahkam (ditto)	...	
	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	British Indian Association.	Anjuman-i-Hind (weekly.)	...	
	Khair Khwah-i-Oudh Press.	Khairati Lal ...	Khair Khawah-i-Oudh (weekly.)	Mambanu-l-Ahkam.	
	Bahar-i-Kashmir ...	Pandit Sham Narain,	Murasla-i-Kashmir, (monthly.)	...	
	Muraqqa-i-Tehzib ...	Ditto ditto ...	Miratu-l-Hind (fortnightly).	...	
	Karnamah Press ...	Maulvi Yakub Ali ...	Karnamah (weekly),	...	
	Bahru-l-Alam ...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	Mashir Qaisar Hind (weekly.)	...	
	Tamannai ...	Puran Chand ...	Tamannai (weekly) and Mihrizarafut (weekly.)	...	
	Akhbar-i-Hind ...	Mirza Faiz Beg ...	Akhbar-i-Hind (weekly.)	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2—Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1881-82—(continued.)

1.	2.	3.	4.		5.
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
	India Punch ...	Nauroz Ali Khan ...	India Punch (weekly.)	...	
	Oudh Akhbar Press ...	Newal Kishore ...	Oudh Akhbar (daily.)	Risal-i-Sarishta-i-Talim (monthly.)	
	Matha-i-Samar-i-Hind ...	Pandit Baij Nath ...	...	Nagri (monthly).	
	Ditto Gulshan-i-Muhammadi.	Muhammad Musahib Ali.	...	...	
	Ditto Asfi ...	Beni Prásad ...	...	...	Executes job work.
	Ditto Mustafai ...	Abdul Wahid Khan ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Aftab-i-Alam Tab,	Debi Prasad ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Durga Prásad ...	Durga Prasad ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Shegufa-i-Gulzar.	Salig Ram ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Ulvi	Ali Bakhsh Khan ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Ganjina-i-Oudh ...	Raj Bahadur ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Isna Asri ...	Saiyid Abid Ali ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Guncha-i-Hind ...	Het Ram ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.

	Ditto Majinau-l-Ulum,	Saiyid Sakhawat Husain.	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Chasma-i-Faiz ...	Nadir Husain ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Mahmudi ...	Latafat Ali ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Faiz	Faiz Ali	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Matla-i-Nur ...	Tasadduq Husain ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Gulzar-i-Muhamdi.	Muhammad Khwaja Muhammad Wajid.	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Gulzar-i-Oudh ...	Dr Abdul Rahman Khan.	...	...	Ditto ditto.
Lucknow—(*concld*)	Ditto Akhtar Hind ...	Rajá Jagan Nath ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Chiragh-i-Hind ...	Zamin Husain ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Faiz Muhamdi ...	Amanat Ali ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Akhbari ...	Basant Rae Kaeth ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto ditto ...	Khawja Akbar Shah...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Aina-i-Hidayat ...	Saiyid Hidayatu-llah,	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Qaisaru-l-Mataba.	Sri Kishan Chand ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Gulzar-i-Ahmadi,	Shaikh Ali Husain Khan.	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Anwar-i-Muhamdi.	Tegh Bahadur ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Murtazwi ...	Murtaza Husain Khan.	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Oudh Imperial Press ...	Nerod Chandra Ghusal.	Liberty (weekly) ..	...	
	Matha Chiragh-i-Hidayat,	Momin Khan ...	...	...	Executes job work.
	Ditto Bamanu-l-Akhbar,	Saiyid Abdul Husain,	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Shaikh-i-Hind ...	Shaikh Ali Bux ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	None ...	Messrs. Smith, & Co.,	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Jail Lithographic Press ...	Government represented by Superintendent of jail.	...	...	Ditto ditto.
Fyzabad ...	Kadari Press ...	Muhammad Kadir Bux.	...	...	Ditto and vernacular lithographic forms.
	Narayan Press ...	Dwarka Das ...	...	...	Executes job work.
	Gulzar Mominin Press ...	Saiyid Azim Ali Khan,	...	...	Ditto ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

2.—Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1881-82—(concluded.)

1.	2.	3.	4.		5.
			PUBLICATIONS.		
			A.	*B.*	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Bahraich ...	Ainu-l-Faruz ...	Saiyid Zafar Mehndi, Taluqdar of Alinagar.	...	Rafaul Nizam Urdu Book.	
	Kan Kubj ...	Ganga Bissun ...	...	...	
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Rifah Press ...	Anjuman-i-Rifah ...	...	Risala Anjuman-i-Rifah.	
	Balrampur Press ...	H. H. the Maharaja of Balrampur	Baldárpan ...	...	
Rae Bareli ...	Asobar-de-Tierra Press ...	Shahzada Shahdeo Singh.	...	...	
Partabgarh ...	Imam Ali Press ...	Shaikh Imam Ali ...	...	...	
Sitapur ...	Subah Sadiq Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Sadiq.	Tahzilu-l-Asar ...	1. Maktub Muhamdi, Part I.	

				2. Khayaban Khild. 3. Misbahu-l-Arz. 4. Qawaid Mannilar. 5. Patwâri forms. 6. Octroi. 7. Letters and notices for Khairabad fair. 8. Noticesand certificates for the exhibition at the Khairabad fair. Lithographs English and vernacular forms.	
Hardoi ...	Anwar-i-Ahmadi ...	Ahmad Ali, son of Qudrat Ali.			

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

1.—*Deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western*

1	2	3	4	5
No.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.
1	KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	6,000	82
2		Garhwál	5,500	63
3		Tarái	920	225
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	1,868	386
5		Moradabad	2,281	506
6		Bareilly	1,600	644
7		Pilibhít	1,371	329
8		Sháhjahanpur	1,744	491
9		Budaun	1,986	456
10	SITAPUR ...	Kheri	2,360	352
11		Sitapur	2,214	433
12		Hardoi	2,292	431
13	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	1,192	121
14		Saháranpur	2,221	441
15		Muzaffarnagar	1,654	459
16		Meerut	2,361	556
17		Bulandshahr	1,918	482
18		Aligarh	1,954	522
19	AGRA ...	Etah	1,738	435
20		Muttra	1,462	462
21		Farukhabad	1,718	528
22		Mainpuri	1,697	472
23		Agra	1,845	529
24		Etáwah	1,698	425
25	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	966	722
26		Bara Banki	1,768	581
27		Unao	1,746	515
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	2,336	506
29		Fatehpur	1,637	417
30		Jaunpur	1,554	778
31		Hamírpur	2,288	221
32		Bánda	2,960	236
33		Allahabad	2,840	519
34	RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	1,747	545
35		Sultanpur	1,706	561
36		Partabgarh	1,445	586
37	FYZABAD ...	Bahraich	2,409	365
38		Gonda	2,661	477
39		Fyzabad	1,686	641
40	BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	4,584	571
41		Basti	2,787	585
42		Azamgarh	2,147	747
43		Gházipur	1,450	699
44		Ballia	1,137	813
45		Benares	997	895
46		Mirzapur	5,224	218
47	JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun	1,562	268
48		Jhánsi	1,566	213
49		Lalitpur	1,947	128
		Total for the Province ...	104,734	421

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Ovdh, during the year 1881.

6			7				
NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.							
According to sex.			*According to religion.*				
Male.	Female.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.
5,648	4,659	10,307	162	9,841	18	286	10,307
4 016	3,509	7,525	18	7,502	2	3	7,525
5,445	4,353	9,798	3,940	5,814	...	44	9,798
9.359	8,748	18,607	6,098	11,364	2	1,143	18.607
20,591	18,831	39,422	13,100	23,752	38	2,532	39,422
19,177	17,510	36,687	7,931	28,640	12	104	36,687
7,980	6,550	14,530	2,277	12,030	...	223	14,530
13,323	11,119	24,442	2,840	21,588	8	6	21,442
13 414	12,069	25,483	3,649	21,831	3	...	25,483
13,958	11,211	25,169	2,666	22,497	1	5	25,169
15,062	11,923	26,985	3,539	23,430	1	15	26,985
13,516	10,842	24,358	2,342	22,014	1	1	24,358
1,748	1,246	2,994	400	2,548	35	11	2,994
19,793	17,610	37,403	12,428	17,374	9	7,592	37,403
12,942	11,016	23,958	6,713	17,240	...	5	23,958
26,146	22,854	49,000	10,900	37,398	47	655	49,000
15,611	13,142	28,753	5,249	23,490	2	12	28,753
14,979	12,366	27,345	3,196	22,553	6	1,590	27,345
11,873	9,952	21,825	2,301	19,519	1	4	21,825
10,144	7,997	18,141	1,466	16,626	...	49	18,141
15,785	13,218	29,003	3,007	21,914	43	4,039	29,003
12,196	10,112	22,308	1,209	20,984	4	111	22,308
14,268	12,141	26,409	2,590	23,451	80	288	26,409
12,018	10,220	22,238	1,530	20,491	...	217	22,238
11,436	10,251	21,687	5,038	16,588	54	7	21,687
16,499	15,430	31,929	4,816	27,096	1	16	31,929
14,031	13,389	27,420	1,786	25,631	1	2	27,420
25,633	23,345	48,978	3,446	45,517	8	7	48,978
12,858	11,426	24,284	2,256	22,024	1	3	24,284
18,257	15,972	34,229	2,945	31,272	1	11	34,229
9,285	7,138	16,423	1,057	15,360	...	6	16,423
10,785	8,661	19,446	1,069	18,374	3	...	19,446
22,177	19,740	41,917	5,358	36,416	140	3	41,917
12,930	12,873	25,803	1,935	23,866	2	...	25,803
16,579	15,667	32,246	3,188	29,058	...	...	32,246
13,192	13,252	26,444	2,368	24,072	...	4	26,444
13,783	11,224	25,007	3,632	21,357	1	17	25,007
18,734	17,064	35,798	4,010	31,786	1	1	35,798
20,650	18,676	39,326	4 410	34,908	2	6	39,326
52,429	47,772	100,201	8,757	91,428	14	2	100,201
28,675	26 679	55,354	7,449	47,904	...	1	55,354
27,247	24,352	51,599	6,840	44,592	...	167	51,599
18,435	16,997	35,432	3,217	32,109	17	89	35,432
16.523	15,800	32,323	2,129	30,192	...	2	32,323
16,797	15,618	32,415	2,834	29,490	46	45	32,415
17,955	16,534	34,489	2,155	32,332	2	...	34,489
8,875	7,199	16,074	1,004	9,089	...	5,981	16,074
6,774	5,797	12,571	449	12,116	...	6	12,571
4,404	3,984	8,388	160	7,880	...	348	8,388
744,435	658,038	1,402,473	181,859	1,194,348	607	25,659	1,402,473

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

2.—*Deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western*

1 Number.	2 Division.	3 District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	Kumaun ...	Kumaun ...	831	728	769	747	1,099
2		Garhwál ...	439	468	379	366	648
3		Tarái ...	1,009	773	762	726	1,001
4	Rohilkhand,	Bijnor ...	1,707	1,268	1,103	1,278	1,408
5		Moradabad ...	2,312	1,990	2,100	2,141	2,795
6		Bareilly ...	2,063	1,908	1,507	1,875	2,445
7		Pilibhít ...	1,119	896	831	961	961
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	1,658	1,490	1,445	1,935	2,151
9		Budaun ...	1,430	1,191	1,317	1,793	1,867
10	Sitapur ...	Kheri ...	2,312	2 041	1,657	2,613	3,294
11		Sitapur ...	2,102	2,478	2,835	3,439	2,668
12		Hardoi ...	2,003	2,015	2,274	2,752	2,298
13	Meerut ...	Dehra Dún ...	246	211	161	251	318
14		Saháranpur ...	3,039	2,736	2,603	2,791	3,127
15		Muzaffarnagar ...	2,070	2,319	1,660	1,692	1,809
16		Meerut ...	3,685	3,484	3,032	3,428	3,587
17		Bulandshahr ...	2,080	1,885	1,873	1,963	1,992
18		Aligarh ...	1,845	1,892	2,025	2,138	1,896
19	Agra ...	Etah ...	1,462	1,185	1,291	1,786	1,623
20		Muttra ...	1,451	1,369	1,076	1,151	980
21		Farukhabad ...	2,291	2,163	2,367	3,127	2,676
22		Mainpurí ...	1,739	1,823	1,571	2,044	1,792
23		Agra ...	2,097	1,980	1,868	1,780	1,704
24		Etáwah ...	1,826	1,617	1,737	1,806	1,839
25	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	1,772	1,549	1,762	1,980	1,775
26		Bara Banki ...	1,990	2,072	2,083	2,498	2,441
27		Unao ...	1,987	2,067	2,070	2,587	2,312
28	Allahabad,	Cawnpore ...	3,780	3,508	4,032	4,205	3,626
29		Fatehpur ...	1,865	1,806	1,689	1,784	1,476
30		Jaunpur ...	1,864	1,751	2,012	3,658	2,845
31		Hamírpur ...	1,079	1,273	1,337	1,263	1,212
32		Bánda ...	1,526	1,425	1,633	1,343	1,188
33		Allahabad ...	3,053	3,557	3,997	4,474	2,970
34	Rae Bareli,	Rae Bareli ...	1,887	1,636	1,796	2,120	1,658
35		Sultanpur ...	1,494	1,489	1,883	2,978	2,732
36		Partabgarh ...	1,460	1,501	2,018	2,939	1,893
37	Fyzabad ...	Bahraich ...	2,168	1,842	2,898	3,132	2,545
38		Gonda ...	2,337	2,114	3,018	3,813	4,158
39		Fyzabad ...	1,383	1,825	2,150	4,655	3,969
40	Benares ...	Gorakhpur ...	7,069	6,495	7,263	11,053	9,735
41		Basti ...	3,267	2,968	3,971	7,280	6,199
42		Azamgarh ...	2,286	2,462	2,523	4,517	3,864
43		Gházipur ...	1,541	1,554	1,742	2,544	2,512
44		Ballia ...	1,909	1,851	1,526	1,746	2,125
45		Benares ...	2,019	1,843	2,331	2,697	2,296
46		Mirzapur ...	2,079	1,994	2,657	3,570	2,853
47	Jhánsi ...	Jalaun ...	1,245	1,119	1,486	1,585	1,517
48		Jhánsi ...	830	901	1,057	1,097	1,037
49		Lalitpur ...	520	499	652	680	767
		Total for the Province,	95,226	91,011	97,829	124,831	115,683
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.	2·16	2·06	2·22	2·83	2·62

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh, during each month of the year 1881.

4							5	6
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,321	1,098	826	720	652	757	759	10,307	1
1,191	1,098	708	561	679	604	384	7,525	2
614	440	453	619	1,035	1,235	1,431	9,798	3
1,117	982	830	1,402	3,056	2,322	2,134	18,607	4
2,135	2,165	2,283	3,562	7,109	5,980	4,850	39,422	5
1,751	2,025	2,214	2,736	6,619	5,895	5,649	36,687	6
797	816	684	900	2,112	2,547	1,906	14,530	7
1,362	1,381	1,478	1,831	3,693	3,443	2,575	24,44[illegible]	8
1,403	1,577	1,760	2,337	4,[illegible]80	3,457	2,671	25,483	9
1,987	1,238	1,334	1,286	2,205	2,895	2,307	25,169	10
1,777	1,309	1,369	1,648	2,598	2,272	2,489	26,985	11
1,434	1,302	1,410	1,963	2,531	2,274	2,102	24,35[illegible]	12
243	238	203	279	332	245	267	2,994	13
2,764	2,113	1,946	3,099	4,918	4,427	3,840	37,46[illegible]	14
1,657	1,566	1,157	1,918	2,720	2,659	2,731	23,958	15
3,781	3,022	3,060	5,018	5,816	5,842	5,245	49,000	16
1,644	1,493	1,827	3,158	4,125	3,547	3,166	28,752	17
1,504	1,480	1,544	2,876	3,644	3,603	2,898	27,345	18
1,188	1,139	1,259	2,242	3,561	2,743	2,346	21,825	19
1,009	870	921	2,032	2,675	2,339	2,268	18,141	20
1,745	1,591	1,703	2,086	3,109	3,211	2,884	29,003	21
1,253	1,239	1,327	1,832	2,605	2,406	2,677	22,308	22
1,364	1,300	1,788	3,155	3,732	2,861	2,780	26,409	23
1,156	1,028	1,336	1,848	2,748	3,069	2,228	22,238	24
1,269	1,399	1,732	1,850	2,366	2,36[illegible]	1,870	21,687	25
2,036	1,962	2,150	2,079	3,993	4,236	4,389	31,929	26
1,558	1,221	1,369	2,117	3,542	3,513	3,077	27,420	27
2,339	2,117	2,585	3,762	7,295	6,617	5,[illegible]12	48,97[illegible]	28
961	956	1,067	1,778	4,109	3,513	3,280	24,284	29
2,176	1,868	2,060	2,329	3,854	5,428	4,384	34,229	30
1,079	1,021	1,379	1,785	2,[illegible]23	1,650	1,222	16,423	31
1,028	975	1,379	1,757	2,498	2,745	1,949	19,446	32
1,938	1,750	2,279	3,007	5,378	5,443	4,073	41,917	33
1,170	1,035	1,264	1,770	4,157	4,074	3,236	25,803	34
1,918	1,898	1,888	2,227	5,342	4,355	4,042	32,246	35
1,293	959	1,258	1,863	3,845	3,966	3,449	26,444	36
1,980	1,255	1,417	1,231	2,099	2,332	2,108	25,007	37
2,617	2,446	2,484	2,159	3,130	3,966	3,556	35,798	38
2,537	2,517	2,573	2,443	4,738	5,334	5,202	39,326	39
6,459	6,853	7,466	7,452	10,717	11,281	8,358	100,201	40
3,687	3,553	3,464	3,831	5,054	6,528	5,552	55,364	41
3,349	3,420	3,392	3,801	7,785	8,669	5,531	51,599	42
2,224	2,888	2,879	3,075	5,370	4,95[illegible]	4,152	35,432	43
1,765	2,589	1,696	2,184	5 330	5,684	3,918	32,323	44
1,729	1,790	1.879	2,083	3,645	5,290	4,813	32,415	45
1,972	1,968	2.096	2,708	4,074	4,785	3,733	34,4[illegible]9	46
1,117	858	1,048	1,432	2,030	1,498	1,139	16,0[illegible]4	47
940	944	1,242	1,241	1,940	1,161	881	12,571	48
745	857	850	765	751	669	633	8,388	49
86,083	81,609	86,316	109,837	181,519	160,683	151,846	1,402,473	
1·95	1·85	1·96	2·49	4·11	4·10	3·44	31·79	

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

3.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Number.	District.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	In Suicide. Male.	In Suicide. Female.	Wounding or accidents.
	A.—Districts.								
1	Kumaun ...	493,641	68	30	7,367	1,513	3	1	137
2	Garhwál ...	345,629	659	2	3,474	2,796	7	17	168
3	Tarai ...	192,326	1	2	8,298	799	1	2	45
4	Bijnor ...	629,053	8	139	11,099	2,985	6	5	143
5	Moradabad ...	1,002,747	14	128	28,056	2,603	...	8	267
6	Bareilly ...	927,776	7	50	28,817	2,158	10	10	223
7	Pilibhít ...	421 880	2	18	12,967	275	3	15	113
8	Sháhjahánpur,	774,277	8	17	15,960	2,830	30	105	267
9	Budaun ...	858,166	156	53	18,388	2,244	24	65	277
10	Kheri ...	831,922	917	82	23,636	99	14	26	127
11	Sitapur ...	933,597	164	689	22,995	394	16	22	206
12	Hardoi ...	922,192	1	542	20,817	84	32	72	239
13	Dehra Dún ...	125,111	3	2	1,659	697	...	....	44
14	Saháranpur ...	854.996	5	36	23,859	6,374	7	12	169
15	Muzaffarnagar,	713,881	81	17	20,817	1,047	4	13	132
16	Meerut ...	1,213,6 5	252	3	40,410	1,744	16	33	244
17	Bulandshahr ...	842,263	10	42	24,669	733	7	13	135
18	Aligarh ...	909,284	55	121	20,799	702	15	25	221
19	Etah ...	711,634	20	122	17,541	173	17	43	234
20	Muttra ...	591,509	25	...	13,342	672	9	14	214
21	Farukhabad ...	805,647	2	101	22,756	393	14	97	234
22	Mainpuri ...	769,154	...	22	19,785	131	11	56	327
23	Agra ...	839,554	6	83	17,696	1,436	17	50	392
24	Etáwah ...	687,650	3	53	18,759	593	7	46	248
25	Lucknow ...	457,051	177	47	10,044	125	6	18	170
26	Bara Banki ...	1,001,461	769	287	24,187	1,069	18	21	289
27	Unao ...	899,069	137	763	21,114	1,495	13	21	346
28	Cawnpore ...	1,061,235	62	14	26,980	6,642	16	66	443
29	Fatehpur ...	662,417	6	51	18,710	1,247	14	25	348
30	Jaunpur ...	1,166,818	781	22	29,575	68	12	34	334
31	Hamírpur ...	492,858	66	311	9,047	4,141	15	35	170
32	Bánda ...	669,634	83	63	13,598	1,189	12	28	205
33	Allahabad ...	1,386,462	253	1,122	29,688	2,002	31	42	529
34	Rae Bareli ...	929,08	163	209	22,338	134	12	39	302
35	Sultanpur ...	957,912	1,335	241	26,542	802	14	45	292
36	Partabgarh ...	847,047	342	509	21,969	105	6	32	298
37	Bahraich ...	858.609	423	498	21,112	79	15	4	131
38	Gonda ...	1,244,37?	1,673	413	29,440	83	7	19	270
39	Fyzabad ...	1,014,354	2,632	181	28,639	763	16	24	256
40	Gorakhpur ...	2,547,483	2,517	5,145	68,416	6,063	11	37	627
41	Basti ...	1,619,020	4,634	85	39,657	814	2	17	444
42	Azamgarh ...	1,558,024	3,085	94	36,962	3,906	13	72	463
43	Gházipur ...	981,214	1,016	532	30,186	366	6	44	304
44	Ballia ...	913,539	981	874	27,977	121	4	30	297
45	Benares ...	687,800	474	6	16,724	1,655	6	18	254
46	Mirzapur ...	1,080,418	688	187	25,106	645	11	35	328
47	Jalaun ...	380,040	2	181	9,006	1,355	6	31	125
48	Jhánsi ...	317,246	...	838	7,001	2,259	14	32	113
49	Lalitpur ...	238,474	1	1,059	1,947	1,263	6	13	91
	Total of districts,	41,369,081	24,767	16,086	1,030,181	71,866	556	1,532	12,235

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1881.

		9	10	11								
JURIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes: For the year.	From all causes: Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
32	173	1,156	10,307	·14	·06	14·92	3·06	·35	2·34	20·88	20·85	1
52	244	350	7,525	1·91	...	10·05	8·09	·71	1·01	21·77	20·15	2
43	91	66	9,257	...	·01	43·15	4·15	·47	·34	48·13	39·33	3
161	315	1,615	16,161	·01	·22	17·64	4·75	·50	2·57	25·69	37·04	4
80	355	2,779	33,935	·01	·13	27·98	2·60	·35	2·77	33·84	31·40	5
234	477	1,527	33,036	·01	·05	31·06	2·33	·51	1·65	35·61	42·87	6
116	247	513	14,022	...	·04	30·74	·65	·58	1·22	33·23	27·14	7
161	563	3,187	22,565	·01	·02	20·61	3·65	·73	4·12	29·14	45·80	8
75	441	2,737	24,169	·18	·06	21·60	2·62	·51	3·19	28·16	40·55	9
122	289	146	25,169	1·10	·10	28·41	·12	·35	·17	30·25	21·40	10
131	375	1,586	26,203	·18	·74	24·63	·42	·49	1·70	28·07	24·80	11
142	485	945	22,874	...	·59	22·57	·09	·53	1·02	24·80	29·98	12
9	53	176	2,590	·02	·02	13·26	5·57	·42	1·41	20·70	20·61	13
43	231	1,908	32,413	·01	·04	27·91	7·45	·27	2·23	37·91	31·43	14
36	185	267	22,414	·11	·02	29·16	1·47	·26	·37	31·39	35·19	15
39	332	2,216	44,957	·21	...	33·30	1·44	·27	1·82	37·04	37·96	16
35	190	422	26,066	·01	·05	29·29	·87	·23	·50	30·95	44·52	17
29	290	967	22,934	·06	·13	22·88	·77	·32	1·06	25·22	46·34	18
34	328	1,517	19,701	·03	·17	24·65	·24	·46	2·13	27·68	35·12	19
27	264	681	14,984	·04	...	22·55	1·14	·45	1·15	25·33	45·12	20
70	415	2,162	25,829	...	·13	28·25	·49	·51	2·68	32·06	36·21	21
26	420	479	20,837	...	·03	25·72	·17	·55	·62	27·09	31·53	22
57	516	1,652	21,389	·01	·10	21·08	1·71	·61	1·97	25·48	43·70	23
73	374	795	20,577	...	·08	27·28	·86	·54	1·16	29·92	28·95	24
35	229	1,323	11,945	·39	·10	21·98	·27	·50	2·89	26·13	31·67	25
137	465	4,196	30,973	·77	·29	24·15	1·07	·46	4·19	30·93	26·41	26
61	441	3,470	27,420	·15	·85	23·48	1·66	·49	3·86	30·49	33·37	27
110	635	8,524	42,857	·06	·01	25·42	6·26	·60	8·03	46·38	34·20	28
76	463	2,974	23,451	·01	·08	28·24	1·88	·70	4·49	35·40	31·11	29
175	555	1,921	33,022	·67	·02	25·43	·06	·47	1·65	28·30	16·09	30
97	317	1,960	15,842	·13	·63	18·36	8·40	·64	3·98	32·14	36·05	31
192	437	3,186	18,556	·12	·09	20·31	1·78	·65	4·26	27·71	30·59	32
183	785	4,761	38,611	·18	·81	21·41	1·45	·57	3·43	27·85	21·38	33
52	405	1,944	25,193	·18	·22	24·04	·14	·44	2·09	27·11	29·20	34
139	490	2,836	32,246	1·39	·25	27·71	·84	·51	2·96	33·66	20·84	35
76	412	3,107	26,444	·40	·60	25·93	·12	·50	3·67	31·22	23·60	36
154	304	1,983	24,399	·49	·58	24·59	·09	·35	2·31	28·41	24·69	37
325	621	2,651	34,881	1·34	·33	23·66	·07	·50	2·13	28·03	23·31	38
173	469	2,667	35,351	2·60	·18	28·23	·75	·46	2·63	34·85	20·84	39
637	1,312	23,957	97,410	·99	2·02	22·93	2·38	·51	9·40	38·23	24·57	40
299	762	8,857	54,809	2·86	·05	24·50	·50	·47	5·47	33·85	25·76	41
287	785	5,350	50,182	1·98	·06	23·72	2·51	·51	3·43	32·21	21·27	42
97	451	1,417	33,968	1·04	·54	30·76	·37	·46	1·44	34·61	33·20	43
114	445	1,561	31,959	1·07	·96	30·62	·13	·49	1·71	34·98	15·41	44
91	369	4,091	23,319	·69	·01	24·31	2·40	·54	5·95	33·90	19·80	45
188	562	4,958	32,146	·63	·17	23·24	·60	·52	4·59	29·75	23·15	46
66	228	3,278	14,050	...	·48	23·70	3·57	·60	8·62	36·97	28·51	47
44	203	1,630	11,931	...	2·64	22·07	7·12	·64	5·14	37·61	32·11	48
51	161	3,619	8,050	...	4·44	8·16	5·30	·68	15·18	33·76	31·05	49
5,636	19,959	136,070	1,298,929	·60	·39	24·90	1·73	·48	3·29	31·39	28·89	

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

3.—Deaths registered from different causes in the district and towns of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Suicide.		Wounding or accidents.
								Male	Female.	
		B—Towns.								
1	Kumaun ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Garhwál ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tarai ...	Káshipur ...	14,667	...	...	274	252	...	...	12
4	Bijnor ...	Nagina ...	20,503	...	14	261	132	...	...	7
5		Najibabad ...	17,750	2	2	269	166	1	...	6
6		Bijnor ...	15,147	...	5	263	42	...	1	8
7		Sherkot ...	15,087	...	...	362	34	...	...	...
8		Chándpur ...	11,182	...	2	130	130	1	1	...
9		Kiratpur ...	12,728	...	10	148	22	...	...	1
10	Moradabad.	Moradabad ...	67,387	2	92	852	207	1	4	24
11		Sambhal ...	21,373	2	8	1,005	272	...	...	3
12		Amroha ...	36,145	7	1	882	191	2	...	7
13		Chandausi ...	27,521	...	...	893	6	...	...	4
14	Bareilly ...	Bareilly ...	103,160	1	4	3,488	87	3	2	8
15	Pilibhít ...	Pilibhit ...	29,721	...	2	357	99	...	...	13
16	Sháhjahán-pur.	Tilhar ...	15,351	...	2	311	43	...	2	2
17		Sháhjahánpur,	67,318	2	...	836	333	2	2	12
18	Budaun ...	Budaun ...	33,680	1	29	376	29	2	...	9
19		Sahaswan ...	14,605	1	7	314	156	1	...	1
20	Kheri ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Sitapur ...	Khairabad ...	14,217	...	21	321	59	2	6	6
22		Laharpur ...	10,437	...	...	215	...	...	...	...
23	Hardoi ...	Shahabad ...	18,510	...	1	337	4	...	...	6
24		Sandila ...	14,865	...	...	354	5	...	...	2
25		Mallawan ...	10,970	...	1	261	...	...	...	3
26		Bilgram ...	11,067	...	8	246	2	..	1	...
27		Hardoi ...	10,026	...	5	163	13	...	3	7
28	Dehra Dún,	Dehra ...	18,959	...	...	265	102	1	...	2
29	Saháran-pur.	Jwalapur ...	15,196	3	1	616	192	1	...	10
30		Saháranpur ...	59,194	1	4	993	1,138	3	2	21
31		Deoband ...	22,116	...	...	492	500	..	...	12
32		Gangoh ...	12,089	...	...	317	64	...	...	3
33		Roorkee ...	16,953	...	...	299	56	..	...	9
34	Muzaffar-nagar.	Kairana ...	18,374	49	...	587	78	...	...	5
35		Kándla ...	11,109	...	...	559	17	...	...	1
36		Muzaffarnagar,	15,080	...	...	230	7	...	...	5
37	Meerut ...	Meerut ...	60,948	25	10	2,421	46	...	...	10
38		Hapur ...	13,212	...	...	483	8	...	...	1
39		Sardhana ...	13,313	...	...	455	1	...	...	1
40		Ghaziabad ...	12,059	...	...	235	16	1	1	4
41	Bulandshahr.	Khúrja ...	27,190	...	4	904	...	...	...	...
42		Sikandrabad ...	16,479	1	3	386	289	...	..	...
43		Bulandshahr ...	17,863	2	1	399	18	2	...	...
44		Shikarpur ...	10,708	...	...	330	6	1	...	2
45		Jahangirabad,	10,319	...	...	311	...	...	...	...
46	Aligarh,	Aligarh or Koil,	61,730	14	27	1,534	215	2	5	20
47		Háthras ...	25,656	...	...	1,056	73	..	...	5
48		Atrauli ...	14,374	...	17	168	72	...	...	1
49		Sikandra Rao,	10,193	...	...	365	5	...	...	1
50	Etah ...	Kásganj ...	16,535	...	18	627	10	...	1	4
51		Soron ...	12,745	1	3	347	1	1	1	9
52		Jalesar ...	15,609	44	1	751	6	..	..	15
53	Muttra ...	Muttra ...	47,483	11	2	1,043	475	...	...	15
54		Brindaban ...	21,407	1	...	415	165	...	..	2
55		Kosi ...	11,231	...	...	255	66	..	..	4

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1881—(contd.).

RIES.		10	11	12									
				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.						*From all causes.*			
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	15	...	541	...	...	18·68	17·18	1·02	...	36·88	37·84	3
3	10	88	505	...	0·68	12·73	6·44	0·49	4·29	24·63	41·94	4
2	9	97	545	0·11	0·11	15·15	9·35	0·51	5·46	30·70	54·87	5
...	9	100	419	...	0·33	17·36	2·77	0·59	6·60	27·66	48·26	6
2	2	46	444	...	...	23·99	2·25	0·13	3·05	29·42	33·01	7
...	2	44	308	...	0·18	11·62	11·62	0·18	3·94	27·54	45·88	8
5	6	39	225	...	0·77	11·63	1·73	0·47	3·07	17·67	32·68	9
1	30	524	1,707	0·03	1·36	12·64	3·07	0·45	7·78	25·33	35·80	10
2	5	246	1,538	0·09	0·37	47·02	12·73	0·24	11·51	71·96	58·99	11
2	11	151	1,243	0·19	0·03	24·40	5·29	0·39	4·18	34·39	42·85	12
2	6	94	999	...	...	32·45	0·22	0·22	3·41	36·30	35·79	13
5	18	53	3,651	0·01	0·04	33·81	0·84	0·17	0·52	35·39	31·15	14
3	16	34	508	...	0·07	12·01	3·33	0·54	1·14	17·09	28·49	15
...	4	81	441	...	0·13	20·26	2·80	0·26	5·27	28·72	62·99	16
11	27	238	1,436	0·03	...	12·42	4·94	0·40	3·54	21·33	39·81	17
1	12	315	762	0·03	0·87	11·17	0·87	0·32	9·36	22·62	38·24	18
2	4	70	552	0·07	0·48	21·50	10·68	0·27	4·79	37·79	68·95	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
2	16	131	548	...	1·47	22·58	4·15	1·13	9·21	38·54	41·92	21
7	7	12	234	...	...	20·60	...	0·67	1·15	22·42	14·47	22
3	9	17	368	...	0·06	18·20	0·22	0·48	0·92	19·88	33·01	23
...	2	12	373	...	...	23·81	0·34	0·14	0·80	25·09	29·39	24
2	5	2	269	...	0·09	23·79	...	0·45	0·19	24·52	31·90	25
1	2	19	277	...	0·72	22·23	0·18	0·18	1·71	25·02	29·09	26
1	11	5	197	...	0·50	16·25	1·29	1·10	0·50	19·64	21·94	27
1	4	33	404	...	...	13·98	5·38	0·21	1·74	21·31	15·71	28
2	13	43	868	0·20	0·07	40·53	12·64	0·85	2·83	57·12	38·36	29
...	26	95	2,257	0·01	0·07	16·78	19·23	0·44	1·60	38·13	36·16	30
1	13	12	1,017	...	...	22·25	22·60	0·59	0·54	45·98	42·28	31
...	3	42	426	...	...	26·22	5·29	0·25	3·47	35·23	49·79	32
...	9	58	422	...	...	18·74	3·51	0·57	3·63	26·45	20·12	33
...	5	1	720	2·66	...	31·95	4·24	0·27	0·05	39·18	44·95	34
...	1	1	578	...	...	50·31	1·54	0·09	0·09	52·03	47·43	35
...	5	4	246	...	...	15·25	0·46	0·33	0·27	16·31	30·10	36
...	10	184	2,696	0·41	0·16	39·72	0·76	0·16	3·02	44·23	32·91	37
...	1	36	628	...	...	36·56	0·60	0·08	2·72	39·96	49·72	38
...	1	24	481	...	...	34·17	0·08	0·08	1·80	36·13	38·00	39
...	6	81	338	...	...	19·49	1·33	0·49	6·71	28·02	22·22	40
...	...	2	910	...	0·14	33·25	...	...	0·08	33·47	48·80	41
1	1	13	693	0·06	0·18	23·42	17·54	0·06	0·79	42·05	45·57	42
...	2	11	433	0·11	0·06	22·33	1·01	0·11	0·62	24·24	43·27	43
1	4	...	340	...	...	30·81	9·56	0·38	...	31·75	44·54	44
...	...	...	311	...	...	30·13	...	...	...	30·13	56·49	45
2	29	686	2,505	0·23	0·44	24·85	3·48	0·47	11·11	40·58	47·88	46
...	5	34	1,168	...	...	41·16	2·85	0·19	1·32	45·52	54·18	47
...	1	109	367	...	1·18	11·69	5·01	0·07	7·58	25·53	52·10	48
...	1	...	371	...	...	35·81	0·49	0·09	...	36·39	55·33	49
...	5	103	763	...	1·09	37·92	0·60	0·30	6·23	46·14	49·41	50
1	12	67	431	0·08	0·23	27·23	0·08	0·94	5·26	33·82	40·56	51
...	15	113	930	2·82	0·07	48·11	0·39	0·96	7·23	59·58	66·24	52
6	21	510	2,062	0·23	0·04	21·97	10·00	0·44	10·74	43·42	58·61	53
1	3	111	695	0·05	...	19·33	7·69	0·14	5·17	32·38	38·80	54
...	4	75	400	...	...	22·73	5·87	0·35	6·67	35·62	38·82	55

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

3.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.
56	FARUKHABAD	Fatehgarh ...	12,435	...	2	454
57		Farukhabad ...	62,4[illegible]7	...	3	962
58		Kanauj ...	16,646	...	2	324
59		Kaimganj ...	10,443	...	3	229
60	MAINPURI,	Mainpuri ...	20,236	...	1	888
61		Shikohabad ...	11,826	...	1	493
62	AGRA ...	Agra ...	119,079	7	18	3,647
63		Firozabad ...	16,023	...	1	339
64	ETÁWAH ...	Etáwah ...	34,721	...	3	519
65	LUCKNOW ..	Lucknow ...	239,773	142	55	6,211
66	BARA BANKI	Nawabganj ...	13,933	...	4	152
67		Rudauli ...	11,394	24	32	227
68	UNAO ...	*Nil*	...	...	...	...
69	CAWNPORE,	Cawnpore	120,161	5	33	4,981
70	FATEHPUR,	Fatehpur ...	21,328	...	7	599
71	JAUNPUR ...	Jaunpur ...	42,845	8	2	1,015
72	HAMIRPUR,	Rath ...	14,479	...	54	278
73	BÁNDA ...	Bánda ...	28,974	3	4	407
74	ALLAHABAD,	Allahabad ...	87,644	21	133	1,785
75	RAE BARELI,	Jais ...	11,044	5	...	218
76		Rae Bareli ...	11,781	...	2	232
77	SULTANPUR,	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...
78	PARTABGARH,	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...
79	BAHRAICH ...	Bahraich ...	19,439	...	5	535
80	GONDA ...	Balrampur ...	12,811	1	3	348
81		Gonda ...	13,743	7	5	302
82	FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad ...	38,828	34	12	971
83		Ajudhia ...	11,643	58	8	951
84		Tanda ...	16,594	20	2	870
85	GORAKHPUR,	Barhaj ...	11,715	...	13	391
86		Gorakhpur ...	57,922	18	201	1,564
87	BASTI ...	Minhdawal ...	11,592	77	...	372
88	AZAMGARH,	Mubarikpur ...	13,157	...	...	202
89		Azamgarh ...	18,528	10	...	377
90		Mau ...	14,945	22	...	426
91	GHÁZIPUR,	Gházipur ...	32,885	102	45	1,044
92	BALLIA ...	Rasra ...	11,224	28	32	253
93	BENARES ...	Benares ...	193,025	330	18	5,270
94		Rámnagar ...	11,859	2	...	264
95	MIRZAPUR,	Mirzapur ...	56,378	4	...	1,717
96	JALAUN ...	Kálpi ...	14,306	...	30	591
97		Kúnch ...	13,739	...	1	343
98		Jalaun ...	10,057	...	1	263
99	JHÁNSI ...	Mau ...	15,981	...	7	440
100	LALITPUR ...	Lalitpur ...	10,614	...	19	103
		Total of Towns ...	2,738,788	1,098	1,067	70,418
		Total for the Province.	44,107,869	25,865	17,153	1,100,599

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1881—(contd.)

8	9					10	11
	Injuries						
	Suicide.						
Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
1	1	...	5	...	6	39	602
214	4	3	23	2	32	623	1,834
44	...	2	8	1	11	114	496
1	...	...	3	1	4	106	343
1	1	1	2	1	5	51	946
3	...	2	2	...	4	24	525
294	2	4	63	4	73	549	4,588
15	...	1	8	1	10	67	432
467	1	1	40	6	48	624	1,661
576	4	12	71	9	96	2,662	2,742
168	...	1	3	...	4	177	505
37	...	...	2	4	6	125	451
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
854	3	2	42	2	49	1,099	6,121
41	...	1	6	...	7	179	833
16	...	1	8	6	15	151	1,207
34	...	2	4	...	6	209	581
71	1	4	5	...	10	395	890
195	3	...	14	1	18	1,154	3,306
16	...	1	2	...	3	61	303
...	...	1	2	2	5	63	307
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	3	1	5	63	608
4	...	...	2	...	2	104	642
18	...	...	7	2	9	114	455
235	...	1	4	6	11	359	1,622
68	...	1	3	6	10	247	1,342
18	...	...	7	3	10	91	1,011
17	...	...	4	1	5	129	555
27	2	1	3	8	14	412	2,236
9	...	...	2	1	3	84	545
5	...	...	2	1	3	35	245
17	1	1	4	1	7	134	545
86	...	...	6	3	9	84	627
145	...	3	28	3	34	94	1,464
15	...	...	2	1	3	33	364
887	...	2	59	5	66	2,192	8,763
1	1	...	1	1	3	63	333
42	1	2	8	2	13	567	2,343
86	...	...	4	5	9	306	1,022
39	1	5	9	3	18	191	592
98	...	2	4	1	7	41	410
82	1	...	2	2	5	106	640
91	...	1	2	2	5	120	338
10,948	55	90	782	174	1,101	18,912	103,544
82,814	611	1,622	13,017	5,810	21,060	154,982	1,402,473

STATISTICS
A.—

3.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns of the*

1	2	3			
Number.	District.	Town.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.
56	FARUKHABAD ...	Fatehgarh	...	0·16	36·50
57		Faruknabad	...	0·05	15·40
58		Kanauj	...	0·12	19·46
59		Kaimganj	...	0·29	21·93
60	MAINPURI ...	Mainpuri	...	0·05	43 88
61		Shikohabad	...	0·09	41·69
62	AGRA ...	Agra	0·06	0·15	30·63
63		Firozabad	...	0·06	21·16
64	ETÁWAH ...	Etáwah	...	0·09	14·94
65	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	0·59	0·23	25 91
66	BARA BANKI ...	Nawabgang	...	0·29	10·91
67		Rudauli	2·10	2·81	19·92
68	UNAO ...	*Nil*	...	...	...
69	CAWNPORE ...	Cawnpore	0·04	0·28	33·96
70	FATEHPUR ...	Fatehpur	...	0·33	28·09
71	JAUNPUR ...	Jaunpur	0·19	0·05	23·69
72	HAMÍRPUR ...	Ráth	...	3·73	19·20
73	BÁNDA ...	Banda	0·10	0·13	14·05
74	ALLAHABAD ...	Allahabad	0·24	1·52	20·37
75	BAE BARELI ...	Jais	0·45	...	19·74
76		Rae Bareli	...	0·17	19·69
77	SULTANPUR ...	*Nil*	...	...	...
78	PARTABGARH ...	*Nil*	...	...	...
79	BAHRAICH ...	Bahraich	...	0·26	27·52
80	GONDA ...	Balrampur	0·08	0 23	27·17
81		Gonda	0·51	0·36	21·98
82	FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	0·87	0·31	25·01
83		Ajudhia	4·98	0·69	81·68
84		Tánda	1·20	0·12	52·43
85	GORAKHPUR ...	Barhaj	...	1·11	33·38
86		Gorakhpur	0·31	3·47	27·00
87	BASTI ...	Minbdawal	6·64	...	32·09
88	AZAMGARH ...	Mubarikpur	...	...	15·35
89		Azamgarh	0·54	...	20·34
90		Mau	1·47	...	28·50
91	GHÁZIPUR ...	Gházipur	3·10	1·37	31·75
92	BALLIA ...	Rasra	2·49	2·85	22·54
93	BENARES ...	Benares	1·71	0·09	27·30
94		Ramnagar	0·17	...	22·26
95	MIRZAPUR ...	Mirzapur	0·07	...	30·46
96	JALAUN ...	Kálpi	...	2·09	41·31
97		Kunch	...	0·08	24·96
98		Jalaun	...	0·09	26·15
99	JHÁNSI ...	Mau	...	0·44	27·53
100	LALITPUR ...	Lalitpur	...	1·79	9·70
		Total of Towns ...	0·40	0·39	25·71
		Total for the Province ...	0·58	0·39	24·95

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1881—(concld.)

12					13
RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.					
			From all causes.		
Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
0·08	0·49	3·14	40·37	27·42	56
3·43	0·51	9·98	29·37	31·07	57
2·64	0·66	6·85	29·73	31·95	58
0·09	0·38	10·15	32·84	27 19	59
0 05	0·24	2·52	46·74	52·93	60
0·25	0·34	2·02	44·39	46·42	61
2·47	0·61	4·61	38·53	62·12	62
0·94	0·62	4·18	26·96	43 93	63
13·45	1·38	17·97	47·83	30·44	64
2·40	0·40	11·10	40·63	46·01	65
12·05	0·29	12·70	36·24	28·42	66
3·25	0·53	10·97	39·58	30·80	67
...	...	...	...	...	68
7 09	0·41	9·15	50·93	42·35	69
1·92	0·33	8·39	39·06	40·41	70
0·38	0·35	3·52	28·17	22·73	71
2·35	0·41	14·43	40·12	36·33	72
2·45	0·35	13·63	30·71	26·64	73
2·22	0·20	13·17	37·72	39·93	74
1·45	0·27	5·52	27·43	26·90	75
...	0·42	5·77	26·05	44·63	76
...	...	...	...	...	77
...	...	...	...	...	78
...	0·26	3·24	31·28	23·61	79
0·31	0·16	8·12	36·07	26·30	80
1·31	0·65	8·29	33·10	26·34	81
6·05	0·28	9·25	41·77	36·62	82
5·84	0·86	21·21	115·26	70·42	83
1·08	0·60	5·49	60·92	40·61	84
1·45	0·43	11·01	47·38	18·78	85
0·47	0·24	7·11	38·60	32 35	86
0·77	0·26	7·25	47·01	16·82	87
0·38	0·23	2·66	18·62	11·62	88
0·92	0·38	7·23	29·41	28·92	89
5·76	0·60	5·62	41·95	31·44	90
4·41	1·03	2·86	44·52	37·00	91
2·85	0·26	2·94	32·43	15·05	92
4·59	0·34	11·36	45 39	26·67	93
0·08	0·26	5·31	28·08	26·46	94
0·74	0·23	10·06	41·56	40·67	95
6·01	0·63	21·39	71·43	46·20	96
2·84	1·31	13·90	43·09	48·12	97
9·74	0·70	4·08	40·76	21·90	98
5·13	0·31	6·63	40·04	48·99	99
8·88	0·47	11·30	31 84	23·83	100
4·00	0·40	6·90	37·80	38·05	
1·88	0·48	3·51	31·79	29·45	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

1.—*Statement showing the number of dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1881.

Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December, 1880.		Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.
1	2		3	4	5
1st class Sadar ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	39	...	...	39
	Oudh	*9	...	...	*10
	Total ...	48	...	...	49
2nd ditto ditto ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	7	...	...	7
	Oudh	*5	...	...	*4
	Total ...	12	...	...	11
1st ditto branch ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	57	4	...	61
	Oudh	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	57	4	...	61
2nd ditto ditto ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	48	3	...	51
	Oudh	5	1	...	6
	Total ...	53	4	...	57
3rd ditto ditto ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh	31	...	...	31
	Total ...	31	...	...	31
Allahabad European hospital ...	... ...	1	...	...	1
Lucknow Civil dispensary ...	... ...	1	...	...	1
Maharaja's dispensary, Balrampur.	... ...	1	...	...	1
Total ...	... ...	3	...	...	3
1st class Sadar ...	... ...	48	...	...	49
2nd ditto ditto ...	... ...	12	...	...	11
1st ditto branch ...	... ...	57	4	...	61
2nd ditto ditto ...	... ...	53	4	...	57
3rd ditto ditto ...	... ...	31	...	...	31
Allahabad European hospital ...	... ...	1	...	...	1
Lucknow Civil dispensary ...	... ...	1	...	...	1
Maharaja's dispensary, Balrampur.	... ...	1	...	...	1
Total ...	... ...	204	8	...	212

* Raised from 2nd to 1st class Sadar at Sultanpur.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

2.—*Abstract return of principal diseases treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1881.

IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.

	Name of disease.	Total number of persons treated in-door and out-door.	Number of patients. In-door. Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Out-door. Total treated.	Surgical operations. Major.	Minor.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
General diseases. Order (A.)	Small-pox ...	...												
	Fever	317,558												
	Cholera	1,253												
	Other diseases of order A.	12,080												
Order (B.)	Rheumatic affections ...	80,612												
	Syphilitic affections ...	40,102												
	Scrofula	3,547												
	Anœmia	4,522												
	Other diseases of order B.	29,814												
Local diseases.	Opthalmia	73,679												
	Inflammation of external ear	60,897												
	Goitre	33,676												
	Respiratory affections ...	107,505												
	Heart diseases ...	879												
	Dysentery	38,462												
	Diarrhœa	37,597												
	Other diseases of the digestive system.	45,955												
	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	23,048												
	Abscess, boils and whitlows.	66,769												
	Skin diseases ...	271,560												
	Labor, premature, natural and difficult.	289												
	Other local diseases ...	274,482												
Conditions neither general nor local.	Debility and old age ...	15,510												
	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	3,816												
	Injuries	48,195												
	Total	1,591,897	40,977	24,934	6,135	5,210	3,131	1,550,830	8,288	69,538	6,777	848	283	380

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITAL.

3.—Abstract statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1881.

Total treated during the year.				Class.					Daily attendance.							
									Average number.				*Ratio per cent of*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	European.	Eurasian.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
925,706	311,027	355,074	1,591,807	1,168	8,129	985,475	559,278	37,757	7,731·09	2,715·22	2,869 97	13,316·28	58·96	20·39	21·55	100·

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITAL.

4.—*Statement showing the financial transactions of the Dispensaries in the N.-W. P. and Oudh for the year* 1880-81.

	Items.	1880. Amount.	1880. Percentage on total receipts.	1881. Amount.	1881. Percentage on total receipts.	*Increase.* Amount.	*Increase.* Per cent.	*Decrease.* Amount.	*Decrease.* Per cent.
	Invested capital	Rs a. p. 9,03,400 0 0	..	Rs a. p. a9,02,400 0 0	...	Rs. a. p. ...	...	Rs, a. p. 1,000 0 0	0·1
	Receipts including cash balance of the last year	4,69,083 5 2	...	4,92,898 14 5	...	23,815 9 3	5·1	...	...
	Disbursements	3,66,036 11 11	...	3,67,518 2 2	...	1,481 6 3	0·4	...	...
	Cost per patient	*b*0 3 11	...	*b*0 3 7	...	...	...	0 0 4	...
	RECEIPTS.								
Government contribution.	As salaries	1,53,851 15 9	40·9	1,59,193 11 10	41·0	5,341 12 1	3·4	...	...
	As registers and forms	2,780 7 0	·7	2,635 4 4	0·7	...	...	145 2 8	5·2
	As European medicines	28,265 12 3	7·5	7,438 12 9	1·9	...	...	20,826 15 6	73·7
	For diet of police cases	2,802 3 0	·7	2,246 8 5	0·6	...	...	555 10 7	19·8
	Sale of medicines	...	...	21 7 10	...	21 7 10	...	...	...
	Special allowance	20,968 7 6	5·7	25,911 7 4	6·7	4,942 15 10	23·5	...	...
	Total	2,08,668 13 6	55·5	1,97,447 4 6	50·9	..	...	11,221 9 0	5·3
Local receipts.	Local or other funds	35,828 11 3	9·5	39,047 0 2	10·1	3,218 4 11	8·9	...	...
	Municipal funds...	39,661 8 2	10·6	39,486 11 4	10·2	...	...	174 12 10	5·3
	Interest on investments	27,587 8 1	7·3	34,901 4 10	9·0	7,313 12 9	26·5	...	...
	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits	...	...	8,000 0 0	2·1	8,000 0 0	...	...	...
	Subscriptions from Europeans	14,257 15 2	3·8	13,223 7 6	3·4	...	...	1,034 7 8	7·2
	Ditto from natives....	49,945 4 5	13·3	55,629 13 0	14·3	5,684 8 7	11·3	...	...
	Total	1,67,280 15 1	44·5	1,90,288 4 10	49·1	23,007 5 9	13·7	...	...
	Total income of the year	3,75,949 12 7	100	3,87,735 9 4	100	11,785 12 9	3·1	...	...
	Balance of the last year	93,133 8 7	...	1,05,163 5 1	...	12,029 12 6	12·9	...	...
	Grand total receipts of the year	4,69,083 5 2	..	4,92,898 14 5	....	23,815 9 3	5·1	...	...

a. Includes investments of this year.

b. Sums invested during the year have not been taken into account in this.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITAL.

4.—*Statement showing the financial transactions of the Dispensaries in the N.-W. P. and Oudh for the year* 1880-81— (concluded).

Items.	1880.		1881.		*Increase.*		*Decrease.*	
	Amount.	Percentage on total expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage on total expenditure.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
On establishment	2,20,476 11 11	60·2	2,32,466 7 3	63·3	11,989 11 4	5·4	...	...
On bazar medicines	13,697 3 3½	3·7	12,132 11 8	3·3	...	...	1,564 7 7½	11·4
On European medicines, whether from Government store or purchased.	34,038 5 2	9·3	17,077 14 3	4·6	...	...	16,960 6 11	49·8
On diet	27,621 3 11	7·6	25,548 9 11	6·9	...	...	2,072 10 0	7·5
On miscellaneous charges	42,638 15 11½	11·7	42,558 12 6	11·6	...	...	80 3 5½	0·2
On buildings or repairs	23,069 4 1	6·3	30,738 10 7	8·4	7,664 6 6	33·2	...	...
Invested during the year	4,494 15 7	1 2	7,000 0 0	1·9	2,505 0 5	55·7	...	...
Total expenditure during the year ...	3,66,036 11 11	100	3,67,518 2 2	100	1,481 6 3	0·4	...	...
Cash balance in hand ...	1,03,046 9 3	...	1,25,380 12 3	...	22,334 3 0	21·6	...	...
Total ...	4,69,083 5 2	...	4,92,898 14 5	...	23,815 9 3	5·1	...	...

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—VACCINATION.

1.—*Statement showing particulars of vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1881-82.

Number.	Circles and district.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season	Total number of persons vaccinated.	*Primary vaccinations.*		*Re-vaccination.*		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.
				Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									Rs. a. p.
	1st Circle.								
1	Dehra Dún	4	3,529	3,529	3,458	...	...	24·00	16,151 8 0
2	Saháranpur	21	21,204	21,204	20,787	...	...	21·22	1,262 0 0
3	Muzaffarnagar	16	16,253	16,253	15,027	...	...	19·81	1,180 0 0
4	Meerut	26	26,273	26,273	25,908	...	...	19·73	1,678 0 0
5	Bulandshahr	17	21,290	21,290	19,988	...	...	21·61	1,214 0 0
6	Aligarh	27	25,459	25,459	24,137	...	...	23·93	1,678 0 0
7	Native State (Tehri Garhwál) ...	4	7,085	7,085	6,710	...	...	No data.	660 0 0
8	Muttra	15	14,750	14,750	14,492	...	...	21·57	1,616 0 0
9	Agra	16	12,804	12,804	12,966	...	...	12·37	2,184 0 0
10	Farukhabad	12	13,093	13,093	12,733	...	...	14·02	894 0 0
11	Mainpuri	7	7,728	7,728	7,154	...	...	8·94	812 0 0
12	Etáwah	8	11,665	11,665	11,269	...	...	15·60	826 0 0
13	Etah	9	9,982	9,982	9,717	...	...	12·84	848 0 0
	Total of 1st Circle ...	182	191,115	191,115	183,746	...	...	18·42	31,003 8 0

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—VACCINATION.

2.—*Statement showing particulars of vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1881-82—(concluded).

Number.	Circles and district.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season	Total number of persons vaccinated.	*Primary vaccinations.*		*Re vaccination.*		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.
				Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									Rs. a. p.
	2nd Circle.								
14	Kumaun hills	11	39,889	29,360	26,704	10,529	366	54·83	7,966 12 10
15	Garhwál ditto	8	32,288	29,769	27,964	2,519	151	81·34	1,279 0 0
16	Tarái parganas	8	7,198	6,723	6,154	475	117	30 29	958 0 0
17	Kumaun Bhabar	4	8,006	4,964	4,539	3,042	817	No data.	418 0 0
18	Bijnor	19	25,298	24,564	22,775	734	217	31·86	2,312 0 0
19	Moradabad	20	22,858	22,584	21,020	274	66	18·25	3,982 0 0
20	Budaun	16	16,629	16,300	15,176	329	179	16 93	1,900 0 0
21	Bareilly	15	19,765	19,189	18,242	576	246	17·93	1,904 0 0
22	Pilibhít	8	11,017	10,948	9,554	69	38	21·24	896 0 0
23	Sháhjahánpur	13	19,224	19,141	18,183	83	18	21 23	1,664 0 0
24	Lucknow	9	11,392	10,920	9,841	472	363	14·61	3,588 3 7
25	Unao	7	7,109	7,107	5,847	2	2	6·50	748 0 0
26	Bara Banki	5	8,287	8,211	7,417	76	52	7·27	720 0 0
27	Sitapur	6	9,295	9,295	8,398	...	...	8 76	876 0 0
28	Hardoi	9	12,628	12,576	11,306	52	17	11·46	1,040 0 0
29	Kheri	4·8	6,572	6,530	5 798	42	28	7·01	658 0 0
30	Fyzabad	7	4,915	4,580	3,800	235	149	3·65	984 0 0

31	Bahraich	5	4,171	4,160	3,474	11	5	3·96	704	0	0
32	Gonda	8	9,787	9,784	8,936	3	2	7·03	972	0	0
33	Rae Bareli	14 8	22,454	22,408	17,409	46	29	18·31	1,055	10	10
34	Sultanpur	5	4,274	4,159	3,694	115	55	3·91	·744	0	0
35	Partabgarh	4	1,664	1,631	1,341	33	15	1·60	580	0	0
	Total of 2nd Circle ...	206·6	304,620	284,903	257,572	19,717	2,932	14·83	35,949	11	3
	3rd Circle.										
36	Cawnpore	22	32,089	32,047	28,204	42	38	23·90	2,668	0	0
37	Fatehpur	14	13,996	13,994	12,497	2	2	18·28	1,780	0	0
38	Bánda	17	16,505	16,490	14,198	15	12	20·34	2,056	0	0
39	Allahabad	26	26,021	25,841	22 398	180	130	15·28	19,653	7	0
40	Hamirpur	12	19,432	19,416	16,178	16	9	31·90	1,598	0	0
41	Jaunpur	11	11,796	11,565	10,176	231	98	8·49	1,308	0	0
42	Gorakhpur	19	30,153	30,024	27,222	129	111	10·44	2,384	0	0
43	Basti	12	14,178	14,159	13,167	19	12	8·08	1,516	0	0
44	Azamgarh	13	14,353	14,273	13,388	80	18	8 35	1,632	0	0
45	Mirzapur	12	16,840	16,623	15,308	217	154	13 60	1,600	0	0
46	Benares	14	17,538	16,973	15,884	565	291	18·11	3,494	0	0
47	Gházipur	12	15,581	15,525	14,133	56	45	13·98	1,556	0	0
48	Ballia	9	11,457	11,457	11,103	...	...	12·06	996	0	0
49	Jhánsi	10	9,365	9 300	8,033	65	38	24·22	2,172	0	0
50	Jalaun	13	14,383	14,383	13,470	...	...	32·21	2,340	0	0
51	Lalitpur	6	7,837	7,837	7,349	...	...	29·50	846	0	0
	Total of 3rd Circle ...	222	271,524	269,907	242,708	1,617	958	14 69	47,499	7	0
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	610·6	767,259	745,925	684,026	21,334	3,890	15·59	1,14,452	10	3

SUPPLEMENT I.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE RAMPUR STATE FOR 1880-81.

The superficial area of the territory amounts to a little over 945 square miles, with a population of 541,914 souls. The following is the detail. There are no Christians now resident in the State:—

Hindu.		*Muhammadan.*		*Total.*	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
159,932	143,057	122,427	116,498	282,359	259,555
302,989		238,925		541,914	

As noted in the last year's report there are 15 towns with a population of 2,000 and upwards, the principal being the—

Capital	with	...	...	...	74,793 souls.
Badli Tanda	„	...	...	...	11,723 „
Shahabad	„	...	...	...	8 194 „
Bilaspur	„	...	...	...	4,773 „
Kaimri	„	...	...	...	4,370 „

The remaining ten are not so much towns as large and prosperous villages.

There is little to add to the remarks on the trade of the territory recorded last year.

The "Bey Nazir" fair is increasing in importance annually. During the time the *mela* lasts the Nawab resides in his palace of the same name and is carried through the fair daily. Every encouragement is given to traders, and all testify to the excellence of the arrangements.

The following is an abstract of the income and expenditure of the year as compared with 1880-81 :—

Income.

Year.	Land revenue.	Customs and judicial fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1880-81	15,58,055 7 6	10,280 11 0	18,233 7 3	15,86,569 9 3
1881-82	16,28,303 3 6	9,778 2 9	16,661 12 0	16 54,743 2 9
Increase	70,247 12 0	...	...	68,173 8 6
Decrease	...	502 8 3	1,571 11 3	...

The increase of the land revenue is probably due to keener competition, and consequently higher leases among the revenue-farmers. The farming system prevails throughout the territory.

Expenditure.

Year.	Cost of civil administration.	Public works and others of public utility.	Troops and police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
1880-81 ...	5,90,576 9 3	3,52,183 13 3	2,66,930 2 0	3,02,202 13 9	15,11,893 6 3
1881-82 ...	6,14,680 3 9	71,184 12 9	2,85,624 5 6	5,23,966 0 9	14,95,455 6 9
Increase ...	24,103 10 6	...	18,694 3 6	221,763 3 0	...
Decrease ...	...	2,80,999 0 6	...	...	16,437 15 6

The miscellaneous expenditure is thus accounted for :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Personal expenses of the Ruler, including seraglio, family and relatives of present and past Nawabs.	2,95,171	15	9
Charity, charitable allowances, and other religious expenses,	2,28,794	1	0
Total ...	5,23,966	0	9

Although there is a decrease in the total expenditure of Rs. 16,438, owing chiefly to the large decrease of Rs. 2,80,999 under public works, all other departments, notably the miscellaneous, exhibit a large increase. The falling off in the outlay on public works is mainly due to the completion of the Jumma Masjid at a cost of Rs. 80,999, and the absence of the Nawab's princely gifts to the Zobeida Canal at Mecca and to the wounded in Afghanistan.

The increase in miscellaneous is caused by larger donations in the way of alms (zakát), and a donation of Rs. 1,39,554 to the late Nawab Kazim Ali Khan, uncle of the present ruler, on the marriage of his daughter. The paving of the streets still continues and is a very great improvement.

As the State is not only free of debt, but has, it is believed, a full treasury, there is no reason to find fault with the outlay, which, though disbursed differently, is, as already remarked, below that of the previous year.

The following statement exhibits the business disposed of in the civil courts as compared with 1880-81 :—

Year.	Pending at close of last year.	*Instituted.*			Total for trial.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.			
1880-81 ...	340	2,695	170	2,865	3,205	2,910	295
1881-82 ...	295	3,090	151	3,241	3,536	3,245	291
Increase ...	...	395	...	376	331	335	...
Decrease ...	45	...	19	...	...	...	4

The number of suits have largely increased, while appeals have diminished. The number of cases disposed of is greater by 335 than last year, while those left pending as the year closed were nearly the same as in 1880-81, *viz.*, 291 against 295. The small number of appeals having attracted notice, it was explained that of the 3,245 cases disposed of, 874 were rejected, returned, or struck off, and 1,885 decided by panchâyat, confession or *ex-parte*, leaving only 486 in which appeals were possible.

The number of courts and the jurisdiction have undergone no change. A proposal that the adjudication of civil suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value should be removed from the tahsíldars and disposed of in the superior courts in the capital has not yet been acted on, nor does the Nawab lean to any such change.

The Nawab is opposed to the conferment of magisterial powers on the tahsíldars. The system is said to have been in force at one time during the late Nawab's lifetime, but it was found not to answer and was abandoned. The following shows the criminal work disposed of during the year :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Appeals.	Total.	Total of columns 2 and 5.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1880-81 ...	346	5,556	20	5,556	5,902	5,468	434
1881-82 ...	434	5,624	23	5,647	6,081	5,785	296
Increase ...	88	88	3	91	179	317	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138

Here there is an increase in every column save that of cases pending, and these are less by 138 than last year. The smallness of the number of appeals is only apparent. Hitherto, by some mistake, only subordinate court appeals have been shown. In future all appeals will be entered.

In police matters the provisions of Regulation XX. of 1817 are, as in previous years, in force throughout the territory. The regular police are paid from the State treasury and the city watchmen from a tax assessed by the headmen of each ward. The pay of these watchmen is advanced each month from the public treasury, so that they are not kept in arrears pending the realization of the tax. As previously reported, the village chaukidars receive 3 pie per rupee on revenue where it is paid in cash, and 30 seers of grain per plough where collected in kind. They have also *boundas* or land grants varying from 10 to 25 bighas in extent.

The conservancy establishment consists, as before, of—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
9 water-carriers	9	0	0	(their pay being supplemented by shopkeepers.)
29 sweepers	56	0	0	
38 delvers...	115	8	0	
	180	8	0	

A monthly expenditure of Rs. 50 has been allotted this year for city conservancy, and further sanitary arrangements are said to be in contemplation.

When the year closed the following prisoners were in jail :—

Life-prisoners	12
Fourteen years and upwards...	7
Above 7 and below 14	46
From 3 to 7 years...	85
From 6 months to 3 years	279
Under 6 months	37
	466

Prison labour is in force both outside and inside the jail, the roads, especially the metalling, being chiefly the work of the prisoners. Within the walls the manufactures consist chiefly of floor-cloths,

carpets and broad tape. The prisoners are fed and clothed at the cost of the State. The daily ration is—

	Chittacks (Bareily weight).
Flour	8½
Dál	1½
Parched gram	2

while in the way of clothing one blanket to each male and two suits of clothes to each female are supplied in the year.

The total value of the prisoners' labour during the year is computed at Rs. 12,129-2-0.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,584-4-6, exclusive of the cost of the jail-guard, which amounted to Rs. 11,340.

The expenditure on works completed during the year is detailed below :—

	1880-81. Rs. a. p.	1881-82. Rs. a. p.
Roads ...	3,497 15 0	1,533 4 3
Bridges ...	187 15 6	1,865 4 0
Buildings ...	38,074 10 6	25,476 8 3
Total ...	41,760 9 0	28,875 0 6

	Roads. Rs. a. p.	*Bridges.* Rs. a. p.	*Buildings.* Rs. a. p.
Increase ...	...	1,677 4 6	...
Decrease ...	1,964 10 9	...	12,598 2 3

The large masonry bridge on the Rámpur and Suar road, swept away in the floods of 1880, has been replaced by another solid masonry structure with a greatly increased waterway.

The estimated cost of the projects under construction are :—

	1880-81. Rs. a. p.	1881-82. Rs. a. p.
Roads	...	197 5 0
Bridges ...	...	149 4 3
Buildings ...	5,102 0 3	15,079 14 6
Total ...	5,102 0 3	15,426 7 9

	Roads. Rs. a. p.	*Bridges.* Rs. a. p.	*Buildings.* Rs. a. p.
Increase ...	197 5 0	149 4 3	9,977 14 3
Decrease ...	...	...	...

The strength of the military forces of Rampur is given below:—

Year.	Ordnance.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Foot police.	Expenditure of year.
	Cannon	Artillerymen				Rs. a. p.
1880-81 ...	28	331	545	897	1,231	2,40,234 8 0
1881-82 ...	28	348	580	933	1,247	2,56,624 0 0
Increase ...	...	17	35	36	16	16,389 8 0
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DETAILS OF GUNS.

One 14-pounder.	Two 4-pounders.
Four 12-pounders.	One 3 do.
Four 9 do.	Two 2 do.
Fourteen 6 do.	

The number and description of guns has undergone no change. The artillerymen have been increased by 17, the cavalry by 35 (chiefly for the body-guard), and the infantry by 36.

The number and description of schools are the same as in last year's report. The expenditure on education was Rs. 10,846 during the year. But, in addition to this, the Nawab has erected a large and handsome building for the Ghausia school in the city, which cost a large sum of money.

	Ghausia.	Arabic.	Persian.	English	Nagri.	Female.	Total.
Rampur ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Shahabad ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bilaspur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tawa ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Miluk ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	1	1	5	1	1	1	10

Particulars of schools and students.

Name of school.	Subjects taught.	Masters.	Assistant masters	Student scholarships.	Students.	Total
Rampur ...	Arabic ...	12	6	27	59	104
Ditto ...	Persian ...	2	2	15	21	40
Ditto ...	Ghausia ...	4	...	44	30	78
Ditto ...	Nagri	2	...	...	30	32
Ditto ...	English ...	1	...	...	20	21
Ditto ...	Female ...	1	...	13	...	14
Shahabad ...	Arabic and Persian,	1	...	...	14	15
Bilaspur ...	Ditto ...	1	...	...	20	21
Miluk ...	Ditto ...	1	...	...	15	16
Tanda ...	Ditto ...	1	...	...	11	12
Total ...		26	8	99	220	353

The number of patients treated at the dispensary and the outlay are shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Cost of dispensaries.	Number of indoor and outdoor patients.	Number of patients wholly cured.
	Rs. a. p.		
1880-81	13,075 5 3	50,985	31,615
1881-82	12,010 0 0	45,895	31,766
Increase	...	...	151
Decrease	1,065 5 3	5,090	...

There are five dispensaries in the State, *viz.*, at Rampur, Shahabad, Bilaspur, Tanda, Miluk.

The return shows that indoor patients were only received in the Rampur dispensary. The total number of persons relieved amounted to 45,895, or 5,090 below last year; but the year has been a remarkably healthy one, and this fact sufficiently accounts for the decrease in numbers.

The Tanda institution situated on the Moradabad and Kaladhungi road is, after Rampur, the most frequented, the patients having numbered 12,779 during the twelve months. The native doctors and practitioners are paid by the State and all medicine is supplied gratis.

Details of the indoor and outdoor patients treated during the year.

Dispensary.	Outdoor patients.	Indoor patients.	Patients who came for advice or to consult the medical officers, but, being in good position, did not receive medicine.
Rampur	20,451	42	1,080
Shahabad	1,253	...	...
Bilaspur	9,960	...	...
Tanda	12,779	...	...
Miluk	330	...	...
Total	44,773	42	1,080

The following statement shows the vaccine operations. Ten vaccinators are employed by the State:—

Name of pargana.	1880-81.					1881-82.				
	Successful	Doubtful.	Results not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful.	Results not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Rampur	263	47	56	177	543	482	54	57	104	697
Shahabad ...	325	59	67	139	590	258	96	142	127	623
Khas tahsil ...	258	56	131	174	619	383	140	133	128	784
Miluk	130	56	89	107	382	345	41	26	85	497
Bilaspur	170	122	129	108	529	274	81	137	127	619
Suar	338	17	36	166	557	229	120	101	143	593
Hazur tahsil ...	331	40	107	151	629	324	60	137	188	709
Total ...	1,815	397	615	1,022	3,849	2,295	592	733	902	4,522

This return is a decided improvement on that of last year, the successful cases having risen from 1,815 to 2,295. The admittedly unsuccessful cases are still very large, and the attention of the Durbar has been invited to the matter.

The mass of the population in the Rampur State appear to be contented and fully as well off as in British territory, although the numbers met along the lines of road may be fewer. The people, as a rule, are better clad and the horsemen better mounted, while there is a total absence of beggars. The soil is for the most part exceptionally rich and fertile and every acre appears to be well cultivated.

SUPPLEMENT II.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TEHRI STATE FOR THE YEAR 1881-82, OR SAMBAT 1938.

Population.—According to the census taken in 1880 the population of the Tehri State stands as below :—

Hindus.		*Muhammadans.*		*Other castes.*		*Total.*		Total souls.	Total number of villages.	Total number of houses.	Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
101,794	96,944	541	548	5	4	102,340	97,496	199,836	2,249	22,728	

Trade.—The Kotwal of Tehri was ordered last year to keep a register of all the articles imported from the plains. From his register goods valued at Rs. 24,736 appear to have been imported, out of which goods valued at Rs. 15,439 have been sold during the year. There were very few exports. The Tehri bridge was swept away by the heavy floods of September, 1880, and was not put up until lately. This greatly impeded the traffic. As the bridge has now been constructed, it is hoped traffic will improve in the present year.

Revenue.

Year.	Land revenue.	Forest contract.	Rent of the Landour cantonment, &c.	Interest on Government promissory notes.	Customs and abkari.	Miscellaneous.	Judicial fees.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1880-81 ...	84,700 9 0	10,000 0 0	808 11 5	11,641 8 0	2,009 8 0	..	3,957 9 9	1,13,117 14 2
1881-82 ...	84,781 8 0	10,000 0 0	808 11 5	11,641 8 0	1,910 0 0	200 0 0	3,545 5 6	1,12,887 0 11
Increase...	80 15 0	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	..	...
Decrease,	...	...	..	...	99 8 0	..	412 4 3	230 13 3

There is a slight increase under the heading of land revenue. The income from judicial fees has fallen off this year owing to the epidemic of cholera from April to September, during which time the litigants did not attend law courts. Miscellaneous income includes presents from the muáfidars of Saklana.

Expenditure.

Year.	Salary of sepoys and jamadars	Personal expenses of the ruler and his family.	Charitable allowances.	Purchase of piece-goods and grain.	Post-office and dispensary.	Public works department.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1880-81 ...	16,585	32,525	14,265	26,378	1,932 0 0	18,688 8 0	1,10,373 8 0
1881-82 ...	16,585	32,525	11,478	21,245	2,231 8 0	21,865 4 0	1,05,929 12 0
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	299 8 0	3,176 12 0	...
Decrease ...	...	...	2,787	5,133	...	...	4,443. 12 0

The increase of expenditure under the public works department is due to the cost of constructing a new suspension bridge over the Bhagirathi river, and also to the construction of some buildings on a hill now called Partabnagar, eight miles from Tehri, which has been made a sanitarium for the residence of the chief and his family during the hot weather, when Tehri becomes very warm and unhealthy. Some English medicines have also been purchased for the dispensary.

Administration.—The principles of Hindu law are generally followed in the administration of justice. Fees in civil suits are levied by stamp duty at the rate of Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. *ad valorem.* There are three civil courts, one criminal court, and one chief court. The latter is presided over by the Raja himself. Officers in the mufassil have no power to try criminal cases; all criminal work is disposed of by the Raja himself.

The following table exhibits the business of the civil courts during the year :—

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Appeals.	Total for disposal.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of court fees realized.	Remarks.
							Rs. a p.	
1880-81	439	386	4	828	313	515	1,967 3 6	
1881-82	515	230	2	747	287	460	1,774 10 9	
Increase	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease... ..	...	156	2	81	26	55	192 8 3	

The falling off in the number of cases instituted and disposed of is due, as has been said before, to the presence of cholera from April to September, during which time the courts were closed.

The total value of suits instituted during the year is Rs. 28,395, against Rs. 31,475 of 1880-81.

The following table exhibits the criminal work done during the year :—

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Appeals.	Total cases for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of fines inflicted.	Amount of fines realized.	Amount of fines not realized.	Remarks.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1880-81 ...	113	497	...	610	243	367	1,225	1,045	180	
1881-82 ...	367	220	...	587	278	309	1,121	1,020	101	
Increase ...	254	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ...	...	277	...	23	...	58	104	25	79	

The following table exhibits the business of the revenue courts during the year :—

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Appeals.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of	Pending.	Fees realized.	Remarks.
							Rs. a. p.	
1880-81 ...	52	199	3	254	134	120	278 12 0	
1881-82 ...	120	154	...	274	106	168	234 9 0	
Increase ...	68	...	...	20	...	48	...	
Decrease ...	...	45	3	...	28	...	64 3 0	

The following table shows the business of the small cause courts during the year :—

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of	Pending.	Fees realised.	Remarks.
						Rs. a. p	
1880-81 ...	109	176	285	82	203	287 7 6	The value of suits
1881-82 ...	203	105	308	111	197	369 5 9	instituted during
Increase ...	94	...	23	29	...	81 14 3	the year was
Decrease ...	...	71	...	...	6	...	Rs. 5,910.

The following table shows the number of nazirs, jamadars and peons employed in the several courts :—

Year.	Peons.		Jamadars.	Nazirs.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Natives of Garhwal.	Foreigners.				
					Rs.	
1880-81 ...	200	60	10	2	16,585	
1881-82 ...	200	60	10	2	16,585	

The police and conservancy establishment consists of one kotwal, two muharrirs, two jamadars, twenty-one sepoys, and eight sweepers. The pay of the sweepers is paid partly by the State and partly by the residents.

The following shows the number of prisoners in jail with the terms of their imprisonment :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
Life prisoners	5	5
Over 7 years	5	5
„ 2 years	4	7
„ 6 months	12	9
Under 6 months	11	1
Prisoners undergoing punishment in default of payment of fine.	10	11
Total ...	47	38

The prisoners were employed on the improvement of the public works. They are fed and clothed at the expense of the State. The daily allowance to a prisoner is one anna and a half. One blanket is given to each male and one suit of clothes to each female prisoner annually.

Vaccination.—In this important work Rs. 660 is paid annually to Dr. Pringle, Superintendent of Vaccination, Agra and Meerut Division, who kindly superintends the work. During the season 7,085 persons were vaccinated; 97·91 per cent. of the operations were successful.

The following table shows the number of students attending school during the years 1880-81 and 1881-82 :—

Year.	English students.	Persian students.	Hindi students.	Remarks.
1880-81	38	50	115	
1881-82	30	50	115	

There are three schools—one English, one Persian and one Hindi. Eight students of the English school have gone to Dehra Dún to prosecute their studies for the matriculation examination. The teaching staff consists of two English masters, one Persian and two Hindi, four chaprasis and two water-bearers. The heir-apparent is also under the tuition of a private tutor. He is only nine years old.

Charitable dispensary.—A charitable dispensary for the purpose of distributing medicines to the public was established last year. During the year the number of indoor and outdoor patients was 1,156. It is under the management of a native doctor of the Calcutta Medical College. The Medical establishment consists of one hospital assistant, one compounder, one dresser, two cooks, four attendants, and two sweepers. The hospital building referred to in the last year's report has also been constructed and some English medicines have also been purchased. The total cost during the year was Rs. 1,515.

Post-office.—This establishment consists of one postmaster, two jamadars, eighteen runners, and two peons. The annual cost is Rs. 1,932.

General.—The revenue of the State is colleted in four instalments. The crops during the year were good. There was cholera for about six months, from April to September, and fever during the months of September and October. The mortality, however, was not great. In other respects public health was good.

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